





LCUTTA MUNICI GAZETTE







OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

CONTENTS

Saturday, 24th May, 1941

Published Every Saturday

25

	Page.		Page
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION The Late Mr. S. Iyengar London Lord Mayor's Message	ı	ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL— Sewage Purification—J-Industrial Waste Treatment	
Fees For Water Supply		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—The Week's	8
Main Thoroughfare The Retiring Deputy Assessor		Digest weeks	10
Control Of Loud Speakers		CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR	11
Adult Education Classes		LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	12
Calcutta Engineering College Grants To Industrial Schools		THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST	15
Calcutta Tenancy Bill		VITAL STATISTICS	16
"MIDDLES"—		HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS	16
Leprosy And Childhood	8	VENDORS CONVICTED	17
Reception To The Mayor—Ward IV Rate-payers Meet Mr. Brahma	4	CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	21
CITIES OF INDIA SERIES—	-	ADVERTISEMENTS-	
Benares-The "Eternal City" Of India-1	5	Indian Drugs For Indian Climate	23
HEALTH AND HVGIENE		Where To Get Mill And Tea Garden Stores	24

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1941

ADJOURNED MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST MAY, 1941

The Late Mr. S. lyengar

HEALTH AND HYGIKNE

Important Aspects Of Child Nutrition

"A bold fighter and are ardent patriot,"-, in these words Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mayor af Calcutta, recalled the services of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, cx-President of the Indian National Congress, whose death was condoled by the Corporation at its meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

The country to-day, observed the Mayor, briefly reviewing his distinguished career, mourned the loss of Mr. Iyengar, who was an ardent patriot and bold fighter in the political field.

Aldermen and Councillors, rising in their seats, offered in silence their homage to his memory.

London Lord Mayor's Message

A message from the Lord Mayor of London conveying his appreciation of the contribution the Corporation had made, through the Mayor's Fund it had opened for air-raid victims in that city, was read out by Mr. Brahma to the House. The cable ran thus :-

> "Deeply appreciate the most generous donstion evincing wealth of sympathy and devetion towards air-raid sufferers."

Fees For Water Supply

MARKET PRICES CURRENT

following recommendations Finance Standing Committee (dated the 17th March, 1941.) came up for consideration at the meeting, when after the motion had been moved and seconded, Mr. Madan Mohan Burman moved as an amendment that the matter be referred back. Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh seconding. The matter is under discussion.

That it be recommended that the proposal of holding in deposit a sufficient amount, to be drawn upon in case of failure to pay water charges, in respect of supply of filtered or unfiltered water under Sections 280 and 243 of the Act for any purpose other than domestic purposes, be given effect to in the manner following:-

(a) That in respect of all applications for supply of water under Sections 230 and 248 of the Act, parties be required to deposit a sum based on ferrule rates, or lump sum amount approximately equal to the cost of the average quarterly supply in cases of metered connections, be held by

the Corporation, free of interest, against failure to pay future bills.

- (b) That as regards the existing connections, whenever any party makes default in payment of bills within 15 days after presentation, the supply shall be cut off in exercise of the powers under Section 245 (b) of the Act, (as use of water without payment of proper fees will be in contravention of the Section 220 (2) of the Act) and that connection be not restored unless the party accept the condition requiring deposit, without interest, as in the case of new connections mentioned in (a)
- (c) That a separate permanent register be kept in the Water Works Department for realisation of security deposit wherein the particulars about the party, serial number of the business connection and their subsequent corrections should be noted and that the advice for all such things should be intimated to the Accounts Department.

At the Corporation Meeting held on the 5th May, 1941, confirmation of the recommendation of the Committee as above, was moved and seconded. Consideration of the matter was postponed for its being brought up along with the revised recommendation of the Water Supply Committee on the subject.

The Water Supply Committee on 16th January, 1941, resolved as follows:---

That in view of the opinion of the Chief Law Officer the Corporation cannot impose any condition for the existing connections of filtered and unfiltered water for non-domestic purposes as suggested by the Corporation in their resolution dated the 19th July, 1940, and also in view of the fact that the number of existing non-domestic connections is about 3,500 and the average annual new connections number about 700, this Committee consider that it will be hard and unequitable to impose any such condition on new connections only. They, therefore, recommend to the Corporation to rescind their said resolution dated 19th July, 1940.

The above resolution of the Water Supply Standing Committee dated the 16th January, 1941, was considered by the Finance Standing Committee on the 17th March, 1941, as per directions of the Corporation dated 7th January, 1941, when it adopted the resolution now under discussion.

Main Thoroughfare

Of the recommendation of the District Standing Committee. District No. I Sobharam Basak Street (in Ward 5) was declared as a "main thoroughfare".

The Retiring Doputy Assessor

On the recommendation of the Services Standing Committee No. I (dated the 12th March, 1941), the services of the retiring Deputy Assessor, Mr. S. K. Ghose, were utilised for the completion of the

work of revision of assessment of the Port Commissioners' properties from the 17th March, 1941. on a lump sum honorarium of Rs. 900 to be paid to him on completion of the work, it being understood that the work will be finished by the 30th June. 1941.

Control Of Loud Speakers
On the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee (dated the 18th March, 1941) the Corporation held that the existing provisions in the Calcutta Municipal Act were not adequate for the purpose of control of loud speakers as intended. As regards the question whether it would be desirable to undertake legislation to provide for greater power of control over the instruments, it was a matter which should be considered after ascertaining the views of the public.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman complained that Government propaganda vehicles fitted with loudspeakers standing at street corners interferred, by their noise, with the proceedings of the House and other public functions. The Government, in his view, should take up the question earnestly and introduca suitable legislation for the purpose.

Mr. W. A. Burns: I suggest that loud-speakers might be introduced in this House with good effect. (laughter).

Adult Education Classes

Permission was granted to the Secretary of the Adult Education Committee of the All-India Women's Conference for holding their adult education classes in the evening in the Corporation Free Primary School at 25, Bright Street, for 6 months or till such time as the Corporation Free Primary School exists there, whichever is shorter, subject to incidental conditions.

Grants To Industrial Schools

The Corporation sanctioned for the year 1940-41. Rs. 19,148, Rs. 11,988 and Rs. 1,10,390 as grants to Tols, Night schools and Industrial and Technical schools respectively.

The conditions on which these grants were made are as follows :-

- (1) That the award of grants-in-aid to schools as described above for the year 1940-41, be governed by the rules as set out in the precis, and sanctioned by the Corporation on 25th March, 1987. and 31st March, 1988.
- (2) That the resolution of the Corporation dated the 9th July, 1935, clauses (12) and (18) thereof, (namely para three) be not taken into account in so far as they affect Tols, Night schools. Industrial schools and Technical schools.
- (3) That the grants to Tols, Night schools. Industrial and Technical schools as recommended by the Joint Meeting of the Primary Education and Estates and General Purposes Committees and as shown in the last column of the accompanying lists, be sanctioned for the year 1940-41, in modification of the Corporation resolution dated the 80th March, 1939.
- (4) That a Councillor, preferably a Ward Councillor, be represented on the Manag-

ing Committee of the Institutions which are in receipt of grants of Rs. 400 or more.

- (5) That in modification of the Corporation resolution dated the 2nd Qetober, 1940, 25 per cent. cut in these grants be not enforced this year.
- (6) That the amount required to cover the excess over the budget provision under B. I. 82-B (b)—grants to Tols, Night schools, etc., be appropriated from the closing balance under Section 95 of the Act and that in view of the shortness of time, the matter be placed before the Corporation direct.
- (7) That it be a direction to the Chief Executive Officer to take into strict account the provisions of Sections 88-A of the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act. 1988, before the grants to individual institutions are actually disbursed.

Calcutta Engineering College

 A grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for the Calcutta Engineering College at Ballygunge for the year 1940-41, subject to the condition that the amount was spent for the maintenance of the college in consultation with the Chief Accountant and the Education Officer and to the further condition that the grant would be released for payment after the Chief Accountant and the Education Officer were satisfied regarding the administration and working of the college after a joint inspection.

Calcutta Tenancy Bill

A Special Committee of six was formed by the House to consider the provisions of and express their opinion on the Calcutta Tenancy Bill a copy of which had been forwarded to them by the Secretary of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

The Bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Atul Krishna Ghose seeks to provide, inter alia, that a tenant in order to be ejected must be given two years' notice whereas he could quit the house on a month's notice.

"We have read in elementary Jurisprudence that a Corporation never dies:" remarked Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, "but this Corporation would die if this Bill were passed."

The Committee consists of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee, Mr. D. J. Cohen, Mr. Md. Rafique, Mr. Devendranath Mukerjee and Mr. Ameer Ahmed.

Leprosy And Childhood

Under the above caption, the "Statesman" urites in its issue of May 14, 1941:---

A.N article by Dr. Parboty Charan Sen, of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association's Bengal branch, points out to readers of the Calcutta Municifal Gazette some facts important for the prevention of this disease. They are worth setting out, as leprosy is widely spread in India. Investigators have of late years paid much attention to the relations between it and childhood, which, says the article, is the period of life in which the danger of infection is greatest. Some research workers think that leprosy can be controlled very largely by re-Aducing infection in children, who are not born with it but contact it between the ages of 4 and 10 especially as a result of staying with persons in an infectious condition. The earlier the child is attacked by the disease, the worse it afflicts him in later life. "If we left lepers alone and instead took all their children away, we might be able to stamp out leprosy much quicker." One reason for suggesting this is that the ordinary adult does not easily catch heprosy. In this view the child is profoundly important as an agent through whom the disease perpetuates itself from generation to generation and spreads among the population.

These findings place a responsibility on those in all walks of life who have the care of children. Above all they suggest to parents or guardians who are themselves lepers what their duty is to the children around them and to the community. Only with the utmost reluctance does the State part a child from its natural protector and therefore, the duty is largely moral, without legal sanctions. That does not mean that it is any the less real. The time is ripe for men to banish complacency and fatalism, and set about ridding society of the scourge. Infectious lepers, says the article, thould not have children: If they already have them,

they must avoid contact with them, send them away if possible. Some countries insist on this.

With a certain class of leper it should, however, be within the State's power to enforce precautions in the children's interests. In some large towns a disgusting feature of what has been called the "beggar racket" is the association of small children with leprous adults. In Calcutta some years ago it was estimated that of the city's 4,000 beggars 1,000 were lepers, and it is common knowledge that many of these attached children to themselves as an additional stimulus to the generosity of the passers-by, Much has been heard in Calcutta in recent weeks about insanitary bustees, and there are signs that at least something is to be done about legislation for the control and accommodation of beggars, including those who are lepers. That these two subjects are connected is a point brought out in Dr. Sen's article. Vagrancy legislation worth the name should save children from running so grave a risk. Calcutta has done little. Some other towns with hordes of beggars have not exerted themselves even as much as Calcutta.

CONGRESS MEMBERS OF MADRAS CORPORATION Permitted To Contest Bye Election

In pursuance of the instructions given by Mahatma Gandhi the City Congress Municipal Party decided that all the resigned Congress Councillors should stand for ge-election for their respective divisions. It was also decided to set up candidates for two more divisions which have fallen vacant since the resignation of the Congress Councillors.

At the outset Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu. Leader of the Party explained to the members of the interview he and Mr. Adikesavulu Naicker had with Mahatma Gandhi and the conditions under which permission had been granted to them for contenting the elections.

Mr. Naidu will shortly issue a statement explaining the conditions laid down by Mahatma Gandhi in this connection.

Reception To The Mayor

Ward IV Rate-payers Meet Mr. Brahma

A RECEPTION was given to Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma on his election as Mayor of Calcutta by the rate-payers of Ward 4, Calcutta, at Rammohon Library Hall on Sunday last, Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterjee presided.

Two addresses of welcome were presented to Mr. Brahma on behalf of the rate-payers of Ward 4 and the Health Association of the same Ward. Miss Ava Sarkar garlanded him on behalf of the rate-payers of Ward No. 4. Mr. Brahma was garlanded on behalf of the Ward IV Rate-payers' Association and Ward IV Health Association, Ramkrishna Daridra Chhatrabas, Your Own High School, Ekata Sangha, Garpar Friends' United Club and Jugipara Sakti Sangha. A song specially composed for the occasion by Dr. Sundari Mohon Das was sung. Councillor Amulya Charan Mitter felicitated Mr. Brahma on behalf of the Ramkrishna Daridra Chhatrabas.

Welcoming the Mayor Dr. Sundari Mohon Das, President of the Bate-payers' Association referred to the inconvenience felt by the rate-payers of Ward 4 due to insufficiency of filtered water. He pointed out that cholera, which had broken out this year in a virulent form in the city, particularly in Ward 4, was largely due to scarcity of pure water. He then showed by means of a lantern slide the part played by the citizens specially the women folk of Egypt in eradicating cholera from their land and exhorted the citizens of Calcutta to do likewise.

Lt.-Col. Chatterjee stressed the need for a cleaner Calcutta. He deprecated the practice of throwing litters outside, on the streets or in the dustbins, at all hours of the day and night. He suggested that the refuses should be collected in a covered place inside the houses and thrown into the dustbins at fixed hours so that they might be cleared by the Corporation vans. He also advised the citizens to avoid dirty restaurants and hotels which, he said, were the breeding grounds of diseases.

MAYOR'S REPLY

Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma assured the ratepayers of Ward 4 that he would do all that was in his

MR A. R. SIDDIQI

Elected Leader Of Corporation Coalition Party

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, ex Mayor of Calcutta was unanimously elected the leader of the Calcutta Corporation Coalition Party for the year 1941-42 at a meeting of the party held on Thursday (May 22) at the Deputy Mayor's Room in the Central Municipal Buildings. Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani presided.

Other office-bearers elected for the year are :-

Deputy Leader...Mr. B. N. Roy Choudhury; Joint-Secretaries...Mr. A. C. Das, M.L.A., and Mr. Mohamed Israil; Joint Whips...Mr. M. A. Jubbar, Mr. S. Sharfuddin Ahmed and Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed.

power to remove the inconveniences felt by them due to the insufficiency of filtered water but he pointed out that the rate-payers had also responsibilities in the matter. They should see to it that there was no wastage of water in any house. He referred to the increase in the population of Calcutta in the last ten years and the consequent difficulty experienced by the Corporation in meeting the additional demand for water. He said that the water supply scheme of the Corporation, which was drawn up on the basis of the last census figures would be revised in the light of the new figures. He also referred to the Corporation's move for a "Cleaner Calcutta" and asked the rate-payers to point out to them the inconveniences felt by them so that the Corporation might have an opportunity of knowing what actually their grievances were and devise remedies accordingly.

Councillor Hriday Krishna Ghose moved a vote of thanks to the Chair,

Among those present were Councillors Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Kshitish Chandra Chakravarti, Bepin Bihari Ganguli, and Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, M.L.A.. (Central).

MR. K. B. DUTTA DEAD

Well-known Lawyer

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. K. B. Dutta, Bar at Law, on Thursday last, at 10-30 p.m. at 28. Camac Street, Calcutta, the residence of his son-in-law Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation. He was eighty at the time of his death.

Mr. Dutta was born in 1861 and received his early education at Miduapore. Immediately after his return from London, he began his legal career at Midnapore where he built up an excellent practice for himself.

His magnificent defence in the Midnapore Bomb Case brought him at once to the forefront of the leading legal practitioners of the time. He conducted the Narajole Defamation Case, an offshoot of the Midnapore Bomb Case, with acumen and ability in the Calcutta High Court.

From the year 1911 he commenced his practice in Calcutta. In 1919 he moved to Patnu where he soon became one of the leading lawyers.

His association with the Indian Congress of Sir Surendra. Nath and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee was close and intimate. He was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Provincial Congress held at Midnapore. In politics he belonged to the school of Sir Surendranath Banerjea and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee with whom he came into close contact.

He married the third daughter of the late Mr. Ramesh Chandra Dutta,—Mrs. Amala Dutta,—who pre-deceased him in the year 1937.*

He leaves behind him 3 sons,...Mr. S. P. Dutt, Mr. B. B. Dutt and Mr. K. Dutt,...6 daughters and a host of friends, relations and admirers to mourn his loss.

Benares—The "Eternal City" Of India-I

[BY T. P. SHARMA, M.A., LL.B., Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Benarce]

BENARES or Baranasi is the garden of happiness and the eternal crematorium, sung by sages and sought after by gods and men alike. Benares is the oldest city on the earth, older than Jerusalem, and is destined to continue till the very end of the world, even after the so-called eternal city of Rome has been lost in antiquity.

The original site of the city is said by antiquarians to be a few miles north-east of the present city where relics of the past can still be discovered, but it has existed on the present site for at least the last 1000 years. It has passed through many vicissitudes along with the country and although there are old mosques, for example, the one near Telianala built in the time of the Tughlak dynesty, no private building of over 400 years is now in existence.

There are signs of the area north-east of Rajghat having been inhabited at one time, but it has been in ruins for a long time now. It is again coming to life with the construction of the railway siding in the fort area and the school buildings. hostels and residential quarters of the Rishi Valley Trust, giving it the appearance of a fairy land. A large number of terracotta, seals and other material have been unearthed from the excavations recently made for the railway goods shed beyond the railway line which will add to the knowledge of Indian life two thousand years ago. Most of these articles are exhibited in the Bharat Kala-Bhavan. place was till recently within the military zone as it is in the form of a plateau overlooking the surrounding area and is of strategic importance. The final battle between Prince Shuja and Aurangzeb was fought at Bahadurpur on the other side of the river opposite the plateau and resulted in complete rout of Shuja's forces.

The main town extends from Assi on the south to Rajghat on the north with the magnificient river-front as the eastern boundary. The real city is along the river in what is called the pucca makets, the areas to the west of the Chauk road being comparatively recent growth. It is expanding rapidly on the western side towards Maduadin, Lahartara and Shivapur. The Kashi Khand speaks of the now thickly populated quarter of Agastkunda near Dasaswamedhghat as a forest in which the Sage Agastya had his abode.

The area at present within the municipal limits comprises 7.427 acres or 11.6 sq. miles, and the population according to the last census is 2,01,037 excluding the Cantonments. There is a good deal of evidence to show that it has always been a populous city. According to an estimate framed in the year 1826, the population consisted of 1,53,000 souls. In 1881 it was 2,22,000 and in 1901, 2,09,000 out of which 5,000 should be taken to be the population of the Cantonments. It is, however, by no means a decadent city. The sluggishness of growth and the apparent decline are due to the fact that a large number of people come to reside in Benares in their old age in order to

be able to breath their last on the sacred soil, as according to the Hindu belief a death in Benares leads to the salvation of the soul. This belief is so deeply embedded in the minds of the Hindus that a Seth is said to have issued greeting cards to his friends and relations to celebrate the cremation of his son in Benares whose soul, he stated, had attained eternal bliss on account of having cast off the mortal frame in the holy city of Kashi. Ram Krishna Paramhansa is said to have stated that when he came to Kashi and paid a visit to Manikarnikaghat, he saw an old man trident in hand approaching every dead body brought to the ghat for cremation and whispering something into its ears. It is popularly believed that God Shiva whispers the Holy Name in the ears of those dying in Benares, thus leading to their salvation. The reverence of the Buddhists for Benares and Sarnath is well-known. The Jains also hold the place sacred in memory of their Tirthankaras some of whom were born here and some gave their teachings to the world at this place

About one-fourth of the population is Muslim and a little less Bengali Hindu. This population has, however, declined in recent years on account of epidemic dropsy or Beri-beri as it is called, which obliged many Bengali families 5 years ago to leave their Benares homes. The city has a cosmopolitan appearance, more than any other in the province, representing people of every province of the country who have their permanent homes here inhabiting in some cases whole separte muhallas. With its three or four-storied sand-stone buildings standing along the labyrinth of narrow lanes and its ringing bells of the temples which can be counted by dozens in any lane and its picturesque population. with some of the people dressed in a simple piece of cloth flung around their chest and shoulders, others in the yellow robes of a sanyasi, yet others in the various fashions of their native provinces, the town presents a peculiar appearance of its ewn and it can be truly said to be the religious metropolis of India.

It has now been completely established that the Hindus had a system of corporate government in their cities and major towns in the Buddhistic and the pre-Budhistic times. The details varied in accordance with the time and the place, but the central bides of government officials administering with the consent, co-operation and advice of a body of selected and sometimes elected representatives existed under all administrations. These people had in their charge most of the functions now managed by local bodies in India including sunitation, drainage construction and maintenance of roads, market places and public buildings, control of weights and measures, provision for extinguishing fire and looking after the welfare of the pilgrims with the added burden of the police, magisterial and judicial functions. The revenues were derived from local fees and taxes, and penalties had been provided for their evasion. It is

interesting to note that while under the U. P. Municipalities Act the maximum fine for evasion of octroi is 10 times the value of the octroi or Rs. 50 whichever is greater, the Yajnyavalkya Smriti provides for a fine of eight times the value of the dues evaded. Public charity on municipal functions was encouraged as a religious duty and we hear in the Skanda Purana of the spiritual results that would accrue to one who would put up akashdeepas or sky-lights in the month of Kartick along the way to the ghats to which people, mainly women, repair in the small hours of the morning for a bath in that month. This is nothing but an encouragement of street lighting at private expense, but it has now taken the form of small earthen lamps being lit in bambo baskets and hung on the poles indiscriminately along the ghats.

It is not clear how long the system of selfgovernment continued, but it declined definitely during the Muslim rule. The rulers continued

PEOPLE DIED

OF

SMALL-POX

IN CALCUTTA

during the week ending May 17, 1941

Get Yourself Vaccinated

nevertheless to pay attention to sanitation and other necessities of the town. The supreme administrator of the city was the Kotwal who combined a variety of functions in himself, while the Qazi dispensed justice. One still comes across in Benares the orders of the Qazi adjudicating upon the question of public drains and streets on the one hand and private ones on the other. The stone pavement in the lanes was originally laid during Muslim rule and the underground drainage system known as the Badshahi or Nawabi drain was also consolidated in the Muslim times.

CORPORATION MAHASABHA PARTY

Election Of Office Bearers

At a meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha Party in the Corporation held at the house of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee at 47/1, Theatre Road, on last Tuesday, the following office-bearers of the party were elected.

Leader-Mr. N. C. Chatterjee.

Secretaries Messrs. Devendra Nath Mukherjee and Mrigendra Kumar Masumdar.

Whips-Messrs. Bijoy Singh Nahar and Sudhansu Kumar Mitter.

The zamindari of Benares including the city was transferred to the East India Company by Raja Mahip Narain Singh of Benares in In accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Raja and the Governor-General in Council, the surplus remaining after the payment of a sum of Rs. 41,00,000 to the Maharaja and lis. 40,00,000 to the East India Company, was to be "annually expended in this district, and applied, under the authority of the Company's Government, towards the charges of the civil and judicial establishment in the support of the new and old courts, and for the maintenance of the Pathshalas or Hindoo College, and for repairing the roads and constructing bridges and promoting the cultivation, etc." But no separate account of the zamindari and the expenditure as stipulated in the agreement was ever kept. When it was thought necessary to engage a number of chaukidars in 1795, a local chankidari tax was levied to defray the expenditure. The tax was revised in 1808, and was fixed at the rate of -/3/- per mensem per stone house, -/2/- for a brick buildings and -'-'6 for mud dwellings. The collections were made by the Kotwal and the income was Rs. 1,264/- monthly in 1809. A form of house tax was attempted to be introduced in 1810, but had to be abandoned on account of the stout opposition of the inhabitants. The chaukidari tax, however, continued and to it was added the income from markets. The new Chauk bazar was built in 1808 and Bishesarganj in 1830. The management of the local affairs was conducted by a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials with the District Magistrate as their head. The conservancy arrangements were paid for out of the local income while the roads remained under the direct supervision of the District Magistrate. It was not till the year 1850, that they were transferred to the Local Agents as the Committee was then called.

(To be continued)

-Important Aspects Of Child Nutrition

(Continued from page 7)

each child during a whole year led to an almost complete disappearance of gum-inflammation and are diminution by 50 per cent. of caries, and at the same time to a considerable increase in the children's growth.

In the third year, after the quantity of juices of citrus fruits had been diminished to 100 ccm. a day, caries began to become more frequent again, and gum-inflammation began to show again in most cases. It was thereby proved that the quantity thought sufficient as a protection against scurvy does not suffice to prevent gum and teeth diseases."

All mothers must be specially reminded that they should not try to further the well-being of their children by over-feeding them. What they ought to do is to develop their children by correct, simple and healthy food into strong and healthy men and women, whose bodily and spiritual power of resistance will be such that they will be able to master more easily the difficulties of modern life.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—Cicero.

Important Aspects Of Child Nutrition

[By Riz Remore]

*OOD is the ruler over life and health,"
writes a famous authority, and his words
gain special weight when the nourishment of
children is in question.

The young growing child must under all conditions be given, apart from the correct quantity of albumen, fat and sugar, all the necessary mineral salts, vitamins and several essential nutritive ingredients. Milk and fine outment, properly cooked, provide child with good food. In addition he should regularly get vegetable and fruit-juices for these fresh natural dishes contain the salts and vitamins essential for the growth and the bodily functions of the child. Vegetable and fruit-juices are best produced at home; for they must always be fresh. This can easily be done, because the juice of finely grated vegetables and fruit can be pressed out by means of a fruit-press without any difficulty. The correct combination of the different nutritive materials is, of course, of great importance for the child's nourishment.

GOOD SUBSTITUTES FOR FRESH FRUITS

During autumn and winter, and where fresh fruits are scarce, dried bananas and figs are a good substitute. They should be finely cut and softened for several hours in warm water. When pressed they yield a pleasantly flavoured juice which the children like if it is added to their food, and which promotes their strength and growth.

In framing a nutritional programme two questions are of outstanding importance: quantities and number of meals. If the combination of food is unharmonious children generally develop either ravenous hunger or, if their digestive apparatus is weak, deficient appetite. The ravenous hunger of a child is often mistaken for its need for bigger quantities of food, because it is growing. When appetite is poor the anxious mother often forces more food on her child. Thus many children often get too much food and sometimes also numerous sweets between meals, which is entirely wrong.

Children between six and fourteen years who are growing rapidly require meals served punctually at fixed hours. Three main meals are adequate.

HONEY MILK

A good breakfast for school-children is honeymilk. Every child likes a glass of warm, uncooked milk with a tablespoon of honey stirred in. Together with buttered wholewheat bread or roll, with marmalade or jam, it makes a good breakfast, is nourishing and satisfies the child's appetite. At 10 a.m. school-children should be given wholewheat sandwiches with cheese, and fruit and milk.

These are the fruits which children can est 1sw:—Fruit: apples, pears, cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries nuts, oranges, mandarins, bananas, grapefruit, lemons and sweet almonds. Saiads and regetble salad. Lettuce, endive, spinach, cabbage salad, fennel tomatoes and cucumber. Herbs; chives, parsley, marjoram, thyme tarragon, dill, pepp runnt, chervil and cumin.

All the salads mentioned above should be dressed with a high quality oil and with lemonpure when given to children.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FRUIT JUICES

An interesting experiment was carried out a 841 children in the United States. A group of scientists had come to the conclusion that the widespread inflammation of children's gums, though not a serious disease, was a sign of an unhealthy condition prevailing in the whole organism of the child, and that the spread of aural diseases in children was closely connected with the methods of feeding, i.e., that these infections of gums and teeth were early signs of a general ill-health and akin to the symptoms of scurvy.

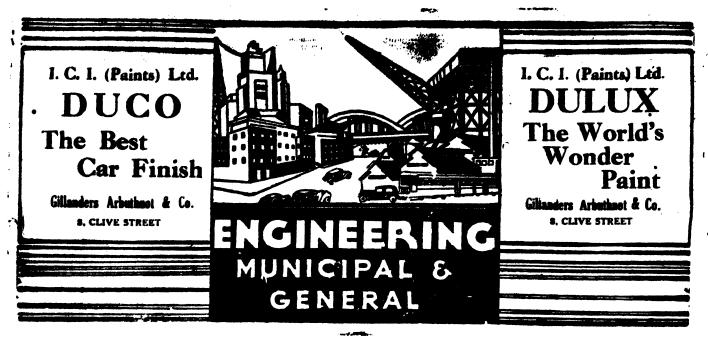
Mooseheart, where the experiment was carried cut, is an education establishment on the Fox River, where children between ten and seventeen years of age are educated under favourable climatical conditions, in lovely surroundings and under roost efficient medical supervision. There are about 1,200 children forming families of about fifteen children in separate pavilions. Although food is better than the American average, gum-inflammation and caries are very frequent.

Observation of 341 selected children went on for 3½ years. During the first year no change was made in the regime, but cases of gum-inflammation and caries were registered. During the whole of the second year each child received 500 ccm, of orange-juice and the juice of a lemon daily, and their gums and teeth were supervised as be During the third year conditions of the first year became re-established, but the children got 100 ccm, of orange-juice as a daily average.

VALUABLE RESULTS

The result of this experiment was reported; as follows: "The addition of 500 ccm, of freshly pressed orange-juice daily to the nourishment of

(Continued on previous page)



Sewage Purification—I

N opening his paper "Recent Contributions to the Study of Industrial Waste Treatment," presented at a meeting of the North-Western Branch of the Institute of Sewage Purification, Mr. Donald H. Barraclough quoted from the Presidential Address to the Institute, which was delivered at Nottingham on November 14th last by Mr. C. H. Ball, M.B.E. Said Mr. Ball on that occasion \$ "Prior to the war the accomplishment of effective sewage purification was not always an easy task. but with the increased trade wastes-much of chemical origin arising through was requirements. there have been brought about further difficulties in producing effluents satisfactory to all concerned. and it is perhaps in this connection that the Institute may, through its service in the pooling of its resources, interchange of ideas, and knowledge of the subject, be of material help to the country. It is within the provinces of all members to prove their usefulness, not only to the authorities they serve, but to the manufacturers who discharge trade wastes to the sewers, for it is not an unknown position for members to show to certain trades that what is waste to them might be of u-most value to other traders. These possibilities have perhaps never been more realised than in the working of the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937, which although it came into operation on July 1st, 1938, would appear to have become law in anticipation of meeting the present wartime

conditions, in that it has brought about a better apportunity to check trade waste discharges."

Changing conditions due to the war had to some degree affected most managers in industrial areas, and it was in order to give members of the branch an opportunity to record their own experiences that this contribution had been prepared. He then proceeded to deal with the various industrial wastes which called for treatment at the sewage works.

ACIDIC WASTES

Wastes of an acid nature are preduced from many processes, and the methods of treating such wastes depend upon the strength and the volume of the waste and upon local conditions. Perhaps the most common of acidic discharges is from the pickling of iron and steel. This waste presents two problems to the Sewage Works Manager first, the acidity, and secondly, the dissolved iron content. McNicholas has stated that at Walsall the wastes must be neutralised so as to give an alkaline reaction to litmus, i.e., the free acidity must be neutralised. Further liming is carried out at the sewage works. A similar procedure has been adopted at Denton, where only a small discharge has to be dealt with. In this case, batches of the waste are discharged at irrogular intervals. and the conditions imposed are that the firm notify the Sewage Works Manager when the discharge

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

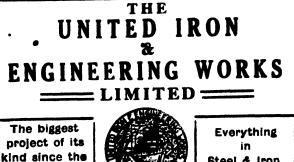
SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

takes place. On arrival at the sewage works the honor is treated with excess lime in order to bring down the iron in solution.

Several instances have been reported in the past where filter media and drains have been choked by iron precipitates and subsequent growths. Great care is necessary to avoid this, especially where fine material is used for the filter medium. Knowles neutralises waste pickle liquor by agitating with freshly powdered limestone. Calcium sulphate is precipitated. The reaction is incomplete unless the ferrous hydroxide is oxidised by air, when a coarse precipitate of gypsum and ferric hydrate is produced. At the Yardley works of the Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board iron wastes clogged filters. Modified treatment adopted to meet this difficulty is the addition of ground quicklime, followed by fifteen minutes' acration. A partial activated sludge plant has also been built to relieve the filter loading.

METALLIC WASTES

The problem of iron in industrial wases has been mentioned in the previous section, but recent progress in the field of engineering has resulted in the production of wastes containing other metals. Chromium is perhaps the one most frequently encountered, and the report by McNicholas of one instance where anodising vat waste is being utilised for the recovery of barium chromate is of particular interest and is a step in the right direction.



War.

Steel & Iron.

"STEEL for PROGRESS"

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL TOOLS
OF ANY SPECIFICATION INCLUDING
STEEL BOATS, TRAWLERS, CRANES,
CHAINS, HINGES, SHOVELS, LATHES,
JUTE MILL LOOMS, CYCLE &
MOTOR PARTS, PARTS AND
FITTING & FOR RAILWAYS
AND SHIPS, ETC.

Made to any given Sample, Drawing and Specification &

PRODUCERS OF RUBBER GOODS

OF VARIOUS TYPES INCLUDING Waterproofed Jute & Cotton Canvas, Tarpaulins, Anti-gas Fabric, Hard Rubber Sheets, Ground Sheets, Ebonite, Etc. Etc.

•

BELUR Phone: How. 936

Managing Agents:

TRADING CORPORATION

100, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: | Cal. 78

Gram: BUYERS EVERGREEN.

Lead has had the attention of waterworks' chemists for a considerable time, and has now entered the field of sewage treatment. Lumb reports a waste from the manufacture of white lead having 1 per cent, of lead in solution, while Nixon suspects lead soaps as being responsible for the "cracking" grease recovered from difficulty in sewage sludge.

The effect of trade wastes of a metallic nature upon sludge digestion is also receiving attention. Concentration of the metal in the sludges, produced as the result of preliminary treatment at the sewage works, may lead to trouble. McNicholas states that sludge digestion at Walsall does not appear to be unduly affected by metallic wastes. The decanted liquor, however, contains about 20 parts per 100,000 of ferrous iron.

CANNING WASTES

The canning of fruit vegetables, and meats has been largely an American trade, but in the present national emergency it is likely that the trade will increase in this country. The waster are usually very polluting, and as the nature of the industry requires the factory to be situated near agricultural areas the waste liquors will be discharged to sewage works serving rural or urban communities, and the volume of the wastes will comprise a large proportion of the sewage flow. Alternatively, the liquors may have to be treated in a special plant before discharge direct to the river or stream.

Tomato wastes have a high suspended solids The preliminary figure and require, screening. treatment recommended at the factory is screening through a 40-mesh screen, pH control, and balancing of flow. Clarification of the mixed sewage and wastes appears to benefit by the addition of lime in conjunction with iron or alum salts. Ryan states that ensilage wastes must on no account be admitted to the sewers, but should be treated by irrigation upon land. At one cannery where red beet, tomato and squash are canned in their respective sensons, the screened wastes were treated with lime and ferrie chloride, mixed. coagulated, and settled either by continuous-flow or fill-and-draw methods.

With the red beet wastes on fill-and-draw working, four hours' settlement was the maximum The sludge time required for economic working. produced was of a very light character. With continuous-flow working the suspended solids removal was equal to that obtained by fill-and-draw methods, but B.O.D. removal was higher and the sludge produced was of greater density. of ferric chloride was unnecessary for these wastes. Treating tomato wastes on the fill-and-draw better results were obtained with four hours' settlement than with fourteen, owing to gas formation: 80-90 parts per 100,000 of line were added, ferric chloride again being unnecessary. With continuous-The resulting sludge was light. flow methods the volume of sludge produced was A five-hour detention period gave results slightly better than a 23-hour period, but insufficient to warrant the expenditure on increased capacity. The lime required for continuous-flow working was The sludge from red 100 parts per 100,000. beet and tomato wastes dried readily on sand beds.

(To be continued.)

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS. The Week's Digest

GIFT OF A LIBRARY

A magnificent gift of about 50,000 volumes—the entire collection of the late Dr. Barid Baran Mukherjee—valued at over a lakh and a half of rupees has been made to the Ramkrishna Mission Institute of Culture by the wife, sons and brothers of the late Dr. Barid Baran Mukherjee, who was a regular visitor to and an enthusiastic supporter of the Institute.

CORPORATION COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

The Government of United Provinces have sent for permanent show and display in the Calcutta Corporation Commercial Museum their art, craft and handloom products of best workmanship. The exhibits include ornamental glass ware, pottery, and clay articles, wooden ware, silver ware, marble ware, ivory ware, carpets and durries, printed clothes, etc.

COMPULSORY INOCULATION AND VACCINATION

In order to make the people of the province immune from diseases that might break out in an epidemic form under possible war conditions in the country, the Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, decided to launch shortly a province-wide scheme for compulsory inoculation and vaccination.

The Calcutta Corporation has also prepared a similar scheme for the city at the instance of the Government.

LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE BLIND

The proposed "Lighthouse for the Blind," the first of its kind in India—an institution for alleviating the endless sufferings of the blind in India and for making them happy and contributing members of society through education and employment—will, at the very outset, undertake education of the adult blind, printing for the blind and education of blind-deaf-mute persons.

The "Lighthouse" will also have a department of general welfare which will conduct publicity and other general welfare activities for the visually handicapped.

The initial cost for inaugurating the "Lighthouse" has been estimated at Rs. 25,000.

ECONOMIC INQUIRY IN BENGAL

The Committee set up by the Board of Economic Inquiry of the Government of Bengal, to investigate the cost of the cultivation of the principal crops in the Province, have, it is learnt, started their work in four centres—Munshiganj, Nilphamari, Chinsurah and Bolpur.

The Economic Survey Committee of the Board* have also started examining the results of the survey so far carried on by them. This survey is expected to disclose the assets and liabilities and the income and expenditure as also the average profits earned by agriculturists, agricultural labourers and middle-class people in different parts of the

province from various cottage industries and the trade and business conducted by them on small scale.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookherjee has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts of Calcutta University for the year 1941-42, Sir Upendra Nath Brahmachari, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Dr. M. N. Bose, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Prof. Subodh Chandra Mahalanobis and Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, whose terms of office expired in January and February respectively, have been re-nominated ordinary Fellows of Calcutta University. Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah and Rai Sahib Panchanan Ganguly have also been nominated ordinary Fellows.

Mr. Pramatha Banerjee, and Mr. Jogeshi Chandra Chakravarti have been appointed representatives of the Calcutta University on the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, for the year 1941-42.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND A. R. P. MEASURES

The question of maintaining the supply of electricity in Calcutta and the surrounding industrial areas of 24-Parganas. Howrah, Hooghly and towns of Asansol, Chittagong and Dacca, during a period of emergency is now under the active consideration of the Government of Bengal.

The Government think that considerable damage may be caused by enemy action to the generating stations, cables, distribution mains, etc., and the supply may be seriously interrupted. So in the circumstances it would be necessary to restrict all non-essential supplies and devise arrangements for alternative routes of supply to essential consumers and premises. They, therefore, propose to compile a list of consumers or rather all premises for whom electric supply is essential in the interests. of the maintenance of civic life and public order, and for the present this list should be confined only to the city of Calcutta and the adjoining industrial areas of 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, and the towns of Asansol, Chittagong and Dacca.

The Government have accordingly requested various public utility concerns in these areas to furnish them with a list each of such consumers.

CHINESE DECORATION FOR CALCUTTA PROFESSOR

An order of "Red Colour" has been conferred by the National Government of China on Mr. Brian R. Dyer, at present Professor of Sanitary Engineering at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, according to information obtained at the Consulate-General for China in Calcutta. Mr. Dyer was decorated with the order by the Chinese Consul-General in Calcutta last week.

(Continuel on page 11)

CIVICNEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

MAYOR OF CHANDERNAGORE

Mr. T. C. Roquitte, Mayor of Chandernagore, informs the Press that he has tendered his resignation, as Mayor and Councillor, to the Governor of French India owing to some differences with the authorities. Mr. Roquitte further states that no other Councillor has resigned.

ALLAHABAD BOARD'S GIFT TO LORD MAYOR'S FUND

The Allahabad Municipal Board passed a resolution agreeing to contribute Rs. 2,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of air-raid victims in London.

The Chairman, Mr. R. N. Basu, postponed consideration of another resolution for contributing Rs. 15,000 to the War Purposes Fund, pending clarification of the constitutional issue involved.

BEGGAR COLONY FOR KARACHI

A move to solve the beggar problem of the city is being made by a number of philanthropists who propose to establish a beggar colony near Karachi shortly.

Under the proposed scheme a number of huts will be constructed to house mendicants, where cottage crafts will be taught. The beggars will also be made literate in their own language. Radio sets for common use will be installed for their entertainment.

SALARIES TO BE INCREASED

The Allahabad Municipal Board has accepted Mr R. N. Basu's (Chairman's) note suggesting tevision of wages for its clerical and inspecting staffs including bill collectors and poddars. The effect of this revision of grade will be to raise the minimum salary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. It would lead to increments in salary of many employees. This generous gesture of the Municipal Board even in the hard days of economic depression is greatly appreciated.

MATERNITY WELFARE AT DARJEELING

The Commissioners of Darjeeling Municipality have decided to open another maternity and child welfare centre in Ghoom.

There is already a maternity and child welfare centre in Darjeeling under the control of the municipality, but with the increase in popularity and the consequent increase in population, the existing clinic is found to be unable to cope with the public need. Hence the necessity for another clinic.

The necessary Government sanction and contribution for the new centre, it is learnt, have already been obtained.

CONGRESS MEMBERS AND THE PURI MUNICIPALITY

Although there is a majority of Congress members in the Puri Municipality a resolution was passed on the 30th April last, offering its full co-

operation with the efforts for successful prosecution of war and deciding to take an active part in propaganda and raising of funds.

In view of the above resolution the President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee has asked the members, who were returned on Congress ticket, to resign their membership of the Puri Municipality immediately.

As the members of the Jaipur Municipal Congress Party are engaged in wrangling among themselves and could not manage the administration of the Municipal Board efficiently and to the interest of the rate-payers, the President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee has dissolved the Municipal Congress Party and has asked the members of the party to resign their membership of the Municipality immediately.

IN CASE OF AIR-RAIDS

For the maintenance of important municipal services during an emergency caused by enemy aircaid, the Government of Bengal are understood to have issued certain instructions to all municipalities in the province regarding prompt repair to roads, drains and other essential services.

The Government have asked the municipalities to make a statement of the existing facilities for immediate repair to essential services, which may be promptly available at the instructions of the municipal executives without involving any additional expenditure on labour.

The municipalities will be required to decide whether the existing facilities are likely to be sufficient in the case of an air-raid, otherwise, to make a statement of all other sources from which repairing parties may be obtained with the information as to the nature of their capabilities.

The Government have urged the municipalities to authorise their respective Chairmen, or some other officers for turning out such emergency squads, as may be required, at short notice in case of an air-raid.

-Calcutta News And Views

(Continued from page 10)

The services of Mr. Dyer, staff member of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, were assigned to the National Health Administration of the Republic of China in 1931. He took charge of sanitation and care of the victims during the great flood of the Yangtze River at Hankow in 1931, and took care of 120,000 flood victims on the famous Black Hill in the Han River. With his colleagues of the League of Nations he took part in rural reconstruction work at Kian Ning Shien, which is stated to be the greatest rural reconstruction movement in the world.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

BUILDING DISPUTE

(Before Mr. Justice Panckridge)

In Re: Srimati Basadeyi Khemka.

In this application the petitioner. Srimati Basudeyi Khomka asked for an injunction restraining the respondents, the Corporation of Calcutta and Onkarmull Agarwalla, Luxmichand Agarwalla and Baijnath Agarwalla, from proceeding with the erection of a building on premises Nos. 3/1, 3/2, (both now numbered 3) Goenka Lane Calcutta, and belonging to the abovementioned Agarwallas, in terms of the plan sanctioned by the Corporation on September 26, 1940, and for a mandamus on the Corporation directing it to deal with the above plan, submitted by the Agarwallas, in accordance with the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act. 1923.

Mr. B. C. Ghose and Mr. A. K. Sarkar appeared for the petitioner: Mr. S. N. Banerjea (sr.) and Mr. J. C. Sett for Baijnath, Mr. S. B. Sinha for the Corporation: Onkarroll and Luxmichand did not appear.

The petitioner's case was that she was the owner of a three-storied dwelling house situated at No. 21, Goenka Lane in a part whereof she resided. letting out the remaining portion thereof for residential purposes on a rent of about Rs. 250 per month. The above premises owned by the Agarwallas were situated opposite her premises. Until recently their premises consisted of an old two storied dwelling house. which they demolished a few months ago. September in October. 1940. she learnt that last, the Agarwallas had obtained from the Corporation the sanction of a plan for the erection of a five-storied build ing on the land premises and that they were then about to start the construction of a building thereon. No notice had been given to her at any time of the submission of the plan or of its having been sanctioned. She submitted that the sanction was illegal and ultra vires the powers of the Corpo ration and the same contravened the mandatory provisions of building rules of the Act. She contended that the same tion had been wrongfully and surreptitiously granted and obtained on misrepresentation of facts. If completed in full, the proposed building could very seriously affect and infringe her rights and it would amount to a nuisance, seriously interfering with the amenities and sanitation of her property.

NOTICE

The Head Office of The Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., will be removed to No. 4, Mission Row Extension (corner of Mangoe Lane) during the week ending 7th June, 1941.

The main Monthly Ticket Office is now closed and will re-open at the new address from the 29th May, 1941.

Tickets will also be sold from Depots as usual.

R. S. PURSSELL,

Agent

7, Church Lane, Calcutta The 15th May, 1941.

4

It appeared that on the ex parts application of the petitioner his lordship had granted an interim injunction on April 9 last, as prayed for, pending the final disposal of the application,

The defence was that the Corporation having already issued a written sanction, and as there had been no demand by the petitioner on the Corporation nor refusal by the latter to interfere the court had no jurisdiction to interfere under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act. The Buildings Committee of the Corporation had given the sanction after it had considered all the objections raised by the building surveyor. The sanction was not ultra vives.

By consent of the parties appearing his lordship made the following order which would be treated as the order of court as against the non-appearing parties:—

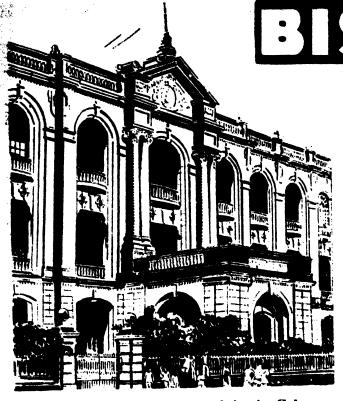
- "1. The Agarwalla respondents are restrained by injunction from raising the height of the front roadside block of their building on No. 3, Goenka Lane. Calcutta, beyond four storeys including the storey on the ground floor.
- '2. The Agarwallas respondents will, however, be entitled to have, in their said building, a verandah projected on the road, in each storey up to the fourth storey according to the plan already sanctioned by the Corporation of Calcutta, and also to have parapets not exceeding four feet in height on the roof of their said fourth storey.
- "3. The Agarwalla respondents are directed by a mandatory injunction to remove and demolish iron frame works on the said front roadside block of their building on No. 3. Goenka Lane, beyond the height of the fourth storey aforesaid. The fifth storey on the back portion of the said premises, as exists now, will remain, and the respondents will be entitled to build parapets thereon.
- 4. The respondent Baijnath Agarwalla agrees on behalf of himself and all other owners of the said premises No. 3. Goenka Lane, that they will have no objection to a fourth storey with four feet parapets thereon being built on the existing three storied building on premises No. 21. Goenka Lane belonging to the petitioner.
 - 5. Each party to pay its own costs'

Attorneys—Mosses, P. D. Himatsingka and Company: Mr. G. Bagarin: Mr. T. C. Mitra.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending May 17, 1941:—

Campbell Hospite Port	el.	•••	i	Nil.
XXXI	•••	•••	Āĭ	•
XXIX	•••	•••	5 5 1	ì
XXAIII	•••	•••	a E	3
XXVII	•••	•••	1	1
XXV	•••	•••	,	<u></u>
XXIV	•••	•••	3	3
XXII	•••	•••	1 .	1
XX	***	•••	4	8 3 1
XIX	•••	•••	10	8
XV	•••	100		
xîv	•••	•••	5 3 1	2
ΧÎ	•••	•••		5
1X	•••	•••	11	11
viii	•••	•••	8 6 5 2	3
VII	•••	•••	5	3
νĬ	•••	•••	Ă	8
IV V	• • • •	•••		Ř
(II	•••	•••	6	5
ĨĨ	•••	•••	4	å
<u> I</u>	•••	•••	4 6	4 6
			Cases.	Deaths.
WARDS.				LL-POX.
1ay 17, 1941 :-				

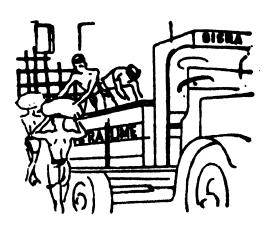


Immediate delivery to any worksite in Calcutta.

Depots.—Garden Reach": South 284, Kidderpore Docks: South 745, Bagh Bazar: B. B. 1823, Ramkristopore: Howrah 243 or ring up BIRD & CO. Cal. 6040.

FOR INDIA'S BIGGEST, SCIENCE INSTITUTION

Bisra Lime was chosen for the extension to the College of Science Wherever strength of mortar and prompt delivery are vital factors, Bisra Lime is the choice of the experienced Builder.



BIRD & CO

MANAGING AGENTS

CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS CALCUITA

B1.K 5

SOME SELECTED INSURANCE COMPANIES

PHONE: CAL. 6645

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India)

FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, RIOT, EARTHQUAKE, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, ETC.

and the second of the second o

NORTON BUILDINGS, P. O. Box 2226, Calcutta

PHONE CAL. 5286 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

THE CONCORD of INDIA

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India)

TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

HEAD OFFICE: 9, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

LET US SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS

TELEPHONE: CAL. { 7060 7061

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

DESCRIPTION DE LA PROPERTIE DE

NOW IS THE TIME

To Send for Our Expert to Assist You in Bringing Your Home up-to-date with Gas Appliances

CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM AT

The Corner of PARK STREET & RUSSELL STREET

'PHONE BURRA BAZAR 3001
IF MORE CONVENIENT

THE ORIENTAL GAS CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Pagland)

Inprovement Trust

following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 29th March, 1941.

Present :

Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S., (Chairman): Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Mrs. Hasina Murshed, Mr. J. J. N. Birch, Mr. Md. Rafique, Mr. F. Rooney, Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

CHAIRMAN'S EMOLUMENTS

It was reported that Government, in letter No. 506M, dated the 24th March, 1941, had fixed the salary of Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S., at Rs. 3,250 per mensem plus a house rent and conveyance allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem, with effect from the date on which be rejoined the office of the Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust, after the expiry of the period of his deputation as Special Officer under the Revenue Department.

Nagpur's Thanks

The Board perused demi-official letter No. 2146-995-M, XIII, dated the 19th March. 1941, from the Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, Local Self-Government Department, to Mr. W. H. Prosser, Chief Engineer to the Trust, conveying the thanks of Government to the Calcutta Improvement Trust for having agreed to spare his services for the preparation of a sewage disposal scheme for the city of Nagpur. They resolved that it should be recorded.

A.R.P. ADVICE

• The Board accorded permission to Mr. H. C. Mukherjee, Assistant Valuer, to give technical advice to the public of Calcutta and the surrounding industrial area of 24-Parganas and Howrah for strengthening rooms in their houses and offices as a measure of A. R. P., on a nominal fee of Rs. 5 per room.

FOR PAINTING ROAD-SURFACE

Sanction was accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 82,279 (inclusive of Rs. 3,750 for 8-inch to 9 inch diameter sal bullah piling, not to be tendered for, and Rs. 4,725 for painting the road surface with asphalt, to be done departmentally), for road construction, sewerage, drainage works, etc., in the side roads Nos. 3, 4, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18 and 18A, in scheme No. XLVII (Eastern portion of Southern Avenue).

(II)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 5th April, 1941.

INDIAN MUSEUM TREASURES

SITUATION IN CASE OF AIR RAID

The Government of India, it is understood, have replied to the representation made to them by the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, in the matter of protecting and safeguarding the numerous scientific and artistic collections housed in the Museum from the possible air raid over the city.

The Government, it is learnt, have advised the Trustees to make a list of those collections which are considered to most important pending their decision in respect of removing these somewhere outside the area considered to deangerous.

Present:—Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Rei Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani, Mrs. Hasina Murshed, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Bay Chaudhuri, Mr. J. J. N. Birch, Mr. Md. Rafique, Mr. F. Rooney, Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

A.R.P. ADVICE

Permission was accorded to Mr. S. Bandopadhya, Deputy Engineer, to give technical advice to the public of Calcutta and the surrounding industrial area of 24-Parganas and Howrah for strengthening rooms in their houses and offices as a measure of A. R. P. on a nominal fee of Rs. 5 per room.

THE BOARD'S OFFICES

With reference to Resolution No. 5 of the Board Meeting, held on the 3rd February, 1941, the Board considered the Chairman's report of the 27th March, 1941, on the question of the Board building its own offices on its own land and resolved that the Chairman should be requested

94

PEOPLE DIED

CHOLERA

during the week ending May 17, 1941

Get Yourself Inoculated

to examine further the legal question and also the possibllity of having a building constructed by some other party under an assurance of longterm lease from the Trust.

FOR TRANSPORTING EARTH

With reference to Resolution No. 20 of the Board Meeting, held on the 22nd February, 1941, sanctioning an estimate amounting to Rs. 92.623 (inclusive of Rs. 5,125 for transporting surplus earth etc., and Rs. 3,750 for 8 inches to 9 inches diameter sal bullah piling, not to be tendered for, and Rs. 2,635 for painting road surface with asphalt, to be done departmentally), for road construction, sewerage, drainage works, etc., on the main 100-foot road from Road No. 2 to Hatibagan Road, including wideping of Linton Street, in Scheme No. XLIX (Gorachand Road to South Road, Entally-2nd section), the Board considered the tenders received in respect of work appertaining to Rs. 81,113 of the sanctioned estimate and the Chief Engineer's note thereon and resolved to accept the lowest tender, namely, that of Babu Mohitosh Mukherjee, for Rs. 80,883-18-0, provided he is agreeable to accept the standard rate of the Trust for transporting *all surplus materials from works.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Colcutta for the week ending 17th May, 1941.

City of Calcutts (Town and Suburbs).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 711 against 712 and 808 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 152. The general death-rate of the week was 32'3 per mille against 28'9 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1-25 and 27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 17th May, 1941, was 621 against 607 and 687 in the two preceding weeks. There were 87 deaths from cholera, against 95 and 109 in the two preceding weeks. There were 73 deaths from small-pex during the week against 58 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 24 and 61 respectively against 20 and 71 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 324 per mille per annum.

There were 30 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 311.

There were 90 deaths from respiratory diseases against 92 in the previous week.

There were 62 deaths from tuberculosis against 53 in the previous week.

There were 109 deaths of infants under one year.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the week ending May 17, 1941:—

Wards.		Cases.	•	Deaths.
1	***	19	•••	5 6 5 3 5 7
2		16 18 17	***	6
3		18		5
Ă		17	•••	3
Ē		20		5
1 3 4 5 6 7 8		23	•••	7
ž		8		-
8		32		3
Ğ	•	35	•••	3 1 6
10		14		1
. 10 11	•••	21		6
12 13 14 15		7	• •	
10	***	13		5.
10	•••	13	•••	5. 3
14		13	•••	
10		10	•••	
18	•••	10	•••	 I.
19		27	•••	5 8 3 . 5
30	1490	8	•••	9
31	•••	3	***	.2
33	•••	24	-••	. 5
3 3	***	7	•••	
26		12		3
25		5	-	1
37		10	· •••	7
		4	• .	2 1 7 2
1		8		3
	•••	1	•••	1
	•••	ĭ		-
	975	. <u>5</u>	•••	1
Hospit		29		3
	pital	Ä		3
	hreer	7	•	i
Hospital	***	i	•••	
		•	***	

Suburba (Wards 28-82.)

The number of deaths registered was \$65 against 105 and 121 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 7 were from cholers, 10 from small pox, 2 from influenza, 2 from fevers, 9 from bowel-complaints and 7 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was \$29 per mille.

There were 8 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 29.9.

There were 16 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

There were 22 deaths of infants under one year.

MAYOR OF MADRAS DEAD

Mu. C. BASUDEY

Mr. C. Basudev, Mayor of Madras, died on Wednesday morning last at the Royepettah hospital.

He had been keeping indifferent health for nearly three months and was ailing from blood-pressure and kidney trouble. He was admitted in the Royepettah hospital last Monday. His condition became worse last night and he passed away this morning. He was aged torty-five.

Mr. Basudev was a prominent member of the Justice Party. He was elected Mayor of Madras in November last. He was a Labour leader, connected with various labour unions for a number of years. He was Joint Secretary of the Recruiting Sub-Committee of the Provincial Sub-Committee.

All the Corporation Offices have been closed for the day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

"The is very sad that a career so full of promise should have been cut off so prematurely," said Mr. O. Pulla Reddi, Commissioner of the Madras Corporation, paying a tribute to the memory of Mr. C. Basudev, Mayor of Madras, who died this morning.

The funeral of Mr. Basudev took place this evening and it was attended by a large number of persons including the members of the City Council, the Commissioner and other officials of the Corporation.

References touching the demise of Mr. Basudev were made both in the Egmore police court and in the George Town Court to-day. The Central Industrial Museum was closed to-day as a mark of respect to his memory.

HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS.

The following house drainage plans showing new sewer connections have been sanctioned during the period up to 10th May, 1941.

District	Premises No.	No. of connec- tion.	Date of connection.
1	31-4, Durga Ch. Mitter St 13-1, Moharani Hemanta K. Street.	1	1-4-41 3-4-41
	2, Baiak Dutt Lane 13, Lakahni Narain Muker-	1	3-4-41 3-4-41
	jee Lane. 58-1-5A, Raja Dinendra Street.	1	7-4-41
	35, 35 & 37, Raja Nabo Kissen Street. 76, Gopi Mohon Dutt Lane	3	8-4-41 30-4-41
	7, Kalachand Sanyal Lane P. 30 Sch. VIII, (Vivoka- nanda Road.)	1,	1-5-41 1-5-41
	84-1, Chitpur Road Upper 25, Sikderbagan Street	1	6-5-41 5-41
11	44, Musjidbari Street 30, Jadu Nath Dey Lane	1	7-5-41

VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Byg-lows therounder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offe	nce.	Date of conviction		
•				1	Rs.	. As
Nilmoney Das & Bolai C Das	h. 79, Paddopukur Road	Exposure	•••	6-12-40	4	0
Pashupati Das and Khag Halder	n 13-B, Mohini Mohan Road.	Ghee	•••	6 -12-40	12	0
Lachminarayan	21. Ashutosh Mukherji Road	Exposure	•••	6-12-40	3	0
Sudhanahu Kumar Ghosh Sasi Bhusan Mukerjee "Arya Bakery"	& 7-1-A, Russa Road	Ghee	•••	6-12-40	10	0
Gour Mohan and Bolai I.	al 127, Kalighat Road	Butter	•••	18-12-40	15	0
Pannalal Ganguli & others	Lansdowne Market	Do.	•••	18-12-40	24	0
Banku Behari Banerji & or	s. 1-A, Kali Temple Road	Sweets	•••	18-12-40		
Kinnari Lal	6, Mohesh Dutt Lane	Ghee	***	6-12-40	25	
5.5 NY 11 TO-1	47, Chetla Road	Do.	•••	18-12-40		
A44 C 1 A 11	52, Circular Garden Reach Road	Exposure	•••	6-12-40		0
Tanama Aranga	5, Bhukailash Road	Mustard oil	•••	6-12-40		0
	52, Circular Garden Reach Road	Exposure	•••	18-12-40	8	0
	P. 81. Do	Do.	•••	18-12-40	6	0
	37, Diamond Harbour Road	Do. •	•••	20-12-40	4	0
Sk. Tahirullah	12-2, Puddopukur East Lane	Sweetmeat	•••	6-12-40	2	0
Lakshmi	Babu Bazar	Do.	•••	6-12-40	8	0
G00000000	31, Arun Chandra St.	Milk	•••	18-12-40	12	0
	95-2, Garden Reach Rd.	Exposure	•••	18-12-40	8	0
	100-C, Circular Garden Reach Road	Milk	•••	18-12-40	15	0
	Lake Market	Do.	•••			0
Paresh Chandra Chaudury	Russa Road	Ghee	•••	20-1 2-4 0		0
	Lake Market	Butter	•••	6-12-40	10	0
	94, Tollygunge Road	Exposure	•••	18-12-40	2	0
Panchu Das	107, Do	Do.	•••	13-12-40	2	0
Gour Ch. Saha	819-2-A, Southern Mar-			13-12-40	10	ŏ
	21, Justice. Dwaraka Nath Road.	Unwholesome	food	17-1-41	4	0
	12, Sankaripara Road	Mustard oil	•••	17-1-41	15	0
	79-1, Paddopukur Road		•••	17-1-41	_	0
Sures Presad and Chance Singh		Milk	•••			9
	Do•	Do.	•••	17-1-41		0
	Do	Kachuri	•••			0
77 T. 1	53, Chetla Road	Butter	••• '		15	0
	37-B, Baker Road	Mustard oil	••• :		20	0
Th At (71)	8, Alipore Park Road 132-A, Bakul Bagan Road.	Ghee Milk	•••	31-1-41 31-1-41	20 20	0
Lachmi Narayan Marwari	1	Mustard oil		Q1 -1 -1	64	•
		Sweets	•••	81-1-41	20	0
Ajit Chandra De Panchanon Mallik & othe	50 B, Iswar Ganguli Le	Do.	•• 1		1	0
APPLICATION TRANSPORTED TO COLOR			••• `	17-1-41		. 0
	Lanedowna Manhai	Figh		64 1.44		
70 36 11	Lansdowne Market 12, Dent Mission Road	Fish Ghee	••• ;	24-1-41 17-1-41		0

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

ga y Karal da Kara

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENTA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... Paid-up Capita Reserve Fund

.. £ 4,000,000 £ 2,000,000 £ 2,200,000

Head Office: -26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritaar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Labore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Benk transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS. TRANSACTED

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank
Building at 100, Clive Street, Sate Lockers of different sizes intended for
the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives
a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open
the locker rented by him.

Our sate deposit installation offers the best protection against both
fre and burgary.

Bentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers
and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting

Prompt service rendered

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: -7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Branches-Naraingunge and Burra Bazar (Calcutta)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

**Interest on Savings Bank Accounts allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

**Fixed Deposits received for one year or less.

Loans, Cash Credits & Overdrafts allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

General. Banking Business transacted: Rates, rules, application.

eto, on application. D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
(Incorporated in England or Royal Charter 1863.)
(Liebility of shareholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Allahahed Bank Limit

harri Hed.) Rank Limite *2.(... 43,090,000 ... 43,000,000 Capital erve Fund Re

Reserve Fund £3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishepegate, Lendon, E. C. 2.

London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.

Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester

and New York.

All ferms of Banking Business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-1AX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-1ax returns.

Caloute 1:1. (Sive Street-D. P. EINLOGH.

Calcutta | 1-1, Clive Street.—D. R. KINLOCH. Agent. Others:— / 1. Fairlie Place.—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Book Office :- 2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopgate

Subscribed Capital £ 2.000.000 Paid-up Capital 4 1,000,000 £ 500,000 Reserve Fund

Reserve Liability of Share-holders 4 1.000,000 Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore. The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

9, Clisa Street, Calcutta.

N. R. NEWSUM, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calentia Branches:—Security House 102-A, Olive Street, 201, Harrison Bond. (Sarabasar) and 3, Ohittaranjan Avenue, Southbase:—Buillion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch). Ahmedabad (Mation Branch). Andheri. (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur Olits, Poona, Poona Clity, Haikot and Aurat

Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000

Re. 1,15,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.
Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmoban Prasad G.
Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehtr, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas B
General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE Branches: -- CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11, Clive Row,

Phone: Cal. 6517

SPACE

AVAILABLE



SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. 84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

OTREENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at I per cent. p. a. on ha. 200-SETINGS BANK:—Interest at M per cent. p. a. FIXED DEPORTS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a. LOANE:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved mocurities

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal, 2260 (3 lines) 43. Dharamtala Street, Calcutta Transacts all Sorts of Bunking Business:-

Rate of Interest on Deposits. 1. Savings 3 per cent. per annum

2. Current 1 3 Fixed 3 p. c. to 6 .. No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank. Branches - HOWRAH, SALKIA. BELUB, BALLY, UTTARPARA

and SERAMPORE

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LIMITED

Paid-up Capital & Reserves Exceed Rs. 5,30,000 Our Cash Certificates yield 5% p.a. All Banking business transacted. 2. DALHOUSIE SQUARE, EAST, CALCUTTA.

Branches: Chittagong, Chetla (Alipore).

Grams: "Citade!"

Phone: Cal. 6967

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8, Madan Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWARLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:-3, Hare Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125 Branches:—Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Nathati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares,

Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 64 per cent. Free of Income-tax. ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.

Promoted & Organised by RAHA BROTHERS

Branchen:—DACOA, RANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH,
BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG
Telephone: Cal. 1818
Telephone: Safebonds

ESTD. 1927

GIRISH BANK LIMITED

Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 4731

A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.

TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS. Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR,
Goot, Header & Public Proceeding, Hooghly.

Branches: —Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Galbandha, Maldah, Furulia, Dinajpur and Khulna

All serts of Banking business transacted.

REGENT BANK LTD.

3, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta

PHONE: B. B. 6419

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED

Head Office.-29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :-BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transacted. Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people. Rates, rules and all information on application
P. K. CHOWDHURY, Managing Director



BANKOF COMMERCE L. 12. CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES

BENGAL BANK LIMITED Phone: Cal. 2073-

2, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Dividend declared for 18%—ther cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.
Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities. Branches.—Midnapore, Nabadwip. Chinsursh, Kharappore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtia,

Telegram:

BANK—Calcutta,

L. M. Sukhari, M. Sc. (Cal.)

A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Uhartered Secretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6, Clive Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office :-- SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

ESTD. 1928.

Head Office :- CHITTAGONG.

Branches: CALCUTTA 9. Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA

The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD. 8, CANNING STREET, CALCUITA.

Our Specialities:—Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office: -8, Clive Street, Calcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds. Branches:—LARE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN ARANKOI.,
HAMBALPUR AND JHARRUGUDA (Orinna) EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 3486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country-read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

AUGTION SALE

It is hereby notified for public information that several sporting goods, toys and two carpets will be sold by public auction at the Commercial Museum (College Street Market) on Friday, the 30th May, 1941, at 3-30 p.m.

The highest bidders shall have to deposit at least half the amount of their bids immediately. The balance must be paid and articles removed before 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 31st May, 1941.

Commercial Museum,

J. NIYOGI,

The 22nd May, 1941.

Officer-in-Charge.

DR. DEY'S KULTI OUTFALL SCHEME

Notice

Re: Supplying and fixing of high and low water gauges at Minakhan, Kalinagore and Bholghat.

Quotations in sealed covers are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. of Saturday, the 31st May, 1941, for supplying and fixing high and low water gauges at the following stations in connection with Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme:—

(1) Minakhan, (2) Kalinagore and (3) Bholghat.

Tenderers are expected to see the sites of work before tendering and may obtain other particulars in this connection from the department. The successful tenderer shall have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department and must complete the work within 30 days.

Corporation of Calcutta, The 22nd May, 1941. A. N. BANERJEE,

Outfall Engineer.

Most people trent municipal subjects with indifference and unconcern—everybody's business being nobody's interest. But, really there are no uninteresting subjects, only uninterested people.

Yet, there is an increasingly large number of people now who believe that civics is a matter of concern to them, to their community and to the future of their city.

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette appeals to just such people. It invites discussions and constructive criticism in the conduct of our municipal affairs. It helps to increase the interest in Local Government, to make public life more useful, to make our nationalism richer by making it a matter of practical, constructive achievement.

And the Gazette is free from party fealty, without any party obligations or debts to pay. It wishes to present ideas impartially and judge questions in the interests of the city only and none other.

We invite you to read the Gazette regularly and help to spread ideas on municipal subjects.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Town or Mofussil (Inclusive of postage) Ks. 4 per annum.

Back Numbers when available are charged at 4 annas per copy.

For further particulars apply to-

THE EDITOR, "The Calcutta Municipal Gasette," 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

CONTRACTI ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	Per month of 4 Insertions.	Per month of 4 Insertions.
Full Page	Ra. 100	1" × 8½" (top of page) Ra. 7/8
Half "	, 55	1" × 3½" (ordinary) ,, 5
Quarter "	,, 80	Casual rate Rs. 2 per column inch $(1" \times 8\frac{1}{4}")$
One-eighth page	,, 16	
1" x 7" (top of page)	" 15	One year—52 insertions; six months—26 insertions; three months—18 insertions.
1" × 7" (ordinary)	,, 10	10% extra for periods under 8 months.

For further particulars apply to- Manager, Advertisement Section,

THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE PR

"The Calcutta Municipal Gazette,"

5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

Telephone : Calcutta 6600.

W 3

ORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

Painting the street gas lamp posts in different streets of Calcutta.

Construction of reinforced concrete railing along Chetla Bridge approach.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 10th June, 1941, and the rates quoted in them are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee mittee

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office, The 21st May, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer, in duplicate, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Friday, the 30th May, 1941, upto

28. Repairs to Gully pits in Ward 6... is. 486, dated 20th May, 1941, (1

month).

29. Repairs to paved footpath at Strand Road (portion), Ward 5—Rs. 515, dated 20th May, 1941, (1 month).

30. Repairs to stone sett pavement at Strand Road at the junction of Brojo Gobindo Saha Lane, Ward 5—Rs. 862, dated 20th May, 1941, (1 month).

31. Repairs to Shibtolla School building. Ward 5—Rs. 491. dated 20th May.

ing, Ward 5—Rs. 491, dated 20th May, 1941, (5 weeks)

32. Repairs to stone sett of Sir Radha

anto Deb 1st Lane, (remaining portion), ard 1—Rs. 836, dated 20th May 1941, Ward 1_

Ward 1.—Rs. 805, dated zurn may, 19-1, (14 months).

35. Repairs to paved footpath of Chit-pur Spur (portion), Ward 6.—Rs. 615, dated 20th May, 1941, (1 month).

34. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Bullavdas Street, Ward 6.—Rs. 439, dated 20th May, 1941, (3 weeks).

35. Repairs to paved footpath in Cornwallis Street in front of Bethune College, Ward 6.—Rs. 716, dated 20th May, 1941, (1 month).

conth).

Repairs to sewered ditch leading to sees No. 22, Jeliatolla Street, Ward and 349, dated 20th May, 1941. (3 -Re

7. Construction of Gully pits appoints
43. Ultadingi Road, Ward 1—Ra. 447,
ad 23th May, 1941. (3 weeks).

8. C. GHOSH, strict Engineer This I.

District I Rag'g. Office. The Shif May, 1941.

District No. I Engineer's Department. (Cossipore)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a scaled cover superscribed "Tender for Petty Improvement Works" on Friday, the 30th May, 1941, upto 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender form from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted. from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No. I (Cossipore Office) for inspection.

17. Repairs to footpath in Coss Road, Ward 32—Rs. 434, dated August, 1940, (1½ months). Cossipore ted 20th

18. Repairs to surface drain at Sat-hasipara Road, Ward 32- Rs. 724. dated chasipara Road, Ward 32-1st May, 1941. (2 months).

19. Repairs to surface drain in Uma Kanta Sen Lane from Gangulypara Lane to culvert, Ward 31—Rs 353 dated 2nd May, 1941, (1½ months).

20. Repairs to surface drain in Nawab-putty Street, Ward 32—Rs. 179, dated 26th April, 1941, (15 days).

21. Repairs to surface drain in Kali Charan Ghose Road, Ward 31.—Rs. 549, dated 3rd May, 1941, (11 months).

22. Repairs to surface drain in Kali Prosanna Singhee Road, Ward 32... Rs. 355, dated 4th May 1941, (1 month).

S. C. GHOSE, District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office. The 17th May, 1941.

District No. 11, Engineer's Department

p, m

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this Office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

14. Repairs to office room of District Engineer's Office in District II office building—Rs. 950, dated 20th May, 1941, (1 month).

15. Shifting the gully pit opposite premises No. 63, Cross Street, Ward 7—Rs. 210, dated 20th Msy, 1945, (7 days).

16. General repairs to the footpath pavement of Chittaranjan Avenue, Ward 10—Rs. 285, dated 20th May, 1941, (3 weeks).

17. Petty repairs to the footpath pavement of Wellington Street, Ward 10—Rs. 279, dated 14th November, 1940, (3 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that words in italica
"7 days' notics" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "8 days' notice".

D. M. DUIT, District Engineer II

District II Eng's. Offic The 20th May, 1941.

District III Engineer's Department

2 b.m.:—
45. Repairs to door shutters in Stall
No. F....l in Sir Stuart Hogg Market...
Rs. 95, dated 20th May, 1941, (15 days).
44. Repairs to bathing platforms of
Ward No. 20...Rs. 250, dated 20th May,

1941, (1 month).
45. Construction of lamp-hole opposite
25, Chakrabere Lame, Ward 21—Ra. 84, 25, Us... 17 days). Cor

46. Construction of lamp-hole opposite 27, Ahiripukur Road. Ward 21—Rs. 92, dated 20th May, 1941, (7 days).
47. Construction of lamp-hole at Ahiripukur Road between Ahiripukur lat Lane and Store Road—Rs. 101, dated 20th May, 1941, (7 days).

1941, (7 days). 48. Supplying 7 days). Supplying earth and filling sunken in the month-mast side of Extension graves in the south-east side of Extension Cometery...Rs. 934, dated 20th May, 1941, (2 months).

(2 months).

49. Supplying earth and filling up sunken graves of Hospital Blocks of Tiljals Cemetery...Rs. 946, dated 20th May, 1941, (2 months).

50. Providing G. I. wire-netting in the windows of Record Room (new) in Eastern Block in Central Municipal Office Buildings...Rs. 24, dated 20th May, 1941, (10 davs).

Ra. 61.

months).

53. Repairs to retaining wall and pale-fencing along Ram Mohan Bera Lesse in Tiljala Cemetery—Ra, 942, dated 26th May, 1941. (2 months). inv. 1941. 54. Re-

54. Repairs to railing in Park Street and Circus Avenue in Ward No. 20.—Rs. 456, dated 37th April, 1940, (3 weeks). N. B.—Please note that words in italies
''7 days' notice'' in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
the read as "3 days' notice".

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer III.
The 20th May, 1941.

District IV Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for.......", on Thursday, the 29th May, 1941, upto

on Thursday, the zern may, 22 p.m.:

13. Repairs to kerb and channel drain of Ekhalpore Road and Dent Mission Road, Ward 25—Rs. 407, dated 17th May, 1941, (15 days).

14. Repairs to sewer at the junction of Circular Garden Reach Road and Monshatala Lane, Ward 25—Rs. 53, dated 16th May, 1941, (7 days).

15. Repairs to Ward Office, Dock area Rs. 67, dated 17th May, 1941, (15 days).

days). 16.

16. Re-arrangement of partition in District IV Office. Ward 24—Rs. 349, edated 10th May. 1941, (16 days).

N. B....Please note that words in italics
"I days notice" in clause 6 of
the addition of contract should
be real at "3 days' notice.

District Engineer, VV. District IV Eng's Office. The 20th May, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES-Contd.

Street Declaration

Tinder Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein have been fulfilled, hereby notifies and declares that the street specified hereunder is a public street within the meaning of Sections 3 (57) and 295 of the said Act.

Description :

The 20 ft. private street constructed at premises No. 20, Mohesh Dutt Lane in Ward 24.

J. C. MUKERJEA, Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office. The 21st May, 1941.

Salami for License of Corporation Properties.

Offers for premium (Salami) are invited for taking license of the following Corporation properties in sealed covers, superscribed as "Salami for Corporation Properties" and will be received by the undersigned in his office, on or before Saturday, the 31st May, 1941, at 2 p.m.:—

(1) License for cutting grass at the Pulta Pumping Station compound (entire area available for grass cutting measures about 435 bighas) for a period of 3 years, at a monthly fee of Rs. 10.

(2) License for rearing and catching fish in the two jheels in the Bhatchala Hindu Rurial Ground for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 8.

(3) License for rearing and catching fish in the Leonard Square Tank for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 6.

(4) License for rearing and catching fish in a tank at 78, Hughes Road for a period of 3 years, at an annual fee of Rs. 3.

Six months' fee is to be deposited as security in the first three cases and one

Rs. 3.

Six months' fee is to be deposited as security in the first three cases and one year's fee in the fourth.

The full amount of the salami together with the Security Deposit shall have to be deposited by the successful offerer on the spot on the acceptance of his offer by the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee of the Corporation. Other conditions may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours.

R. SINHA, Chief Valuer and Surveyor,

Central Municipal Office, The 21st May, 1941.

Registration of Names as Contractors.

Notice to Petty Improvement and Petty Plumbing Contractors for the year 1941-42.

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. The applications from them will be received hys the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the 30th June, 1941, upto 2 p.m., instead of on the 31st May, as previously advertised. The earnest money required in this connection must be deposited in the Comparation Treasury by 1 p.m. of the 28th June, 1941, at the latest.

(1) Petty Improvement Works (other than putty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42. The date for receiving applications for

(2) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office, The 21st May 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that application has been received from Mrs. Saleha Kate Latiff the recorded occupier of Stall No. 1 in Block New Building in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer her rights and interests in the above stall to Mrs. Sylvia Agarwalls. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

> ABUL QASIM. Revenue Officer,

S. S. Hogg Market, The 21st May, 1941.

Notice.

It is notified for public information that the Corporation will not recognise any receipt of money, if acknowledged on any of the following receipts, which were issued to the Overseer concerned who has been dismissed from Corporation service and has not returned the books.

Receipts

Purdah License receipts from 2793 to 2800.

Purdah License receipts from 2076 2099.

Purdah License receipts from 3276 to 3300

S. C. GHOSH, District Engineer I.

District I Eng's Office, The 21st May, 1941.

Notice.

Offers are invited for the purchase and Offers are invited for the purchase and removal of slag, flue ash, etc., from the New Incinerator Plant at Goragatcha.

The slag is obtained from the plant mainly in the following grades:

(1) 1½ in. to 1 in.
(2) 1 , , , ½ ,,
(3) ½ ,, , , ½ ,,
(4) ½ , , , , dust.

The other products are: Flue dust, under-grate dust, as iron and other magnetic materials. ash, scrap The total output varies from 1500 c.ft.

The total output varies from 1000 c.ft. to 2,000 c.ft. per day.

The crushed slag can be very well used for various purposes, such as (1) general concrete work, (3) precasted concrete shapings, bricks (hollow and solid), etc., (3) sheets apphalt work, (4) construction of

roads for light traffic.

The following are the terms of contract which the party will have to enter into with

which the party will have to enter into with
the Corporation:—

(1) The party shall have to remove daily
all the products mentioned above from the
New Incinerator Plant at Goragatcha Road,
(2) In case the party fail to do the same,
the Corporation will have the right to dispose of the products in any manner they
choose and the cost of the products as well
as the removal costs shall be realised from
the party.

as the removal constitute of the party.

(3) The contract will run on yearly basis. But the Corporation will be prepared, to consider any proposal for a longer period on terms to be mutually agreed between the party and the Corporation.

(4) The party will quote their rates for the whole of the products per 100 c.ft.

(5) Bills are to be made out by the Manager, Incinerator Plants, every month and payments will have to be made within three weeks of the following month by the

party.

(6) The Corporation shall have the right to retain for their own use not more than 30 per cent. of each kind of products.

(7) The party will be required to deposit Rs. 500 in each or in Calcutta Municipal Debenture as security deposit for due performance of the contract which sum will be refunded at the expiry of the period of contract. contract.

Offers in sealed covers superscribed 'Pur-Chers in Sealed covers superscribed 'Par-chase and Removal of Slag, etc.,' from the New Incinerator Plant at Goragatcha will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. of the 30th May, 1941. Further particulars may be obtained from the Manager, Incinerator Plants at Gora-

gatcha.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 7th May, 1941.

Workshop Apprenticeship Examination

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the Competitive Examination to be held in Calcutta on 14th June, 1941, for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshop at Entally. The applicants must have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidates should not be less than 15 years or more than 19 years on the 1st of July, 1941. The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. Applications should be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, in the prescribed form along with the mark sheets before the 31st May, 1941. Printed application forms may be had from the Keeper of Records at 5, Surendra Nath Ranerjee' Road, Calcutta, 'at Rs. 2 per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of examination. copy. Certificates will have

B. N. DEY, Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office, The 30th April, 1941.

Notice to Rate-payers.

The attention of the rate-payers is servited to the provisions of Section 145 of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923, regarding obligation to give notice of transfer of title in land or building.

The Section runs as follows:—

"145. Whenever the title in any land or building or in any part or show of any

"145. Whenever the title in any land or building, or in any part or share of any land or building, is transferred, the transferee shall, within three months after the execution of the instrument of transfer, or, if no such instrument be executed, after the transfer is effected, give notice in writing of such transfer to the Executive Officer.

Provided that in the event of the death of the person in whom such title vests, the person to whom, as heir or otherwise, the title of the deceased is transferred by descent or devise, shall within one year from the death of the deceased, give notice in writing of such transfer to the Executive Officer".

Their attention is further drawn to the Their attention is further drawn to the penalties prescribed under Section 488 of the Act for non-compliance with the provisions of Section 145. It may be noted that a fine of Rs. 25 may be imposed for failure to give timely notice of such transfer and a daily fine amounting to Rs. 5 may also at the discretion of the Court be imposed.

J. C. MURERTEA.

J. C. MUKERJEA, Chief Executive Office Central Municipal Office.
The 26th April 1941.

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA-DACCA.

Premier Concern in India Established 1901.

DACCA, BENGAL AND INDIA. RAS BROUGHT ABOUT A NEW ERA IN THE AYURVEDIC WORLD.

Proprietors :-- MATHURAMOHAN, LALMOHAN A PHANINDRAMOHAN MUKHOPADHYAYA. CHAKRAVARTY.

Managing Proprietor—Mathuramoh en Mukhopadbyaya, Chakravarty, B.A.

-The Elixir of Life-SANJIBANI SUDHA

Use for nervous and general debility and after delivery. Pint Rs. 1-8-0.

THE AYURVEDIYA DHANWANTARI BHABAN. 191-2, Bow Bazer Street, Calcutta.



-HEERA MANJAN-This wonderful production of Unani Chemistry will keep your teeth sound, healthy and clean. It will strengthen the Gums and combat mouth acids.

SHIFAKHANA-I-KABIR. 8, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta.

DHRUBA'S BIDYUT DHARA

A powerful Tonic to tone up the system run down by acute or chronic diseases.

DHRUBASAKTI AUSHADHALAYA 166, Russa Road, Calcutta

"RITU BANDHU" FOR DIFFICULT **MENSTRUATION**

is sure to clear off obstructed and difficult menstruction of any nature for 4 or 5 months even. Price Rs. 3.

HAKIM KAZI AFAZULLA, 37-10, Harrison Koad, Calcutta.

LEXIN

Famous Snake Bite Cure Net Prices :

Bottle half oz. -- Re. 1-8. Box of 6 amps. 2 c.c.—Rs. 3.

This is NETT, being supplied to the Trade on terms which will not allow of Discount to the Public.

exin is made of the best chemicals of the very highest purity, imported from Europe. If war continues for a long time, these chemicals may not be available. Time may come when the manufacture of Lexin will stop, as we shall not make Lexin with second class materials.

P. BANERJI, Mihijam, E.I.R.

RADIO CALCIN TABLET

FOR NURSING MOTHERS AND DURING PREGNANCY

NATIONAL DRUG CO., LD.

3, Berrackpore Trunk Road

JAKSHMARI, I.e. T. B. CURE

is a very successful Avurvedle remedy for all kinds of T. R. Many patients have been cured. Do not lose heart without giving it a fine rank my your case. Apply for free RESULTER AVURVEDIC WORKS (Founded by Enjvadya Kavira) Prabhakar Chatteriee, MA.)

172, Bew Basar Street, Calcutta.

Thone: B. H. 4638.



A Fine Emulsion of Makaradh in Pare Honey

Easy to take and sure to produce maximum effect

KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS Kalpataru Palace, Calcutta

SPACE AVAILABLE

VITALITY-

is maintained & rejuvenation reserted by the use of A. P. Yakuti the most potent drug to increase vigour and virility. Rs. 10 per phisi.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI 85, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta Selling Branch.-177, Harrison Road, Calcutta

INDIA'S BIGGEST, BEST & CHEAPEST.

DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD.

Head Office—DACCA

Branches-All over India.

First Manufacturers of

MRITASANJIBANI SUDHA

Unrivalled in Fever, Debility, Sutika & Rheumatism.

Phone (al. 440)

ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1) ACIDITY & COLIC

Guaranteed to cure in 21 days. Relief from pain prompt and effective. Take after meals 20 drops prompt and effective. Take after meals a twice a day. No diet restrictions.

For particulars apply to—
S. C. BOSE,
CI. THE EASTERN UNION BANK, LTD.
9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUITA

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN "THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door.

WHERE TO GET MILL & TEA GARDEN STORES

Telegrams :-- "Raksju," Phone :-- Cal. 3695

R. D. HALDER & CO.

86, Clive Street, Calcutta

HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS Specialist in

Tea Garden, Colliery and Mill Stores, etc., etc.

Tel, Ad. : 'Assumar', Cal. Phone: Cal. 1084 SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE & SONS Hardware & Metal Merchants Contractors Suppliers of: I. S. D., Railways, Menicipalities, Steam-Ship Cos., etc., etc.

86, Cilve Street, Calcutta

Talegrams: 'Ilahimadad'. Phone: Cal. 1768 HASSANALLY & SONS

Sole Agente for :— Larmi and Halmia Pumps of Merchante & Government Contractors 36, Clive Street, Calcutta

Please Ring up Calcutta 1917

For

Mardware, Metal, Engineering Stores, etc. THE CITY ENGINEERING CO. 77/3, Clive Street, Calcutts.

Telegrams :-- " TUBES "

Post Box 433.

KUMER BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

14 & 15, Raja Woodmust Street, Calcutta

HARDWARE AND TUBE MERCHANTS. BIGGEST IMPORTERS AND STOCKISTS OF HARDWARE AND FITTINGS, BLACK GAS, GALVANIZED AND STRAM, BRITISH CONTI-FRETAL AND AMERICAN MAKE. G. M. FITTINGS AND TUBE-WELL REQUISITES.



Grams: 'Dignified' Phone: Cal, 4765 THE BOMBAY MACHINERY AND METAL MART.

General Hardware and Machinery Marcha Direct Importers of Tea Garden & Colliery Stores 17, Canning Street, Calcutta.

> Phone: Calcutta 708 DEBENDRA NATH PAUL & CO.

Dealers in Expanded Metal & Everything Hardware 79, Clive Street, Calcutta

GORA CHAND & CO.

36, Clive Street, Calcutta

Contractors and Suppliers to:

1. S. D., Army Heed Quarters, P. W. D.,
P. H. D., Municipalities and Reflways,
Tea Gardene, Collieries, Mills,
Factories, etc.

Phone: Cal. 3506. Gram.: "Ironplate." Hardware, Metal, Paint, Cotton & Jute Waste

> AUSPIN GHOSE & CO. 71, Clive Street, Calcutta.

PROTECT crops with Wire Netting and Windows and Partitions with Expande Metals. Hardware, Metal and All Sorts of Miscellaneous Stores.

STANDARD METAL CO. 77/1, Clive Street, Calcutta

Code: CONVENIENT.

A. N. HUSSUNALLY & CO.

HARDWARE, MACHINERY & METAL MERCHANTS 28, Strand Road, (Off Canning Street) Calcutta Specialists in Small Tools, Pipes, Fittings, Tube-Well requisites, etc.

INDO COMMERCIAL STORES

Hardware, Metal & Tools Merchants

Manufacturers of-WIRE-NETTING & COLLAPSIBLE GATES, ETC.

77-1, Citve Street, Calcutta Factory :-- 72, Manicktoila Main Road

Phone: Calcutta 4552

23 & 24, Strand Road Phone: Calcutta 5196

P. K. BAG & BROTHERS

Sole Agents for "Brookbest" Hydraulic Flax Packing in India and Importers and Stockist of Asbestos, Hemp, Rubber, Ebonite and Pipe and Pipe Fittings, etc.

CALCUTTA WIRE-NETTING AND ENGINEERING STORES

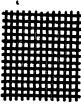
Mill and Tee Garden Stores Suppliers & Manufacturers of Funding And Wire-notting of All Descriptions

18, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta

: 'Rattereane' Phone: Cal. \$559 N. S. KAVARANA & CO (Established 1894) Prantist Tuncatan Tel. Ad.: 'Retterene' Premier Importon of: Malacca and Singapore Cance And

Besket Manufecturers, etc., etc., 72/1, Cilve Street, Calcutta





MANUFACTURERS OF WOVEN WIRE MRSE BY PATENT LOOMS & DEALERS IN METAL. TOOLS, HARDWARE FOR ALL PURPOSE.

JIBON KRISHNA DEY & BROS.

77, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 3706.

'Gram: EMINUME



When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gasette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

Health should not be made to walt

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Werks, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row. Calcutte

Sound Plumbing means health and longovity

MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the tollowing rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice.

 Hour—One anna.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the surrent half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
- 8. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liabitity in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is stound short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. ()rdinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.



PACKING REDUCE YOUR AND SHIPPING COSTS

Apply for new List or call for free Demonstration.

W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.

MERCANTILE BLDGS.

CALCUTTA

TELEPHONE: CAL. 1161-1163

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave half the purchase price outstanding on mortgage for a Period of 12 years,

Valuable Freshold Building Sites

Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgachia area facing the Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space, (Sections I & II), in the Bellaghata area (Scheme IIII), in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIII), on the Jagannath Ghat Boad (Scheme VIIF and VIIG), in the Moydapati area (Scheme XXVII), on Chittaranjan Avenue and neighbourhood (Schemes VIID, VIIE, VIIH and VIIJ), in the Shamhasar Street area (Scheme XXXVII), in Mission Row, Bentinck Street and Chittaranjan Avenue areas (Scheme XXXVIII), in the Chittaranjan Avenue areas (Scheme XXXVIII), in the Chittaranjan Avenue and Wellington Street area (Scheme XL), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Basar) area (Scheme XIII), in the area adjoining Poeta Basar (Scheme XIIII), in the Ahiritola Area (Scheme XIIV), Eastern Portion, from Gray Street to Shanker Halder Lane and Western Portion from Shanker Halder Lane to Nimtala Ghat Street, in the Badhabarar area (Scheme XIV) portion—from Dalhousie Square North to Canning Street), in the Southern Avenue Extension and Lake areas (Scheme XIVIII—Blocks II, III IV and V), and in the Old Ballygunge Road area (Scheme XLVIII—Block II). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shops, flats, dwelling houses, etc. dwelling houses, etc.

Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Olive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,

5, Clive Street, Calcutta. Dated 22nd March 1941.

Ram Jined SAVE FOR **VICTORY** BRITISH · WAR · SAVINGS MOVEMENT for Comfort with Economy

VALAMOID

will permanently settle the nuisance of leaking roofs. Years of test has proved it the best.

Rs. 17-8 per 56 lb. Keg.

, 4-0 , 10 , Tin.

,, 1-2 ,, 2 ,,

'Phone Cal. 5806 for advise.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD. **CALCUTTA & BOMBAY**

NOW

IS THE TIME

TO ADVERTISE

__ IN __

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Prices in the Sir Stnart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTOLES.		let Class,				Class,				<u> </u>)lei	PB,	ARTICLES.				200	d Oi	a	0,			1	led	Offi	36 .
		7	701	a	-	To	·		roi	B		T	.			F	ron			To			, roe	-		To
SEEF		Ro.	٨.	P.	Re	. 🔺	. P.	Re	. 4.	. P.	R	ı. A	. P	VEAL (a)		Re	٠4,	P.	Ro.	٨.	P.	Re.	. 4.	P.	-	
Actaket, per seer Ogery-Boof	-	• 0	5	0	0	6	0			Ŏ	Ŏ	Ĭ	0	Breast per piece Head, each		0	6 10	0	8	8 12	0	-	4 8			5 10
Fillet or undereut per s	007	1	0	0	i	8	0	0	8	•	•	11	0	Leg per seer Loin	***	0	6	0		***		Ŏ	Ă	ă		
Euro per seer		0	8	0	0	10		0	6	0	0	8	0	, ,,	***		6			***		Ö	5	0	Ŏ	•
Rib		0	5	0	0	6		0	4	Ŏ	0		Ó			1		٦,		•••			•	0	U	•
Bound		0	5	0	0	•	Ų	0	4	0	0	8	0	LAMB.				- 1				ĺ		ļ		
Strioin "	•••	0	8	0				0	5	0	0	6	0	Fore-quarter per seer	•••						j	į		1		
Buot (Eldney)	•••				1	0	0							Hind-quarter	***						Ì	1		!		
Do. Balted per seer	•••	0	11	0		12	0							Leg per lb.	100		14				į			ı		
Do. Molted	•••	ŏ	8	0	Ö	9	Ŏ							Other portion per lb.	-	0	13	0			. !			- 1		
SALT PROVISIONS	•																		🛥	٠. ،	-	·				
Databak managan				0					_			_		MUTTON.	1		1.	t OI	88	8,		Oi Oi	ad lage	.		lrd Par
Brisket, per seer Hump	•••	0	12	ŏ	0	12 14	ŏ	0	7	0		8 10		MUITUR.		******	er 100			·				<u>. </u>	u	
	ı				_		1	•					v	Ohops per seer		1	O	0	1	4	0	0 :	14	.		
Round "	_		6		0	8 12	0	0	4	0	0	5 8	0	Breest ,, Curry Mutton per seer				- 1	Ö.	13	ŏ	0 :	10	0	0 1	12
l'engue each		U	•	•	U	12	•	U	•	ן ט	O	8	0	Log	***	ο.	12		0	12	0	0	10	Ò		
	. 1			i			1							Saddle per lb.			•	~ ;		12		0	12	0	0 1	IŌ (
SUNDRIES OF BEEF	•			ļ			-			į				Shoulder per seer Kidneys, each					0	12	•	ŏ	10	6	0	5
Brain each	-	0	2	0	0	3	0			:				Heart			1 (1			_			
Boo! sweet-bread per des.			8				_ 1			:				Liver	***		3			6				- 1		
leart, each	-	0	8	וט	0	13	U							Brain	•••	_				2				- 1		
oxiails, each	-		2		0	8				ĺ				Tongue Trotters	***		2 (8						
hinbones, each		0	6			13		_		_				Head (without tongue	bas	•			•				•			
krite, each longue, each		0	8			12 13		0	4	U	0	6	0	brain) each Head (entire) each		0	1 (1 (- 1		
Cidneys, per dosen		ĭ	8	0		0	Ō							Mutton Dripping per a			5 (D	6 (0			-		
Aver per lb.		Ō	2	6	0	3				ĺ				Goat and Kid meat		•	•		D 1	13 (
Boof Dripping	- 1	0	6	0	0	7	0			- 1			- 1		i			- `	•	(1			1		



USE

AMRUTANJAN

SOLD EVERYWHERE AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FOR HEADACHE

-AND-

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-eas	From	To	DDV Pren	_	
Fresh Breatfast Batteages per de Oneps per seer Souther batteages per de Bacon per lb. Cocked Pora Sindalco per lb. Collara rig per lb.	Rs. A. P	0 12 0 0 13 0 1 0 0 1 4 0	Hiles Fish per seer Shrimps with shell per seer Do. (without shell) per seer Hiles Fish Roe per seer Bombay Duck per 100 Pomfrets per seer Bhetkee	Rs. A. P. 0 14 0 0 19 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 8 0	To Ra. A. P 1 0 0 8 0 0 1 18 0 1 4 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 4 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD..

9. Clive Street, Calcutta.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirsapore District.
Supply Mirsapore and Chunar Stones of every description



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd.

inieken (Spring) each inieken (broth) inpons Deck (ourry) De. (reasting) De. (Special) De. (cutiet) De. (cutiet) De. (ordinary reasting) each De. (special) each leese ligeons ligeons ligeons ligeons EGGS. Decks per score lewis, fresh, per score levis, fresh, per score	Ra. A. 1 0 8 0 0 5 0 0 12 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 3 0	0 4 0 0 6 0 4 0 0 0 14 0 1 2 0 1 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0	VEGETABLES—(Contd.) Cauliflower Benares each Do. Monghyr Do. Lahore Do. Country Do. Darjeeling Vasses Spout per dos Celery each Darjeeling	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS. Apples Ring per lb Do. (Cooging) Do. S. Africa	Ra. A.P	Re A.
Histen (broth) Japons J	0 5 6 3 0 0 0 12 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0 1 0 0	0 6 0 4 0 0 0 14 0 1 2 0 1 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0	Do. Monghyr " Do. Lahore " Do. Country " Do. Darjeeling " Do. Ranchi " Vasses Spout par dos. "			I PO. (Copring)	2 0 0	
Beese	\$ 0 0 0 12 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0 1 0 0	4 0 0 0 14 0 1 2 0 1 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0	Do. Lahore Do. Country Do. Darjeeling Do. Ranchi Vasses Spout par dos			I PO. (Copring)	~ 00	
Desk (ourry) De, (reasting) De, (Special) De, (Special) De, (outlet) De, (outlet) De, (ordinary reasting) each De, (special) each desse disease diseas	0 12 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0 1 0 0	0 14 0 1 2 0 1 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0	Do. Country ,, Do. Darjeeling ,, Do. Ranchi ,, Vasses Spout per dos		1		1	ĺ
De. (reasting)	1 0 0 1 4 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0 1 0 0	1 2 0 1 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling ,, Do. Ranchi ,, Vasses Spout per dos	0 3 0	1	l llo Kulu O 4- 10		ļ
Do. (Special)	1 4 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0 1 0 0	1 8 0 0 9 0 0 10 0	Do. Ranchi "Vasses Spout per dos. "	0 30		Do. Nanital 2_19		
ewi (curry) De. (outlet) De. (outlet) De. (ordinary roasting) each De. (special) each lesse ligeons ullet urkey Cook De. Hen EGGS. Macks per score ewis, fresh, per score GAME. love each artridge eacock lovers per dosen uail abbit mippets per dose. steas	0 9 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 2 0 0	0 10 0	Vasses Spout per dos	ļ	0 60	Do. White Pearman	1	
De. (ordinary roasting) each De. (epocial) each lesse ligeons ullet urkey Cook De. Hen EGGS. Backs per score ewis, fresh, per score urines fowl artridge eacock lesses levers per dose levers per dose unippets per dose.	0 10 0 1 0 0 2 0 0		[[]A]APW Acak Thadlastina			DO. American 6 to 8	1 00	ı
each De. (special) each lease ligeons ullet wrkey Cook De. Hen EGGS. Macks per score ewis, fresh, per score GAME. love each writidge artridge leacook lovers per dozen wall each abbit mippets per doze. stease	1 0 0 2 0 0	0 40 6		1		Do. Cashmere 8 to 10	1 1	
De. (special) each leses ligeons ullet urkey Cook De. Hen EGGS. Backs per score ewis, fresh, per score GAME. love each uinea fowl artridge eacook satisfage lovers per dosen uail abbit mippets per dose. uineas """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	1 0 0 2 0 0	0 12 0	Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 70	Do. Jonathan		
recese ilgeons ullet urkey Cook Do. Hen EGGS. ucks per score ewis, fresh, per score GAME. each uines fowl artridge eacock sahen lovers per dosen usail abbit mippets per dose. ilgeons			Ginger	0 60	0 60	Do. Japan		•
rigions regliet regl			Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Australia 6-8	1 00	
ellet erkey Cook Do. Hen EGGS. EGGS. ewis, fresh, per score GAME, eve each eartridge eacook each eacook each mines fowl each each eacook each ea	0 0 0		Turmario	0 5	0 6 0	Do. Delicious Do. Rings per lb	1	
erkey Cook		0 4 0	Indian Corn each Knol khol Country each	0 0 9	0 1 0	Do. per 2 lb. packet	Ì	
EGGS. Backs per score ewls, fresh, per score GAME. Sove each artridge eacook lovers per dosen mail each abbit mippets per dose eteas		!]	Ladies finger per score	0 10	0 1 6	Almond, English ner lk	1 00	1 4
EGGS. Packs per score wils, fresh, per score GAME. Ove each eartridge eacook lovers per dosen each eabli each abbit eaippets per dose eates	6 0 0		Leak each	0 16	0 20	Do. Frash Kahu	1 00	• •
GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME.	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Darjeeling each			Do. Shelled per lb	1 40	1 8
GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME. GAME.				0 00		Do. English fried per		
GAME. GAME. GAME. Seve each eartridge eacock cahen clovers per dosen each each mippets per dose eatest			Lettuce per score Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Apricots per lb. Peshawar		3 0 0 10
GAME. Ove each eartridge eacock cannes fowl eacock cannes can			- cold per bandie (small)		- 1	Apricotadry per ib.	1 80	V 10
GAME. spines fowl " "" extridge " "" eacook " "" lovers per dosen " "" labbit " " "" nippets per dose. ""	0 7 0		Onions, Madras per seer	0 16	i	AMIR DEF EGGRE		
each sines iowl stridge eacook levers per dosen sabit sippets per dose sites	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Patna red ,,	0 3 0	1	Alobokhara per seer Bael Fruit each		1 0
eates towl " "" eates towl " "" eates " "" lovers per dosen "" abbit " " "" attest " "" eates " ""			Do. white ,, Do. Country red ,,	0 30	- 1	Bedana Kabul per seer	0 1 0	0 2
uines fow!		1	Paranip each		1	Drasii nuta ner ih		
eacook	0 8 0			1		BISCE BETTY DET SACTE	0 0 6	0 1 (
eacook	2 0 0 1 8 0		Peas Modhupur "	0 6 0	A 7 A L	Chestnut per lb	0 10	
eahen lovers per dosen uall each abbit aippets per dose	8 0 0		Do. Darjeeling	0 50		Do. dry per seer	A 46 - 1	0 2 0
lovers per dosen mail each mail ea	• • •	12000	Do. Hasaribagh	0 00	0 60	Country Apples	- 1	• • •
mail each	4 0 0		Do. Ranchi per seer	1'		Ourrants Australian	0 8 0	
abbit nippets per dose.	3 0 0	, 1	Do. Kagbangla ,,	- 1	j	per lb		0 10 a
nippets per doset	3 0 0		Do. Country Potatoes (Nainital) per	[1	Do. English per lb Dates Arab per seer	0 3 6	U 10 U
infrant 11		1,00	seer	1	l	DO. Myssathan nachal		0 4 0
(18720) h		1	Do. Kidney hill per	1	1	DO. Barahin lik	1	0 6 0
eni (cotton)		1 1	1998	0 2 6	ſ			0 6 0
PALA TRACK CACO			Do. New per seer Do. (Old) Nainital	0 8 6	[2 10.	1	
and Grouse each -		1 1	Do. (Hill) (Old)	1	. 1	Goosebery new sees	- 1	•
BIRDS.		1 1	Do. Madras	- 1	1	Grades (Onette) 1 ik	1	
BIRDS.			Do. Rangoon	- [i	DO. WHERE I ID.	0 80	0 12 0
anary (Cuck) each	8 0 0	10 0 0	Do. Shillong Robob each		- 1	Do. Fabri ber por		• 6.5 6
The (HOD) is an in	2 8 0	15 001	Pulbul per seer	0 3 0	0 40	Do. Australia per lb	1 40	•
igeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0	Radish English per bundle		• • •		• • •	1 80
VEGETABLES.			(large)			DO. G. AIRICAN Namil	1	•
		1 1	Do. Country per acore Spinach per lot of 20		0 50	Grape Fruit each		Ĵ
resoboke Darjeeling each			Sonach per seer		0 70	Guava (Allahabad) per	0 10 0	
Do. Ground per seer		; <u> </u>						
et root Darjeeling per		1 1	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.		0 3 0		1 00 1	
bundle (0 3 0	0 40	Do. Pumpkins, each	0 40	0 13 0	Hazel nute per lb.	0 80]	LOO
ue. Country per bundle			Tomato Darjeeling per ar.	0 5 0	0 6 0	Kajoo Buts per see	1 40 1	1 80
oan Country per seer . Co. French (Darjeeling)			Do. Ranchi per seer	.		Khubanee	,	OV
DAT SOOT /	0 5 3	. 60	Do. Country ,,		0 60	DO. (Marge)	1 80	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			Do. Chukerdhurpur " Do. Sikkim	0 8 0	į,		00	60
o. Butter per score	!		Furnip Darjeeling per	j	1 1	Lime patty per soon	. 1	
rinjal " seer 0	36	0 3 0	bundle		0 3 6 13	Lemon (English)	D 36 0	50
abbage each Do. Muraidabad	1		Do. per seer	0 60	0 70 1	Property late (Woodler)		8 8
Do Country		-	egetable marrow Country		1	DOF)		- III Y
Do Darjeeling 0	50	0 13 0	of op	0 20		Do. (Country)		
errots Dericeling per	ام		Do. Darjeeling each	· '	· · · ii	Monkey mate Medicas per	100 6	13 6
Lundie 0 Do. po. sees 0	16	0 30		0 10		eede Mankey Johnson ner 100	36 6	-4.6

Prices in the Sir Stuart Houg Market contd.

Catioles.	From	To	ARTICLES,	From	To	ARTIOLES.	-	70
Fatters'—(Contd.) M. Rollin Jaunpur	Ra. A. P.	Re. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Re. A. P.	Ro. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Re. A. P.	Re. A. I
Mask molon per seer	0 3 6	0 3 0	Plentain Champs bunch	0 20	0 30	Raisina Kabul Sunkissed		
Mask melon , (Lusknow		0 10 0 j	Do. Martaban	0 8 0	0 60	in 1 lb. packet	0 80	
Mangoon Alfonso per des.		6 0 0	Do. Singapore per dos.	0 8 0	0 60	Do. Dessert in 1 lb.		0 10 0
De Py: (Bombay) ,	3 0 0	3 00	Do. Amritanagar	U 8 8	0 18 0	packet	1	
De. Bepla 16 Be Langra 8-10	1 00		Do. Kabul	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Table in 1 lb.	· 1	
De. Langra 5-10	- 00		Papaya Ranchi cach	0 4 0	0 13 0	packet	0 10 0	0 11 0
De. Fasli	1	•	De. Country ,	0 16	0 4 0	Do. Muscatal loose per	330	
Do. Kissen Bhog	1	1	Plums per ib. (Kabul)		1	Do. 40. 10 1 15.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Kanchan	1	1	Oo. Country per score			101	1	- •
Do. Golapkhasb 8-12	1 0 0	I.	Pagranate Bhowana-			Ross Berry per score		_
Do. Himsagore 13-16	1 0 0		gove per seet			DUIATA IN-TE	0 50	0 10 0
Do. Green per score		0 7 0	Kandahar	1	1	Sunkist (Orange) non do-	1 00	
Do. Country per 100		5 0 0	Pumalo each (country)	0 30		CHAF ADDIA THE MOORE	0 10	
Do Bombay 13-20	1 0 0		Pumalo balbar each		4	S. Africa Orange ner des	0 10	0 3 0
Do. Madras 10-12			Prunes Fresh per lb	1		Jaia per dos. (Oranga):	1	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ···	- 00		Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	i	- 1	DO. CERLI DAY COOLS		
Mangosteen per dos	ļ		Do. Liby do	1	1	Sweet Limes (Pashwar)	· i	
Mulberry per score	1 00		Do. Delmonte do	1	i	2 to 10 1	1 00	
Poons			Calasia do,	1	i.	UO. COMBETT ner manue		
lombay	1		Pears Cashmere	ļ	- 13	Durusa Guetta per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Oranges Bikkur	1	•	Do. (Cooking)	- 1	- 1	lamarind per seer -	0 1 6	ÕŽÕ
Do. Nagpur 6-8	1 0 0	1	Do. Kulu per to. English	1	- 1	Water melon Country each	1	•
Do. Bombay		1	Do. California per ib	ł	i	Do. Goalund Do. Farukhabad		1 00
Do. Darieeling	1	ı	Do. Peshwar 8-13			Do. Questa	1 00	1 80
Do. Multa per dos	1 -	!	Do. Australian per ib	- 1	1,	Water Meton Bhagalpur	1	
Pesta Arab per seer	3 8 0 3		Do. California Dry per lb.	. 80	I i	WASAP FRHIS MAN AGAN	- 1	
Do. (Unshelled) per secr	2 0 0 2 3 0 0 3	80	Do. S. African per lb.		1 1	Wainut per lb.	0 70	0 8 0
DO. PINE "	3 80 3		Do. Cashmere			Do. do. (Shelled)	0 10 0	0 8 0
DO PEDUI (• • • •	i 1		1 00	1 40	Total (Duestieu)		
po. Kandahar	1	I I	Do. S. African per ib	1			ı	
Do. Multan	3 00 4	00		1 0 0	1	BUTTER, Etc.	ł	
	1 40 1		Do. English Dry per lb.		1	1	ı	
TABLE DEL DEC.	0 16 0	201	Quince (Quetta)		14	Liigarh Butter per 16	1 80 3	1 40
Do. Assam	0 30 0		Develope har vinihanwaissi i		0 10 J] [Sombay	0 11 0 1	0 13 6
Do. Singapore			DO: GO: (OBMICHICA)			Olnapur	0 11 0 (iii
Do Caylon per lb.		10 0	Dot (Mac) has ages in		80	Sutter for cake		LOO
Do. Teipur each	0 13 0 1	80	70. 20v		18 0 0	ow's Ghee per seer		1 13 0
Do. Kalimpong each	1	- 1	Do. Sultana per seer	ון ש כגו ע	, 14 U (hee per seer	1 80 1	l 18 ó

N. B.-Prices very according to supplies

VALUE

FOR

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business	
2 5 86 88.4 87 84 Chandaus 22 Chandaus	Ra. A. P. 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0 m 0 8 0 daily 0 4 0 ,, 0 1 6 ,, 0 5 0 ,, 0 5 0 ,,	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chandner, 11 85-86 Chander, 29 & 80 18 16-20	Ra. A. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 10 0 per day 0 8 0 " 4 0 0 " 1 11 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.	

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA: BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	articles.	From	Π
MILK AND CREAM	Rs. A. P.	Rs, Δ. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P R	. A. F	COAL AND COKE.	Rs. A. P.	Re
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0 1 4 0		Californian flour No. 1 per seer Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs	0 30 0	3 8	Soft Coke per md CONFECTIONERY.	0 8 0	
FISH.			Californian flour No. 2 per seer Country flour per seer Atta	0 2 3 0	2 6	Cakes, Assorted per lb Plum Cakes L'mas Cake (Almond Loed) per lb.	0 12 0 0 12 0 1 8 0	1 1 2
Shetkee (Jhill) per seer Do. (out pieces) Do. (salt-water) per seer Do. (out pieces) per seer	1 4 0	3 0 0 1 8 0 8 0 0	RICE. Deshi coarse per md	0 26 0		Pium Puddings (English) per lb. Assorted Tea Cakes per lb. Slab Choselates per	1 12 0 1 4 0	3
Outle per seer Do. (Cut pleass) Bohl per seer Do. (Cut pleass)	0 11 0	0 10 0 0 13 0 0 10 6 0 13 0	Do. per seer Pains 1st quality per md. Do. per seer Do. coarse per md			Siab Ohocolates per packet Milk Chocolates slab	0 16	1
Miles each Orab per lot of 4 Mengo fish with ros 8—1?	0 2 0 1 0 0	0 6 0	Do. per seer Banktoolsi manja per md. Do. per seer Chinisakkar per md	7 0 0 8 0 3 0 0 7 0 0 8	3 6 0 0	CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.) Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer Pangash (Butter fish) per	0 8 0	0 12 0	No. per seer Kabul rice per seer Kashmere rice per seer Golab Soru Rice	0 3 0 0	8 0	Short Bread per lb. English Sweets, Assorted	1 ,8 0 1 ,4 0 0 12 0	
Fomfret per seer Prawns per seer (Small) Do, (Bagda) per seer	1 00	1 8 0 0 6 0	SUGAR. Cawapore Sugar per seer Crystal	0 4 3 0	ı	Caramels Assorted per lb. H. & P. Bisouts 1 lb. tins " 3 lb	1 8 0 1 6 0 2 4 0	2 4
Lobster See fish Other fish	0 18 0	0 13 0 1 4 0	DAL Etc., Arahar per seer	0 26 0	30	PEAK FREAMS BISCUITS. Glazo Assorted Creams Golden Puffs	1 18 0 2 0 0 2 2 0	3
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor Mung haree	0 16 0 0 40 0 0 14 0	2 6 3 0 8 0 5 0	Barley Sugar (English) per lb Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. Assorted Pattles per dos.	1 0 0 0 4 0 0 12 0	
Bread (White or Brown) 3 lbs. each Do, (flour) 1 lb. each Do, do, 1 lb	0 16	0 3 0	1 lb, tin per lb. 3 lb 6 lb	0 18 0 1 4 0 3 13 0		per tin Orackers	_ [3
Do. do. 8 os Ourrant Loaf 1 lb. each	0 4 0	1	Cocoanut Oil per seer Castor Oil Mustard Oil KEROSENE OIL.	0 5 0 0 8 0 0 6 6	70	HUNTLEY PALMER. Marie 2 lb. tin Nice 2 lb. tin	\$ 10 0 l	
Dianer Roll Choose Bandel each Do, Decon per lb,	0 1 9		Chester per case Snowflake , Monkey Brand per tin "Victoria"—"Swan" per			Britannia.	2 10 0	
Do. Edam ,, Do. Overland ,, Do. Bandel per lb Do. Cheddara ,,			4-I. G. tin Do. 4-I. G. Bulk "Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4-I G. tin	13	3 0	Gem 0 10 6 Gem lead 0 13 6	10. tin. ka. A. P. 1 8 0 1 0 6 1 6 0	}
Preserved, mixed, per lb Runya chasse per lb	0 5 0	0 5 0	Do. per 4-L G. Bulk Elephant Brand Tin Do. Bulk Do. Small Owl Tin	3	8 0 14 0 8 0	Ginger Nut 1 5 0 Ko-Nut (Reg.) 0 11 9 Marie 1 2 0 Milk 1 1 0	2 10 1 30 1 120 1 120	and a
Kraft cheese per lb.	1 80	1	White Rose per tin Water Lily	14:0		Mixed (Household) 1 1 0 Nice 1 5 0	1 13 0 2 1 0]=

N. E.—Prices vary aggording to sur piles.

Prices in the Six Stnert Bone Market contd

ABTIOLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	Po
Control ERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Ba, A, P.	Ra. A. P	Contd	Ra. A.P.	Rada
BELLANNIA BISCUITS-		ì	Spencers' "Doretto"	-		Condensed Milk 1 lb. sin Cowlec Skim Milk Powder		0 12
1 lb. tin.	2 lbs.		Do. "Planters" per	2 00	2 4 0	I A AUL BUR DAP tin	0 13 0	
Bo. A. T.	tin.		[1 10 0	1 11 0	Tari Fruite Bose	0 8 6	10(
Finki 0 13 0	1 3 0	È	reties per tin			ISIDE IANE DAN DEL	1 13 0	17.7
School 0 10 6	1 19			0 12 0		White Sugar, 5 seers per	1 80	
Thin Arrowsoot 1 1 0	1 79	prios	Black & White tin of 50	1 80		I. X. L. Assorted James		
Seclosical 0 10 6	1 1 9	124	Craven A tin of 50	1		O. & B. Assorted James	0 60 1	0 . 8%
Gream Cracker, 12 lb tin.	1 18 0	21	OILMAN'S STORES.	- 1		Der tib	1 70	0 12 a
Sow & Gate Milk Food	3 12 0	5 5 0	LIPTON'S TEA-		1	Delmonte Prunes per 1-18	1	-
Jew & Gate Rusks	1 80	,			!	Best Deriveling Tea 1 1h	2 40	1 40
	Ī		Yellow Label tin 1 lb Red do. do	00		per pkt. King George Chocolate,	1 12 0	2 8 9
CIPTON'S BISCUITS—	!		Special Darjeeling 1 lb	14 0			3 12 0	
«ilkmaid Full Oream	l		IMPERIAL TEA			tie D. Vinegar per bot-	1	
Sweetened Condensed		ĺ	Green Label 1 lb. pkt 1	40	1	Redgate or Nickson Ham	1 80	
, ,	0 40	0 18 0	Red do. do 1	ōŏ		per ib. Redgate or Nickson Ba-	8 8 0	
Gewise Malted Milk Pow-	1		Orange do. do 0	13 0		COR NAP IL	3 8 0	
	1 60	1		1.0	, , ,	Corton's Scotch Oatmen	120	
Skimmed Milk	1 80	1 60	TOSH'S TEA—		1 4	Corton's Wanta ! D.	13.0	
Eczlick's Malted Milk	1 60	2 60	Special Darjeeling Red		1	Souton Rolled Onto 2 1h		
Do	5 12 0	11 0 0	Label 1 lb. pkt. Yellow Label Orange Pe-		I	1	14 0	
derlick's Malted Milk-			Koe let quality 1 lb. pkt. 1	4.0	lo	SUNDRIES.	1 .	
Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 60	11 0 0	Blue Label 1 lb. net.	00	ا	tin	60 0	
Morton's Pepperments		- 1	Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt. 0	18 0		hamois Leather large 1	80	• •
per lb	00	11	Red Ensign Coffee 1	60	3 A	Osquito Destronce . "" 6	7 7 1	0 a
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		10	0000a	20		no's Fruit Salt	20 1	13 0
		1	Robinson's Barley 1 0	16 0 18 6			12 0	
Deresske per tin of 50 1	. 00	11	Hacaroni 1 lb 0	90 0			18 0 0	
Schoor per pkt 0	30	lå			80 A	Mrutanian Peta Data	13 0 0	14 0
Capstan Navyout per tin		Į F	Makles 1	18 0 1	10 0 gi	LIAMINE TOPIN 0	4011	0 0
	00 1	30	fustard Colman per tin 0 Do.	700	18 0 K		15 6 11 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50	• - -	1 1	fustard	•		PAINTS.		
	1 -	I P	opper (Black and White)	90 1	0 0 E			
Cavender per tin of 50 1	00	8	Suces, Wordester Rott 1 1	50 2	80	name! Paint English per dos. 9		
Glasgow Mixture per 1b 2	• •		almon 1 lb. tin 0 ausages, English 0	90 1		Do. (India) per dos. 6 Do. (Japanese) 7	0 0	

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-80 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.		Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business,	
G,	1-2 8,6-12 19A & 19B 2-5 & 8 8	Ra. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	C. 1st floor Betel 8 Meat 8 Do. 5 Milk 2	Rs. A. P. 37 0 0 (per month) 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Do. Milk	
		and the second of the second o	National Care	e la laborit 🎉 🔾			

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent

Prices in the College Street Market for the current v

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES,	From	10
MUTTON.	Re. A. P	. Rs. A. P.			Ra. A. P	RICE.	Re. A. P	. Ra. A.
utten ist class per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Safata per score Mango of Rari	0 80	0 10 0	Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		7 .
Do, Sad			Do. Kanchan	1 00	I	Deshi (Nagra) permd.	5 18 0	
oes per seer	U 13 0	u 14 0	Do. Langra 8-13	.1 00		Do. (Medium)	5 6 0	6 0
Oultry Chicken each			Do. Bombay per	•		l Auly (Old) per md		2
owl (outly) owl (ordinary for roas-	.] •	ł	Do. Fasli			Magra (Old) No. 3 per md. Jhingasal per md.		
ting)			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolski (Manja) No. 1	١	
uck (curry and reasting)		ł	Musk melon per seer			per maund	6 4 0	6 12
EGGS.	1		Orange Ichanagore			Chamormoni	5 8 0	6.8
waks per score	0 76	0 8 6 0 10 v	Do. Sylhet Do. Darjeeling			Balam (Old) per md	6 4 0	6 8
			Do. Nagpur 10 to 10	1 00	1	Ohini Shakkar No. nar	1	
vegetables.			Pesta Bagdad per seer		Ì	maund (old)	6 80	6 12
rinjals per seer	0 16	0 2 0	Do. Multan	3 8 0		Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund		
neumber each arlie per seer		0 10	Pears	* * *		Kalma (polished) No. 2 per	5 8 0	5 13
inger	0 40	0 50	Pineappie Singapore each	1		Kamini ner mannd		
oti Lemon per seer		0 30	Do. Darjeeling Do. Country each		1	Poshwar Rice ner md	7 20	7 8
agil Lamon per score	0 20	0 8 0	Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 80	Dhaki Chata	5 12 0	6 8
nions Patna red per seer Do. Bombay "	0 3 0	1	Peaches 16 to 20 Plantain Champs per		l			
Do. Country	0 16		ecose	0 1-0	0 2 6	BUGAR, ETC.		Ì
viatoes Mainital per sees Do. Deshi (New)	0 13	0 1 6	Do. Martaban per	0 4 0	9 10 0	Orystal Sugar per seer		ŀ
Do. Madrasi			Muscat per seer			JAVA	0 48	ł
Do. Rangoon			Pomegranate per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0	Cocoanut Oil Mustard Oil	0 4 6	
Do. Mainitel (Pahari)			Do. Multan per seer Do. Kandahar		·	Salt per seer	0 6 6	0 8
stal Murshidabad per	0 20	0 3 6	Do. Dholks	0 80	0 10 0	Flour	0 16	0 1
De. Diel per seer	0 8 6	0 30	Raisin (Red) per seer		0 18 0	Atta B per md. (Tota)	6 0 0	6 8
Do. Hilly	0 1 6	0 40	Almond shelled ,	1 0 0 1 8 0	1 80	Atta fresh ner maund	6 4 0	5 4
ibbage each uildower each	0 80	0 4 0	Do. without shell Do. do. large	1 80	• 00	Til Oil Chandausi Asta per md.	•	23 0
as Banchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Surdab Quaman per			Til Oil per seer	4 12 0	5 13 (
o. Darjoeling	1	l	water melon Goalando	0 10 0		υΔ1.	0 10 0	
	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Deshi	0 3 0	0 8 0			
juach	0 40	0 60	Do. Farukabad Do. Quetta	0 6 v	1 00	Mug Dai (Bhaja) -	U 3 6	0 4.
maso " Teen Mangoes per score	0 1 0	0 3 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Arhar	U 3 0	
PRUITS.			Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20 Walnut per seer	1 0 0		Kalai Khesari	0 2 3	0 3
pole Australia 6-13	1 00		Walnut per seer Do. Shelled	0 40		Mosoor (apili)	0 19	
Do. Cashmere Do. American			Nut Ground ,,	0 8 0		Do. (khari)	v 8 3	0 3 (
Do, Kulu			BUTTER, ETC.			Chana Dai	U 3 6	U 2
Do. Japan			Shillong Butter per pound	1 00		Do.	0 3 3 v 1 9	0 3 0
De, Quetta	0 10 0	0 13 0	Darjeeling do. " Bombay " "	1 00		Biuli _ "	0 2 3	0 1
ricoi "		1 80	Aligarh ,, ,,	2 0 0	I			
tavia per pair	0 36	0 10	Jessore , per seer Dinapur ,	1 40		rka.	į	
dana	1 00	1 40	Pabna		1 20	Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do, dry per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Darbhanga	1 0 0	1 30	Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lh.		
ilehosa	0 10 0	1 40	Ghee	1 44	1 13 0	Flowery Orange Pekoe	1 80	2 0
tes Arab	0 5 0		Cow's Ghee	2 0 0	2 40	Quality per 15.	1 40	1 8
ance Kichnugiri per seer	0 3 0		Do. Milk	• • • •	0 50	Patron man Ih	0 12 0	1 00
Do, Nasik "		0 13 0	FISH.	0 10 0		nerleating Trimm!		0 10 (
Ma Chaman			Bagda " per seer … Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		0 13 0 30 0 0	Special per ib. Pekoe Dust	1 8 0	1 8 0
De. Australia per seer			Do. (out places) a. a.	0 10 Q.L	0 13 0		0 10 0	0-18 0
noemia "	0 6 0		Bhetki Prawns	0 8 0	0 10 0	COKE & KEROSENE OIL	l	45.
o. Singapore "		i I	Hilsa	0 8 0	0 10 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 L.G.)	1	•
obaul , Noo Nuts per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0			AUAL	Bulk (4 I. G.)	i	3 12 6
able Country per 100			Small fish		0 5 6	Owl & Swan per tin	I	8 4 0
o. Mosafferpur per 100	0 8 0	0 12 0	Chetal			Monkey Brand per tis		_
man par Ib.			Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 00	Elenhant Doord	1	3.13
DAYS COURTY -	0 10	0 4 0	Singee per seer (amail)	0 8 0	A 18 A	Snowdake per tin	!	3 10 0
ster fruit per seer			Do. (lenge)	7 7 7	1 2 7	Boft Coke per må	- 1	

N. B .-- Prices vary according to supplies.

sere you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Lanedowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Fre	200		To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.		A. P	6	. A. 6	Bread 1 lb Do. 4 lb Do. 2 lb	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6	Ra. A. P • 3 0 • 1 6 • 1 0	MEAT.	Re. A. P.	Re. ? .
Do. (Kora) Do. (Atap) Samini (Do.)	7		677	80		0 14 0	1 0 6	EGGS,		
Ohinieskkar (Do.) Dedkhani Deski Belled (Kora)			10	0089	Pabna per seer Polson's 1 lb, tin. Milk	1 4 0	0 4 0	Egg (Fowl) per score (Duck) Do	• • •	0 10 0
Oudhkalma Kagra , Patnal (Kora)	5 18 6 0	ŏ		14 0 6 0	Cows' Head Condensed Mills Milk Maid	0 5 0 0 3 9 0 1I 0	0 4 0	CONFECTIONERY,		
Rangoon (Boiled) Do. (Atap) Rupsal	6 0	0	6	4 0	OIL. Mustard Oil	0 70	0 8 0	Yellow per tin Cocca Hornby Coffee Poleon's ib Condensed Milk	1	1 70
DAL.	0 4	. 0	! :		FRUITS. Mangoes 30 to 40 Apples 16			BISCUITS.		
Ing Dal (Hari) per seer Do. (Sona) Do. (Krishna)	0 4	0		5 0 8 6 5 0	Alubokra per seer Oranges 25 to 60	0 8 0 1 0 0	0 10 0	Thin Arrowroot 2 ib. tin H. & P. Do. Household per tin	-	1 96
Leabar Dal Calat Dal Chasari Dal		8		26	Pesta Dates Arab	2 4 0	8 0 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker CIGARETTES, ETC.		8 6 0
foscor Dal (Split) Do. (Khari) fattor Dal		0	ò	1 6	Grapes per seer Pomegranates per seer VEGETABLES.	0 10 0	0 18 0	State Express Cine	1 10 0	
GHEB.	• •	•			New Patal New Potatoes		0 3 0 i	Passing Show Oles	1	D 11 &
lawa per seel lanch!	2 0 1 7			8 0	Cannagas agos	0 30	0 4 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.) Sago (Pearl)	0 18 6	
ree (Mark)	1 4 1 13			0 0 8 0	Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 10		0 10 0	14 0
Debit Deper her see	1 4	0	1 1	0 0	Cauliflower		U 4 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 60 6	
SUGAR & FLOUR.	0 4	0	0	4 6	Pone	0 10 0	0 10 0 0 13 0	Quickwhite(White) KEROSENE OIL.	0 14 0	
Do. (Brown) Do. (Bata)	0 \$	-6		4 6	Bagda	0 8 0	0 13 0 0 13 0 0 13 0	Klephant Brand tin Do. per bottle	=	16
itis	0 3 0 3	3	0	6	Orab (each) Hilsa ,	0 0 9	0 10	Do. , bulk Rising Sun Do. per bettle		

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Stalls No.		He	nt	in.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs.	A 1.					
Veg. 1 to 6}	0	8	0 each	Vegetable	s -		•

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the gurgent week

All Decided and the second and the s		Priose s	er manad.	Resall pric	NO. 200 0001				1	
ARTICLES.	•		1		70. 550.	ARTICLES.	Prioce p	mennd.	Retati prie	o per se
* (· · · · · ·	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
RIOE.		Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Re, A. P.	Ra. A. P.	-
Balam (Coarse) Do. (Medium)		_	_	0 3 0		Potatoes (Mainital)].	Ra, A. P.
#BEKtoolel (Mania)		***	-	0 1 9	0 3 6	DV: NUW (COMPANY)	_	-	0 3 6	0 8 0
Do. (Kora)	***	-	-	0 10	0 1 6	Do. (Gauhati) Do. (Rangoon)	_	***	0 10	0 16
Do. (Atap)	***	***	-		0 8 6		-		1 60	0 20
Chinishakkar (Bo)	***		-	0 3 6	0 8 0	Pata! Brinja!			U 20	
Golon Khan (Atan)	***	-	•	• • •	0 3 0	Pene		-	UIO	9 3 0
Dadkhani Deshi Boiled	•••	-		0 3 6	0 4 0	Cauliflower sees	•••	444.	0 3 6	0 3 0
Dudhkaima	***		-		0 3 0	Cappage each			0 16	0 2 0
Forra (Medium)	***	-	-		0 30	•••			0 3 6	0 12 4
Patnal (Course) Rangeon (Bolled)	***	***	•		0 3 3	Onlen		İ	0 16	•
De, (Atap)	***	•••	***	0 1 6	0 2 3		•-	••.	• • •	0 \$ 0
Aupeal			***		0 2 3	MEAT.	!	· ·		
Katari Bhog	•••	•••	•••		0 3 6	Mutton				
DAL.			İ				:		0 8 0	0 10 0
Gram (Patnal whole)						Gaa. A	i		1	- 55 (
Gram (Dal)		•••	***	• 20	0 2 6	Goat & Khashi	-	_	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mag Dal	•••	•••		0 8 0	0 4 0	₹18 Ŀ .	ł			0 10 0
De, (Sona) Mug (Krishna)		•••		0 4 0	0 4 0	Rehi (Out-pieces)	i		1	
Arabar Dal				0 3 6	0 3 0	Other		_	0 10 0	0 13 u
Kalei Del	•••	***		0. 2 0	0 3 6	Hilsa			0 8 0	0 10 0
Khasari Dal Mosoor Dal (Split)	•••		-	0 2 0	0 3 6	Prewes		•••	0 8 0	0 13 0
		-	_	0 2 6	ł	Barda	•=•	•••	0 8 0	0 18 0 0 10 0
Matter Dal	•			0 8 6	1	Bhetki		•••	0 60	0 18 0
#B//		-	•=-	0 10	0 1 3	Oran per pair	-	•••	0 1 0	0 10 0 0 18 0
\$ 7	}	ļ			I	- !			0 8 0	0 14 0
BUTTER & GHE	K.					EGG8.	i ;	:		
Bombay per see.		-				Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)		i		
Aligarh	•••			1 2 0		Egg (Duck) per score	!		0 60	0 10 U
Pabas Ghes (Gaws)				1 4.0	- 1	(Freeh)	·		0 7 0	
De. (Buffalo)		•••	-	1 30	1 12 0	i	i	- :	• • • •	0 10 0
Jessote			- 1	1 4 0		SUNDRIES.				
OIL.	- 1			,	1.	Johra Boot Polish large	71		`	
					- 1	each tin			Į į	
Ghani Oil Mustard Oil		•••		0 8 0	0 10 0		•••		i	
Gospanut Oli		***	-	0 7 6	0 8 0	Hair Oream small	:	-	U 6 U	
Keresene Oil	•••	•••		0 8 8 1	Per bot.	Longuito Destroyers				
SUGAR & FLOUR	₹.			i	of 26 oz.	pox		0 16	0 1 9	
Sugar (White Java)	!	_		0 4 6		mrutanjan Pain Balm	. i	. !	0 7 0	
Do. (Brown Java) Do. (Bata)	•••			0 4 6		Priental Balm	-	•	V 70'	
Do. (Bata)	•			0 4 0	0 50		* 1 _{mi}	0 4 0	0 13 6	
Flour (Country)				0 3 0	0 8 6	1	:	į		
Sail	-	-			0 3 0		}		!	•
The street	_	-	-			Carlotte Commence				
6) Wilder	-	-	-	1	0 4 0	;	1		-	
									1	

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies

ENTALLY MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 s.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	4 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 12 0	Sweetmeat. Business to be approved by the authority. Sweetmeat. Dashakarma. Business to be approved by the authority. Shoe.	W. B. 9—1 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 10 Do. 11 Do. 11A Do. 12—16	0 4 0	Betel Mudi. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

(Continued on page 89)



Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	-	F	TOI			T		ARTICLES.	1	rom		To	ARTICLES.	1	Tro	m	-	To
* FISH.	_	Ra	. 🛦	.P	Re	. A	. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Nainital) per	R	. A. P.	R	. A.P.	Plans ser sees	R.		. P.	R.	1.
Tana per seer .	. !	٥	6	۵	١.	10	'n	LOSEGOS (MEMBRON) POR	0	1 6	0	2.0	Atta White No. 1	·		•		
		ŏ	8			12		Pulbul per seer		iŏ		2 6	Sujee		•	9	ŏ	1
	-	ŏ	Š			10		Raddish (Country) per	-		-		Atta Brown	iŏ	i		ŏ	•
Liphater		0	8	Ŏ		10		score	į		0	16			-	•	Ŏ	1
Bagda .		0	8		0	10	Ŏ	Squash per seer	1				RICE.	i				
		0	8		O	10	0	Sweet Potatoes	0				Patna per seer	0	1	3	0	2 4
Bhotki .		0	8			12		Pumpkin each		l B	0			1			١.	•
4	••	0	6			10		New Potato	0	1 3	0	3 0	_per md	6	0		•	4 0
	••	0	8			10		1			!		(Kora) per seer	0		6	١	
PA: #		0		0		0		· ·					Chinisakkar " md.	9	0			. • 0
	••	0	8			13		FRUI TS .					Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	5		0	6	8 0
Drab each		0	0	9	0	1	0	I			i	1	Tees ted googgaza	10	3	Ŏ		
	- 1				ł			Mangoes 10 to 16	1	0 0			Katari Bhog (Attap)	1			١.	
	- 1				!			Grapes		18 0	١.		per md	1			9	0 U
MEAT.	- !				1			Alubokhora per seer	0	8 0	D	10 0	SUNDRIES.					
	ì		• •	^	١.			Amra (Belati) per score			١.		Mustard Oil per seer	0			١.	
LOBS OF WHA Las and	- !		10 10			11		Bedana per seer	0	80	0	10 0	A	ı .		0	0	7 9
Lutton	*	U	10	U	U	13	9	Bael each	U	0 6	U	10		ŏ		0		50
	- 1				i			Dates per seer	•	0 0	•	8 0	A V	ŏ		0	•	V
									Ţ		ō	3 0	Gur per seer	١٠	•	U		
eggs.	- 1				•			Lime per secre Orange 40 to 60	ĭ	1600	•	ان	DAL.	ļ			1	
	i				0	2	۸ ا	Orange 40 to 60 Plantain (Champa) per	•	• •	1		Arabar per seer	0		0		
Duck's eggs per score .	••					i			0	19	٥	2 6	Ohana	Ŏ		ě	0	2 0
Fowl's eggs	•• }					•	۲I	Do. (Martaban)	•	• •	•	•••	Khari Masoor	ŏ		Ĭ	•	9 0
							1	per doz.	0	20		60	Bhanga	•	-	•	0	10
VEGETABLES.								Papaya each	Ŏ	ĩò	ŏ	1 6 1	Khasaree		1	٥	•	- 4
VEGETEDDES.	- [Sugarcane each	Ō	10		• • •	Kalai	Õ		4	l	
Bean (French) per seer	.	0	4	0	0	6	0	Pomegranate per seer	ö	8 0	0	10 0	Biuli	0	Ĩ	ě	l	
Brinial		Ō	3	0	0	2			_		-		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0	3	Ŏ.	İ	
abbage (Country) eac	h	0		0	U		U					1	(Fried) per seer	U	4	0	0	5 0
euiflower each	!	0		0	0	4		BUTTER.		1			Matter	0	3		ľ	- •
omato per seer	•• (U	3		0	4	0	i				1	Salt	0	1	6		
bucumber per score		O		0	!			Butter per seer	1	20	1	40						
linger per seer		0		0				Madras "	1	00	1	20	COKE & COAL.					
arlic ,		0		0	1			Ghee Lakhee	1	40		ı	Boft Coke per Md	0	8		•	9 0
ireen Chilly		0	1	6		_		Do. Bhadwa		14 0			Coal	0	7			
nion "		0	1	8	0	1	6	Do. Sree	ļ	18 0	_	!	Fuel	0	11	0	0	18 0
		0	3	0			-	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1	13 0	8		Kerosene Oil—Elephant			ļ		
Potato (Rangoon) ~	-						- 1	Milk		1	0	40	Brand per bottle			- 1	0	3 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

•	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business
•	Onion 2 & 3	Ra. As. P. 0 8 0 each	Onion, Garlio	Potato 8, 4 9 & 10 Fruits 4 & 5	Ra. Aa. P. 0 5 0 each 0 5 0 ,	Potato. Fruits (dry)

Prominent Architects, Builders & Contractors

Radiose Plane N. GUIN & CO. B. S. 2171

Architecte, Builders and Contractors 117-B, Chitterenjan Assense, Calcutta Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week

Artioles.	From T	o Articles.	From To	Articles.	From.	1
, Fise.	Ra. A. P. Ra.	A.P. VEGETABLES-(Contd.)	Bs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Ba.
Pona per seer Do. (out pieces) Silong Lobster Begda Bhangaur Bhetki Other Fish Kilsa Kol & Magoor Parsey Grab	0 10 0 0 1 0 80 0 10 0 70 0 10 0 80 0 11 0 80 0 12 0 80 0 12 0 60 0 8 0 80 1 0 0 80 0 12	Garlic Green Chilly per seer Onion Do. (Modhupur) Do. (Modhupur) Do (Deshi) Do (Deshi) Ladies finger Raddish per score Squash Sweet Potatoes	0 40 0 50 0 80 0 40 0 10 0 20 0 86 0 40 0 40 0 50 0 18 0 16 0 13 0 16 0 26 0 80 	Flour per seer Atta white No. 1 Sujee Atta Brown "B" Atta RICE. Patna per seer Banktulsi (Manja) per md. Do. (Kora) per seer Deshi (Boiled) ner md	0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 6 8 0 0 2 6	8 0
MEAT. Beef per seer Mutton Goat & Kid	0 4 0 0 5 0 9 0 0 10 0 8 0 0 10	White " "	0 1 0 0 4 0 0 8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.	7 0 0	7 8
POULTRY. Duck each Fowl , Phicken ,	0 8 0 0 10 0 6 0 0 10 0 8 0 0 4 0 8	Almond per seer Alu bokra Amra (Belati) per score Bedana per seer Bael each Dates per seer Grapes Unime per score		Mustard oil per seer Sugar Tea per lb Gur per seer	0 60	0 8 0 4 1 8 0 2
EGGS. Pack's eggs per score owl's eggs ,,	0 8 0 0 9 0 10	Plantain (Champa) per doz. Do. (Martaban) , Papaya each Pomegranates per seer Mangoes (Green) per 100 Sugarcane each	0 1 8 0 1 6 0 8 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10	Chana Khari Masoor Khasaree Kkalai Biuli Mug (Hari) Katcha Do. (Sona)	0 2 0 0 0 2 8 0 2 0 0 2 8 0 2 8 0 2 8	
VEGETABLES. can (French) per seer rinjel sablags (Darjeeling) cach sulificur kerot (Country) per seer Do. (Darjeeling) secumber per seer inger per seer	0 40 0 5 0 10 0 2 0 16 0 8 0 1 6 0 8 0 16 0 8 0 40 0 0 0 26 0 8	Butter per seer 1 Ghee Lakhee , 1 Do. Bhadwa , 1 Do. Sree , 1 Pure Cow Ghee per seer	20 1 80 1 40 180]	BARLEY POWDER. Barley Powder Do. Pearl Robinson's Barley	9 8 8 0 9 1 6 0 9 4 6 0 9 6 6 0 9 4 8 0	3

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent-for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A 8 Do. 18 & 14 Do. 16—18	0 8 0 0 14 0 1 5 0	Business to be approved by the authority.			

S. K. DAS,

COLLEGE STREET MARKET-Shops To Let.

and will be received by the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited

Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 148—144 ,, 147 to 154	Ra. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5 ,, 99	Ra. 0-15 per day ,, 1-9 ,, 2-15	Business to
, 155 , \$160-\$162 , \$164-\$166 , \$158-\$160	, 0-9 , , 0-12 ,);););	" 107 " 106	, 1-8 , 1-6	by anthority
" \$167-168 " \$58	,, 0-7-6 ,, ,, 0-10 ,,	Milk"	,, 110 ,, 112 ,, 114	., 2-18 ,, ,, 0-10 ,, ,, 0-10 ,,	Godowa Do. Shoes
., 261 ., 259 ., 166-1169	0-10 ., ,, 0-10 ,, ,, 0-18 ,,	". Dry fruite	F. 8	, 1-8 ,	Do.
B. 48	" 0-8 " " 0-8 "	Mutton.	, 12 , 16 , 88	., 1-18 each, ., 0-14 ,, ., 1-8 ,,	Pusiness to be approved by authority Shoes, Do.
, 68 , 64 , 4 , 69-1	,, 1-6 ,, ,, 1-8 ,, ,, 1-0 ,, Rs. 10 per month	} Mudikhana	,, 81 ,, 82 ,, 84 ,, 85, 86	, 2-0 ,, , 1-6 ,, , 1-0 ,,	Do. Do. Do. Do.
69-2 72 44 & 45 ., 51	, 10 ,, 1-4per day ,, 0-8 ,, 0-10 ,,	Godown Cloth & Tailoring.	,, 87, 88	1-8 n. 2-4 n. 1-18 .,	Do.
O. 20-21 • 40 9—10 52 , 15	28-0 Per month 37-8 , 36-0 , 45-0 , 18-0 ,		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11 B. N. O. 8, 4 & 6	,, 0-8 ,,	Betel, Jut Betel But,
E. 1 3 6 40 7 82 2 89	· 2-4 per day ., 1-8 ,, ., 1-7-6 ,, ., 1-11 ,, ., 1-8 ,,	Business to	Eggs. 5, 6, 7	,, 0-4 ,,	a gga.
	, 1-10 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	by authority.			
,, 87-6 ,, 44 ,, 86-8	" 0-11 " " 1-13-6 " " 1-1 "	Do.	Joe Upper Circular Road. ,, 8-10 ,, 11 ,, 14	1	Business to be approved by authority. Do. Do.
					•

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.		Res	nt.		Business.	Block & Stall Nos.			Re	nt		Business.
	Per	day	eacl	h			-	Pe	r da	y e	noh	
	Ra	, Δ,	P.			777		Re	. A	. P	•	
O. (old) 74-75	0		0		Dry fruit.	N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	ł	0			esch	Betel & Beri
C. (new) 26	2	0	0		Shoes,	Do. 11, 18, 14	1	1	0	0	"	
E.,, 45-47 125-126	1	12 0	0		Butter	N. B. 7, 8, 9	16		0	^		Business to
128-124	i	ŏ	Ŏ		> 7	,, 22-1 & 21	3 (•	U	U	86,	be approved by authority.
" AQ & 50	ī	ō	ŏ		"	,, 26-1	13	1	12	0		by addicting.
27-28	1	Ō	Ō			_,, 29-1	13	per				Da
D. 47—48	2	0	0		Shoe or Cloth	W. R. 86		84	0	0		Do.
					-	W. R. (new) 8		25	0	0		Do.
	•	_	•		77	1 30 11	1	8			daily	
Eggs 4, 6, 8,	0	8	0 •	A,	Eggs.	,, 10-11	1	8 269	9	0		Da
23 & 24. 27-28	0	4	0			,, 1		203	8	0	per	
22	0	8	ŏ	"	"	H. 26, 28	1	4	0	U	onth	
30-81	Ŏ	6	ŏ	"	••	,, 5—12			12	0		1 _
85-86	Ö	8	Ŏ	"	**	,, 18, 14-16		3	0	0	•	Do.
P. R. S & 31, 16	0	6	0	99	Potatoes.	,, 17, 18, 19	1	8	0	0		
36, 87 & 8	0	6	0	99	,	,, 31 to 35 , 36	1	12		0	•••	Do.
P. R. 88	0	8	8	"	_ ;,	Milk 1		1		0	,,	Milk
K. (New) 46	0	6	0		Fruits.	,, 8, 4, 8 & 9	1	2	_	. 0	**	••
48 —60	4	14	0		Do.	12		1 2	_	0	"	99
n 84	0	8	0		$\mathbf{D_{0}}$.	M. 14, 15 16		Z	8	0	20	••
						87, 82, 88,	16	0	'.₄	0		Council for its
Rooms with						84, 17 & 18	15	•	•	U	90	Country fruits
4 doors on						,, 25—26	15					
Hogg Street						,, 85, 86, 87	18	0	4	0		$\mathbf{D_o}$
of Chandney.	10	0	0		Oliman's Stores	,, 47-48)				"	
of Orangenes.		v	v	,	Citation a diorec	,, 49		0	10	0	••	Do.
Suet. 19-20	0	4	0 e	ach		,, 3, 4 ,, 45 & 46.		1	0	0	? ? •	Plantain
8, 8, 9,)					Fish Stalls						
12, 18, 17,	8 0	5	0 e	ach	99	87 to 38,						
18, 22 & 24)					77 to 84,	l	0	4	6		Fish.
35-44 0 B 4	_		_		30	110 to 186	1	0	5	6	19	Do.
Muston. 8 & 4 ,, 25-26, 29	2	12		P P	Mutton.	17 & 18		Ŏ	4	6	"	Do.
" 8 & 12	0	8 8	0	97	Nonda A. M.	N. 5, 28, 47,	1				77	24,
31 & 32	2	12	Λ	••	Heads & Trotte Mutton.	48, 68-66,	1	0	5	0		F Vanali
,,	_	•-		**		72,78,74 k	1		•	U	96.	E. Vegetables
C.V. F. S. 105	1	0	0	*	Dates.	67. 34, 45, 4: 54	7	^				
., 106	1	0	0	7	5,	27 20		0	6 0	0	>>	Do.
	_	_				. 44-45		ō	11	0	>>	Do.
C. R. 6	• 0	6	0		Cocoanuta.	Poultry-		v	4.4	V	99	Do.
21, 18, 14 17 & 18	0	10	0		99	Hen Coops						
7 & 8	0	8 10	Λ	»	Potatoes.	. 67-74	1	8	Δ	Λ		10
P. 7-9	1	8	Δ	••)) Oilman's Stores,	115-180,	5	o	0	0	**	Fowls
19-20	ō	6	Λ)))o	Spices.	" 91—98		1	0	0	20	Do.
F.G. 1, 2 & 8	0	12	- ;	ich.	Business to be	" 189-142 " 191-194		0	8 8	0	,,	Do.
					approved by authority.	108-100		0	ಶ ₽.::	0	>>	Do.
Beef. 80	1	8	0	.	Beef.	» 99—106		1	2	0	29	.Do.
,, 8 8	0	8	0		Skirts.	, 111-114			10	0	37	Do. Do.
				- 1			1				**	
				· f								

Priors in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTIOLES.		D	POUL		To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	1.).	1
MBA T			4.1		. A. E	VEGETABLES-Contd.	Re. A. 2	Ro. A. F	PRUITS-Contd.	100	.A.P	les.
per seer	-		10 A		11 1	Squash (Darjeeling) per si	0 5 0		Keekin Bhog 16 to 30	-		1
	-		iŏ ē		13 0	Sweet Potatoes	1 0		1 5 3 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	•	•	t
or the first of the second of	•••	0	8 0	1	-	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10		Pranes S. W. per seer	. 11	0 8	11
FOULTRY.				١.		Tomato (Ranchi) per sr	0 4 0	0 5 0	J. Marda per seer	- 1		-
esk esch Wi		0	80		10 0 10 0	Do. (Country) per sees White Pumpkin each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane Water Molon cach	, 0	• •	' • .
dokan	_	ă	3 0		40	Turnip (Darjeeling) per de		0 60	#410# 0909	•		1
				Ŏ			0 40	0 5 0	BUTTER.		1	ŀ
EGGS.		_						1	Allgarh par 1h.	1	0 U.	
ners sees not score			7 0			FRUITS.			Ulbaber	0 1	3 0	0 11
TISE."		0	7 0	0	9 0	I A priless	1 00	1 40	Ghee per seer Pure Cow's Milk	10	10	1 11
GB POT COOT		0	7 0	0	9 0	Apples			rate com 8 Will	•	• •	
(Out places)	-		LÖ Ö	Ŏ	18 0	Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 18 0	BREAD		- 1	
leng		•	8 0		10 0	Amra (Beiati) per score			Bried 1 lb		19	0 1
hater ada			8 0	0	13 0 13 0	Bedana per seer Basi sach	1 0 0	1 40	Do. 110		10	
gus Gus		-	2 0 8 0		12 U	Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 18 0	FI.OTTP	10 (0 6	
olei.		-	8 8	10	12 0	Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 3 6	Flour per seer	0	2 3	0 1
her Fish			6 0	Ŏ	90	Coccanut each	0 10	0 13	ATTA	0	3 3	i
ab per pair			10	0	2 0	Custard Apples 13 to 16	1 00		Sujee	0 1		0
lea l & Magoor			70	0	8 0	Dates per seer Almond ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0	nion		1	
mfret per seer	***		10	1	4 0	Grape	1 80	2 00	Patna per seet	. 1		
ago fish per seer		0 1			12 0	Do. per box			Banktulshi (Manja) por er.			
vegetables.	- 1	• 1	•	-		Goosbarry per seer			DO. (Kara)		1	0 1
etroot (Darjeeling);	per			١.		Jack fruit each	0 10 0	0 8 0	Ohinisakkhar per sear			0 4
Do. (Dest)	•••	0	3 0	0	60	Khubani per seer Kharbusa	0 10 0	0 18 0	Doshi	0 1	3	0 1
an (French) per seer	•••	0	4 0	0	50	Lichis per 100		1	SUNDRIES.	1		
an (Ranchi) ,,		•	• •	"	•	Lime per score	0 16	U 40	Mustard Otl	0 6	6	0 7
miai	!		16	0	10	Lokote ,,	0 16		Sugar _			ŏä
bage (Country) each			3 0	0	60	Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	. 80	Tes per ib.	0 14		l ű
lo, (Darjeeling)		•	3 0 1 6	0	30	Plantain (Champa) per	* 00	• • • •	Cocosnut Oil _	0 6	0	
rots (Country) per d	05.		10	ŏ	3 0	score	0 1 4	0 2 0	DAL.			
o, (Darjeeling) ,,	•••	•	ŝŏ	Ŏ	60	Do. (Martaban) per	0 3 0		Arabar per see	0 1		2
ery per dos		_		١.		dos	0 8 0	0 40	Uhana	0 1	0	•
maber per score			5 0	0	6 0	Papaya each Pineapple	0 10	0 3 04	LRAFI Masoor ,	0 1		•
ger per seer rile		•	5 O	0	60	Diameter	0 1 6		Bhanga Chasaree		9 9	
40.111		•	10	0	5 0	Raisins	0 10 0		Toloi	0 1	9 8	
M A			3 0	ŏ	4.0	Roseberry per score	0 2 0		Mung (Hari)	0 8		
lon			1 0	0	1 6	Star apple		I	" (Bone)		0 0	
(Darjeeling)		•	6 0	0	70	Tamarind per seer	0 10		Eattor		0	
(Patne) (Deci)	•••	0 1	1 6	0	2 6	Mangoes (Green) per	0 10 0 j	. 0015	lelt "	0 1	6	
. /Banahii		•		, "	••	hundred	- 1	- 1	CORE AND COAL.			
atoes (Nainital)		0 :	1 6	0	2 0	Do. (Madras) 12-16 -	l	1 3	Kerosene Oil in Bulk			3
Do. (Desi) "		_				Golap Khas	İ	11	Corosene Otherklenhaus			bos
bal Idah (Fasilah) -		0 9	2 0	0	261	Langra 16-40		1	Brand per tin Refined			
<u>ådtsh</u> (English) p madle	POT			1		Bombay 25 to 30 Totapari per score		1	Ordinary BARLEY POWDER	3 10 2 10	3	

ENTALLY MARKET-Shops To Let-Coned.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.		
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.	Chandney 48	0 4 0	Potatoes		
Do. 22-25	Each 0 15 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 51-52	Each 0 4 0	Do.		
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.	Do. 56-57	0 4 0	Do.		
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.	Do. 61	0 8 0	Do.		
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 62-64	, 0 4 U	Country vegetable and fruits.		
Do. 30	080	Do.	Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.		
Do. 31-36	,, 0 10 0	, Do	Do. 72	U 8 U	Country Vegetable.		
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.	Do. 75-77	,, 0 8 0	Do.		
Do. 17	070	Dry truite.	Da. 80	U 8 0	English Vegetable.		
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.	Do. 84-86	,, 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.		
Do. 80	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.	Do. 92	060	Dry fruits.		
Do. 84-86	,, 0 8 0	Spices.	Pork 8, 5-7	"080	Pork		
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes	Chandney 87	,, .0 6 0	Dry fruits.		

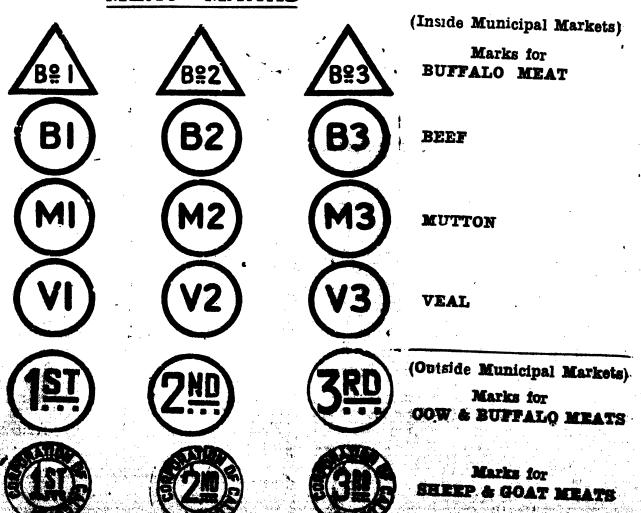
P. C. BHATTACHARJI,

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1	720			1	i e	1	ARTICLES.		770	m		To	ARTICLES.	Fre)		To
FISE.	2	D, /	۱. 1		ta.	A. 1	P.	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Natuital) per	R	s. A	. P	R	. A. P	RICE. R	5 : 4	L.P	P	٠4.
90/A per seer	10)	8 0			10		\$607						Banktulchi (Manja)	•	• •	U	2
De. (Out wieses)	1	1				13 (" (New) per seer) 1	0	0	16	per md	3 (B 0	7	0
long	. 0) ;	8 (<i>'</i>			0	Mangoes (Langra)	١.		_	1		,, (Kora) per seer		8 8	Ľ	•
obster	10		7 (0 i	Pulbul	10) 3	0	0	6 0	Chinisakkar ,, md.) (0.0	9	8
egds			8 (9	Raddish (Country) per	0	2	۵		2 6	Deshi (Boiled) ,,			1	
hangaur	. 0	,	8 0	' '		•	0	score	0	-	ŏ	ŏ	3 6	Rangoon per seer) :	8 0	0	8
hotki	. 9		8 0		•		0	Squash per seer	0			0		Katari Bhog (Atap)				,
iber Fish	9	,	4 0		0	8 (- 1	Sweet Potatoes	o	_		ŏ		per md		8 0	9	0
ilaa	1 8				0	8		FRUITS.	"	•	•	1		SUNDRIES.			١.	
ol & Magoor	1 2		8 0 6 0			8 (Managas	1			1	e.	Mantand OU				
areey	10	,	0 4	1	U	0 1	1	Grapes	!			ĺ		Mustard Oil per seer 0		0	0	6
rab each	!			i			- 1	Alubokhora per seer	o	10	0	0	18 0	The nexth			0	4
•				1			1	Amra (Belati) per score	Õ	\$.	0	0	3 0	Gne nou coon (Nom)		5 O	1	
	1			Ì			-	Bedana per seer	1		0	1		On her sees (Well)		. 0	0	3
MEAT.	1						1	Bael each	0		6	0	10	DAL.				
E.BA.	1							Dates per seer	0		6	0	50	Azahan	•	6		3
es & Kid per seer	0	10	0 0	10	0 1	2 0		Almond ,,	•		0	8	0 0	Chana			0	2
oat & Lie per cer	1			1				Lime per score	0	-	0	١.		Khari Mason	•	9	٧	*
	}			1				Oranges 16 to 20	0	4	0	0	8 0	Bhanga	•	6		1
EGG 8.	1			1			1	Plantain (Champa) per	_	_		٥		Khasaree	3		ŏ	ž
2000.	_		7 0	1.			ı	ecore	0	3	0	U	4 0	Kala!	1	3	0	i
nek's eggs per score	0		76			76 80		Do. (Martaban)	0	_		0	4 0	Biuli	2	8	ŏ	i
owl's ages	į	•	0	1)	5 V		Papaya each	0		0	Ŏ	4 0	Mung (Harl) (Katcha)		1 0 '	•	-
par 5 a56								0	Ö			ď	10	(Sona) ,			0	4
				i				Democranata	ĭ			1	8 0	Mattor 0	1	3	Ō	ā
Vegetables.	1						1	BUTTER	•	U	u j	•	. •	Salt			0	ĩ
	0	1	1 0	1	0	8 0		Butter per seer	1	2	0	1	8 0	COKE & COAL.				
en (French) per seer	Ŏ		ĹŎ	1		ŽÕ		Madras ,,		14		ī					0	11
rinjal "	0	1	LO)	ã ŏ		Ghee Lakhee		4		_		Kerosene Oil—Elephani	7	6		
bbege (Country) each				1				Do. Bhadwa	1	13	ŏ			Brand per bottle	_			
miidower each	0	1				4 0		Do. Bree	1	11	ō			BARLEY POWDER.	Z	6		
mato per seer	0					3 0	13	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1	12	Ŏ	3	0 0	Barley Powder lb. tin. 0		6		
cumber per score	0			1)	4 0		Milk			- }	0	4 0		-			
nger per seer	0			1.		• -	1.	FLOUR.	_		i	_		Barley Pearl		6		
Arlie	0					3 0		Flour per seer	0	8		Ú	3 0	Do		0		
reen Chilly	0	1		18		9 0		Atta White No. 1	0	2		0	3 6	Corn Flower 1""	7			
MON	0		10	18		1 6 3 0		Sujee ,,	Ŏ		6	0	3 0	Robinson's Barley "	6		^	
as (Darjeeling)	10	2	· U	1,	,	J		450	0		0	0	3 9	Cobra Boot Pollah	1			11
Da	1			1			1	'B" Atta	U	2	6	0	2 9	Jelly		0	0	5

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL, GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 31st May, 1941

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS CHRONICLE AND COMMENT The Good Citizen For Drunken Drivers Charmichael Medical College The War And Allahabad Municipal Board ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL-Sewage Purification—II—Industrial W Sewage Pu Treatment Bo CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS-The Week's THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION 43 E WEEK IN THE CORPORATION The Poet's Thanks The Late Mr. K. B. Dutta Complaint Of Water-Scarcity Appointment Of Standing Committees Re-Naming Of Road The Campbell Hospital Teachers' Training College Proposed Leave For Friday Prayers CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR-Corporation Coalition Party "Duties" Of Pedestrians Insanitary Condition In Burrabasar Area "MIDDLES" Calcutta Street Numbers Restriction Of Street Lighting—Duties Of Pedestrians And Drivers Of Vehicles The New Mayor And Deputy Mayor On Civic Duties—Reply To Welcome Address CALCUTTA SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS Meeting and Assemblies 57 44(a) VITAL STATISTICS 58 44(b) "CITIES OF INDIA" SERIES— Benares—The "Eternal City" Of India—II VENDORS CONVICTED 59 45 HEALTH AND HYGIENE— Ailments Of Vitamin BI Deficiency A B C Of Soyn-Bean CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES 61 48 49 MARKET PRICES CURRENT 63

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

The Good Citizen

It is well to remember that local government, itself, is the most important expression of community enterprise. It should not be too much to ask that every citizen take an active interest in and maintain a balanced attitude towards city government. The superior citizen does not think of civic government as a necessary evil, as far too many citizens do. He understands its purposes and procedures. He knows that without such government there would be no community in which to live and work.

When he pays his taxes, he understands that he is returning to the community a part of the earnings made possible because of his membership in the community. He does not think of his local government in terms of what he can get out of it, but rather in terms of its contribution to community organization for living. The better he serves the community the better it serves him. He thinks of his city-government not solely in terms of his monetary contribution, but in terms of giving something of his time and thought to

understanding its problems and objectives. He will, when called upon, must do his part and not say, as some do, that he has no time for his city. No good citizen does it.

For Drunken Drivers

Some of the principal cities in the United States, where motor car accidents are large in number and frequent in occurence, have introduced the making of alcoholic tests, and the use of motion pictures as evidence, in drunken-driving cases. The police in these cities may use any reasonable force or compulsion in making a person take the "drunkometer" test for intoxication, a test which shows the exact co-relation between the alcoholic content in the blood-stream and that found in the breath.

Legal opinion holds that moving pictures taken immediately after an arrest for driving while intoxicated would be admissible as evidence even though taken without the knowledge of the accused, or taken with his knowledge but against his will. The opinion states that there is no legal differences

between taking pictures of an arrested person, and personally observing his movements in order to testify concerning them, except that such pictures, properly taken and projected, would constitute more accurate evidence than would the oral testimony of the person who had observed him.

Charmichael Medical College

The authorities of the Carmichael Medical College and Hospitals have recently taken a happy decision to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Institution towards the end of this year.

It is no exaggeration to say that the establishment of this Institution ushered a new era, as it were, in the realm of medical education not only in this province alone but in the whole of India. The creation and subsequent development of this Institution proved for the first time, beyond all doubts, what non-official efforts could achieve and what tenacity and sincerity of purpose were capable of doing.

An elaborate scheme has been prepared by the Jubilee Committee and no pains are being spared in order to make the function a success and worthy of nationalistic tradition of the Institution.

Sir Nripendranath Sircar has been elected Chairman of the Jubilee Committee. A working Committee with Sir Nilratan Sircar as Chairman and nine sectional Committees have been formed to work out the details of the programme.

The authorities of the Institution in celebrating its Jubilee consider the function as one of the stocktaking. They look forward to the future growth and development of the Institution. It cannot be denied that the Institution has more than justified its existence. Its attainments and growth have been remarkable. The sacrifice of those who have toiled for its establishment does honour to the country.

But much more remains to be done as well, and every one has a part to play in the future growth and development of the Institution. It is the pride of our national achievement.

The Jubilee Celebration can have the desired measure of success only if it can enlist the sympathy and support of every one of us. The Jubilee Reception Committee is open to all and it is sincerly expected that the public will not fail to appreciate the unique services rendered by this national institution by joining the Reception Committee and assist in its deliberations and activities in the furtherance of the objects and ideals of the institution on its onward march to further progress and development.

The War And Allahabad Municipal Board

Quite a Gilbertian situation arose at a recent meeting of the Allahabad Muncipal Board when two members of the Board wanted to move two resolutions regarding war help to Britain. These resolutions wanted the Board to grant certain sums of money towards the war fund and the Lord Mayor of London's Fund. Notice had been given of these resolutions seven or eight months ago but for some reasons it could not come up for discussion until that day. The delay in bringing up these resolutions for discussion caused great controversy, and the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division had to

call for an explanation from the Chairman of the Municipal Board, as to why the resolutions had not been brought up for discussion.

When the resolutions were taken up at the meeting a preliminary objection was raised by Mr. Abdul Latiff whether under the Defence Rules these two resolutions could be discussed by the Board. The point that he emphasised was whether if in the course of the discussion those who epposed the resolutions expressed anti-war views or voted against the resolutions, such views or voting will be protected in the sense that no action will be taken against offending members, under the Defence Rules.

A lengthy discussion ensued over this vital point. Some members thought that the resolutions could be discussed, while others did not favour discussion unless the Chairman assured the House that the members would be protected from prosecution. Mr. R. N. Bose, the Chairman of the Roard, felt himself unable to give any such assurance. He was not sure whether the Municipal Board enjoyed the same protection in such a matter as the Assembly or the Council of State. He gave the ruling that the resolution could not be discussed. So it fell through after so much wrangling and waiting—a piquant situation in all conscience.

BENGAL YOUTH WELFARE SCHEME

Plan For Further Extension

A further extension of the Bengal Government's youth welfare scheme is under active consideration of the authorities.

Mr. James Buchauan, Director of Physical Instruction, Bengal, is at present engaged in writing out a comprehensive report on the scheme, which is expected to be presented to the Government by the middle of next month.

The whole scheme, which was initiated in 1938, will cost the Government approximately Rs. 3 lakhs.

Mr. Buchanan has concluded a tour of the districts of the province and has collected various date for his report.

The youth welfare scheme provides for youth welfare councils in the districts, with the District Magistrate as president and composed of officials, members of the legislature and representatives of youth clubs and associations.

There are 26 district organizers of physical education. Four pairs of districts are combined in order to give two organizers to each of three large districts and one to Calcutta City.

In the Government College of Physical Education, there is a staff of four full-time and one part-time lecturers, with 40 students, of whom 38 are stipendiary. Students and others are taken on tour in the mofusil to demonstrate physical education.

With a view to an improvement of physical education in schools, a certain sum of money is usually allotted to essist schools to improve playing fields, build gymnasia and purchase apparatus. There is also a suggestion to give a grant to every aided high school and senior Madrassa.

There is a strong central provincial association and nearly every district has a branch. Annual athletic camps held in tents and competitions are a striking feature of this organization.

Another imprevement provision is greate to youth clubs. They have proved of great value in establishing new clubs and in removing antegonism to Government in certain older ciubs." They give the district organism strong influence in directing and developing healthy activities.

WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1941

[The reports of the mostings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C. M. G."]

SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH MAY, 1941

The Peet's Thanks

Before the commencement of the proceedings of the meeting, the Mayor. Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, read out to the House the reply sent by the Poet Rabindranath Tagore to the felicitations offered to him by the Corporation on the occasion of his eighty-first birthday. The reply stated: "I thank you and the Corporation of Calcutta most sincerely for the honour you have done me by sending me your felicitations on the occasion of my 81st birthday."

The Late Mr. K. B. Dutta

The Mayor next referred to the death of Mr. K. B. Dutta and paid eloquent tributes to his memory. Mr. Dutta, said the Mayor, was a great nationalist and ardent patriot. He was a contemporary of Deshabandhu C. R. Das, W. C. Bonnerjee and Surendra Nath Banerjea, and was associated with their political movements.

The Corporation adopted a resolution placing on record their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Dutta, "a great Nationalist and an ardent patriot" and conveyed their sincere sympathy and condolence to Mrs. J. C. Mukerjes (a daughter of the late Mr. Dutta) and other members of the family in their bereavement.

Complaint Of Water-Scarcity

Councillor Naresh Nath Mookerjee drew attention to the scarcity in the supply of drinking water in the city and requested the Mayor to give his personal attention to the matter.

Mr. Mookerjee said that he wanted to draw the attention of the executive through the Mavor to the alarming state of drinking water supply in the city. He had received a largely signed petition from residents not only of his own ward but from Wards 18, 15 and also from the Ballygunge area complaining of the scarcity of filtered water. The matter, Mr. Mookerjee added, had reached such a critical state that in some cases respectable residents had to go out and get water from street hydrants. The residents in Fern Boad had represented to him that there had not been a single drop of filtered water available to them for the last 8 or 4 days.

The Mayor (Mr. P. N. Brahma) absored Mr. Moskerjee that he would personally look into the

matter and would ask the Chief Executive Officer as well to take action. He requested Mr. Mookerjee to give the names of places where there had been a scarcity of water supply.

Mr. A. C. Mitter: The question is not of a particular ward or wards. It is a complaint pouring from all parts of Calcutta. I hope that you will make an inquiry into this.

The Mayor said that the causes of insufficient supply of water in certain areas must be ascertained. While he was on the Water Supply Committee he had often stated that the scarcity was not due to insufficiency of the total water filtered at Pulta but it was due to the defect about the distribution of water. The Mayor would certainly ask the department concerned to go into the causes, and he assured that he would do his utmost to find out the root cause of the disease. When the causes were found out they would be remedied without delay.

Appointment Of Standing Committees

When the question of the formation of the Standing Committees and delegation of powers to them came up before the House the consideration of the matter was postponed on the motion of Mr. Hamoodur Rahman for a week.

The Mayor in this connection stated that very great care should be given in forming the Standing Committees. In the past the Corporation had been blamed for defects in the formation of Standing Committees and the delegation of powers to those Committees. Mr. Brahma did not desire that there should be Standing Committees with powers unknown, undefined or injudiciously bestowed, which might be used against the interest of the rate-payers and form the subject of castigation in courts. Before forming the Committees and delegating powers to them, they must critically scrutinise the defects pointed out from time to time by the High Court and the public.

Re-naming Of Read

A previous resolution of the District Standing Committee, District No. III, re-affirming that a portion of the Old Ballygunge 1st Lane connecting the two new roads—Palm Avenue and Broad Street—as "Palm Avenue" was confirmed by the House.

The Campbell Hospital

A serious charge against the administration of the Campbell Hospital was brought by Councillor Dhirendra Nath Chose when the Health Officer's proposal for opening extra beds up to a limit of 100 at Rs. 45 per bed per month for cholera patients in the Hospital beginning from the 17th March, 1941, came up before the House on the recommendation of the Public Health Standing Committee.

It was his information, Mr. Ghose alleged, that certain cholera patients in the Campbell Hospital cried for water but no water was supplied to them.

The Mayor said that it was a very serious allegation and should be immediately inquired into and if proved, the Corporation would be compelled to consider about the grant they made to this hospital.

Teachiers' Training College

On the recommendation of the Services Standing Committee No. I (dated the 29th March, 1941). Babu Saradindu Ranjan Basu, M.A., (Gold Medalist) Lecturer, Teachers' Training College, was appointed Vice-Principal, Teachers' Training College in the grade of Rs. 150—10—250 in place of Babu Charu Chandra Bose, promoted.

Proposed Leave For Friday Prayers

When the recommendation of the Services Standing Committee No. 1 that (1) the Mahomedan telephone clerks of the Ambulance Department be granted one hour's leave at noon every Friday for Jumma prayer, and they be also allowed leave for one hour daily during the month of Ramzan, and (2) the Health Officer be asked to make necessary arrangements to carry on the work with the rest of the staff without incurring extra cost came up for consideration before the House, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee opposed the recommendation on principle. He held that it should be considered whether there was behind the application of the telephone clerks any religious sentiment or fervour or was it only an excuse for getting leave from the office. The telephone clerks were granted leave during the Ramzan in previous years. But, so far as leave on Fridays was concerned, they had never demanded it.

The Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Mukherjee proceeded, had sought information from the Fire Brigade whether they granted such leave to their Mahomedan employees on Fridays. According to the Fire Brigade, no such leave was granted. Mr. Mukherjee regretted that the item had been placed on the agenda without seeking any opinion from the Health Officer whether the work could be carried on with-

out additional appointment.

Mr. Mukherjee reminded the House that on a similar occasion when certain Mahomedan clerks of the High Court demanded leave for their daily prayer, the Hindu clerks too came forward with the petition that they required leave every day for performing their Madhanyik Sandha at 12 noon. If things were encouraged this way, Mr. Mukherjee felt, no one knew where it would stop. He suggested that they should leave the matter with the Chief meetity Officer so that he might deal with fermalise cases when the necessity arose therefor.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman pointed out that it was obligatory to all Mahomedans to offer prayers on

Fridays. Was it possible for the Corporation to calculate whether they were inspired by genuine fervour or anything else? But, Mr. Rahman presumed that a Muslim at least, when he asked for leave for prayer, would offer his prayer and not wander about the streets particularly when the summer was so hot. The speaker felt that the granting of leave asked for would not entail much hardship on the Calcutta Corporation. It was impossible, Mr. Rahman complained, to find Corporation employees in the office before 12 o'clock.

Why should the Corporation, Mr. Rahman inquired, leave this matter to the Chief Executive Officer? Were they not competent enough to come to a decision on this subject? The Chief Executive Officer was merely to carry out the orders the Corporation passed.

Supporting Mr. Debendranath Mukherjee, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee thought he would not emul**a**te the example of Mr. Hamoodur Rahman attacks in his on the Hindu Mahasabha. It was a question of policy. Ordinarily, he would not oppose the two clerks getting an hour's leave on grounds either genuine or otherwise, under the pretext or on the bona fide ground of Jumma prayer. But it was being demanded by only two Mahomedan telephone clerks of the Ambulance Department. Mr. Chatterjee asked if it was fair that out of three telephone clerks the Corporation should allow leave every week to two for an hour. Was it right and proper?

The Health Officer, Mr. Chatterjee proceeded, had pointed out that the telephone could not be left unattended to even for a single minute and such a prayer, if granted, would involve great difficulties in the management of the work. The Fire Brigade also did not grant any such leave to their Mahomedan clerks.

Proceeding, Mr. Chatterjee said that all Mahomedans did not offer prayer on Fridays. He knew of distinguished members of the Bar who did not pray on Fridays. They were as good Mahomedans as Mr. Hamoodur Rahman was.

Continuing, Mr. Chatterjee thought that if special leave was granted to two telephone clerks, the work could not be managed without additional appointment. Although the Chairman of the Services Standing Committee had stated that the work could be managed somehow Mr. Chatterjee did not know how it could be done so.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: I thoroughly agree with Mr. Chatterjee when he says that it is a matter of policy. It is, of course, a matter of policy for the leader of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: This is a thing which comes from the Deputy leader of the new Coalition party.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury, continuing, remarked that there were orthodox Mahomedans just as Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Mukherjee were orthodox Hindus.

The Mayor, intervening, said that they must not address themselves as Hindus or Mahomedans, when they were discussing a matter of policy. They were simply Councillors and Aldermen discussing a question of policy of the Corporation.

As the scheduled hour for the meeting expired, further discussion could not be proceeded with. Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury remained in possession to the House.

Calcutta Street Numbers

Under the above caption "HINDUSTHAM writes in its issue of May 30:-

HE Tagore Birthday Special Supplement of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette recently issued reprints an interesting letter written by the Post to the Editor of the Gazette more than twelve years ago and published in the Fourth Anniversary Number of the Gazette. It appears that the Poet had set out to locate a certain house with a street number but "after many journeyings up and down", and in spite of a policeman, failed to locate it, the number being of the "occult" variety "for some excellent municipal reason". The hiarus in the numbering of the houses, the Poet further complained, was apparently unnoticed by even the people of the locality for when appealed to they could make merely large and futile gestures. This led him to make certain comments, suggestive as well as explicit, together with certain constructive recommendations meant for the city-fathers.

"We think it would not be irrelevant if, even after the lapse of twelve long years, we echoed the sentiments then expressed by the Poet. Lapse of time has not challenged their validity just as the hopeless mess that is even now allowed in the shape of street numbering of houses in this city continues to confuse and confound. As Law and Order comes first in the official scale of values in India, we may refer to the Poet's ideas about a policeman in India. The Poet had expected that a policeman would know something about the houses, at any rate their numbers, at least in the area allotted to him. "I had forgotten." writes the Poet. "that we are unique in the world in the matter of our police force: for, though in other lands the policeman may have grey matter in the brain, our national brand has merely red material on the head, perhaps more decorative, but undoubtedly not quite so use-We have seen policemen themselves asking their way about. There is thus nothing surprising in the results of the Poet's interview with a policeman for not only is he (the policeman) pre-occupied with law and order but he himself is as much a victim of the liberties that the Calcutta Municipality have taken and still take in the matter of house numbering as the Poet was twelve years ago.

"Or, as the Poet suggests, the present system of numbering houses and planning streets "may be a splendid way of training the young generation to become future Livingstones." But, he adds, the

course is perhaps too difficult. We agree with this view. We know of a particular case in which a gentleman invited to a wedding feast, set out, duly wedding presents and armed iaden with with the letter of invitation bearing the address, failed to locate the house after about an hour of journeyings up and down, right and left, parallel and transverse, in the Bullygunge area. returned home, hungry and weary, and still laden with the presents (which might as well have been sent to the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation). He will now find comfort in the fact that he is in such excellent company. One doubts even if Livingstone would have succeeded in that adventure.

"What, however, is interesting from the civic point of view, is the Poet's scheme of reform. Briefly, it is this. Each lamp post in a street should bear an enamelled or painted board showing the number of houses between that and the next lamp post on either side. It is interesting to note that this suggestion has been acted upon in the case of some of the important streets of the city. The boards, he suggests, may also conveniently bear information about the name of any street or lane openius out of the street and the number of the house from which such street or lane begins, as well as the names of all public buildings or important places lying between the lamp posts. We may make another suggestion which will cover the case we have quoted above. This is to hang up framed maps of the Ward in which a street is situated both at the entrance and exit to and from that street, showing important buildings or landmarks in it with the relevant municipal numbers. We hope this is not asking too much. The Poet, again, has merely talked of certain "mythical numbers". Perhaps he does not know that there are a few "mythical streets" in Calcutta in which the houses hear the numbers of another street. Thus a socalled "Charn Avenue" in South Calcutta (Tollygunge) has no house number though the street proudly shows its blue enamelled name-plate. Half of the numbers of the houses situated in that street belong to the Russa Road and half to the Tollygunge Road. This is by way of illustration. Evidently there is room for improvement. As we have noted, one of the suggestions of the Poet has been acted upon by our city-fathers in the case of certain streets. They may do worse than act upon the other suggestions as well."

Restriction Of Street Lighting Duties Of Pedestrians And Drivers Of Vehicles

THE following Press Notice dealing with duties and responsibilities of pedestrians and drivers of vehicles is issued for general information:

Owing to the obvious danger to pedestrians that will ensue from the obscuration of lights which is about to be enforced, the Commissioner of Police wishes it to be widely known that action will be taken against 'Jay-walkers', that is, pedestrians who walk on the roadway when footpaths exist on one or both sides of the streets.

Pedestrians who behave in this manner are committing an offence under rule 74 of the "Rules

for the Regulation of Traffic in Calcutta and its Suburbs' and are liable to a fine of Rs. 50 on conviction.

This rule does not apply to funerals, marriages or religious processions.

The police have been instructed to see that this rule is carried out and it is hoped that if publicity is given to this fact the need for prosecutions will be very small. Actually, pedestrians who neglect to carry out the provious of this rule, run a very great danger of being run over by vehicles and either killed or seriously injured. It cannot

be too strongly emphasized that this rule gives to vehicles a "right of way" on the road except in those places where "pedestrian crossing" exists. It is laid down in rule 76 (B) to (C) of the

It is laid down in rule 76 (B) to (C) of the "Rules for the Regulation of Traffic in Calcutta and its Suburbs" that the driver of a vehicle approaching a pedestrian crossing shall proceed at such a pace as to be able, if necessary, to stop before reaching the crossing. If this pedestrain crossing is not for the time being controlled by a police officer or a light signal, the driver of the vehicle shall allow free and uninterrupted passage to the pedestrian.

It is an offence for a pedestrian to remain upon a 'pedestrian crossing' longer than is necessary for the purpose of passing from one side of the street to the other.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the pedestrian has prior claim to a right of way (over the vehicle) at a 'pedestrian crossing', but the vehicle has prior claim to a right of way (over the pedestrian) at other places on the carriage way.

The co-operation of the public is earnestly invited to the carrying out of the above instructions which have been devised in the interests of the public in general. It must be emphasized that the police have been instructed to see that these rules are carried out.

A number of pedestrian crossings will be demarcated by "Herring Bone" lines in the next few days and these must be respected by vehicles and pedestrians alike.

The New Mayor And Deputy Mayor On Civic Duties

Reply To Welcome Address

N Address of welcome was presented to the new Mayor and Deputy Mayor—Mr. P. N. Brahma and Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani by the Friday Club on Friday, the 28rd May, at the residence of Kumar Binual Chandra Sinha of Paikpara.

Addressing a fairly large assemblage of the rate-payers on the occasion, the Deputy Mayor referred to unclean state of the city and said that Calcutta was not what it should be. Calcutta, he added, must have cleanliness and cleanliness must be secured for Calcutta. It was a shame that the city was so filthy. It only required one to go to other cities to realise how backward Calcutta was in the matter of cleanliness.

Mr. Ispahani then mentioned some of the difficulties that confronted the Corporation to keep the city clean. "It is really", he remarked, "some of the influential rate-payers who do not allow the Councillors to do what they should do in their own interests. Rate-payers in general suffer because there is a clique among the rate-payers who make the representatives do what they want to do. As a result the city suffers".

Mr. Ispahani said that they must be honest and must admit their drawbacks and short-comings. But it was one thing to admit their omissions and the other to rectify them. They had started work and they hoped that with the active co-operation of the rate-pavers they would be able to do something.

The Mayor, Mr. Brahma replying to the welcome address referred to the various grievances of the rate-payers and said that the rate-payers were no less responsible for the state of affairs. The sense of civic duty among the citizens, the Mayor regretted, was still lacking and that must be developed. The citizens must demand of their representatives the fulfilment of their needs. If their needs were not met with they must ask explanation from the Councillor and if necessary must censor him. Unless there was active co-operation from the rate-payers the Corporation by itself could not do much.

Mr. J. N. Basu, who presided at the function, said that he often received complaints that there was no playsround for juveniles. The squares and tanks were mostly recorded and what little space there were had been taken up by the erection of various pavilions and other structures. This was a need, Mr. Basu remarked, which must be dealt with seriously by the Corporation.

He then referred to the problems affecting the general health of the city. There too, in his opinion, proper care was not being taken. In this connection he mentioned how public bathing places were provided by Municipalities of other countries and said that such other similar measures which went to the maintenance of general health should be taken up by the Corporation. Then there was the question of housing problems of the poor. It was the duty of the Corporation. he remarked, to see that poorer section of the citizens get clean and sanitary residing places. Then again there was the question of adult education. If adult education could be given, Mr. Basu thought, the problems that confronted them would almost be solved. Last but not least, Mr. Basu remarked. was the duty of the citizens themselves towards fellow citizens. They must develop their sense of civic duty.

Mr. Kiran Chandra Dutta, Councillor Kshitish Chandra Chakravarti, and Prof. M. N. Bose also spoke felicitating the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

The guests were treated to light refreshments and the Bagbazar Bayam Samity presented the Mayor with a guard of honour.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

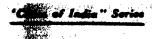
Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Doyal Das, one of the recorded occupiers of stalls Nos. 29 and 38 in Block F in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for registration of his name as the sole occupier of the above stalls to the exclusion of the names of the other two recorded occupiers Messrs. Sitaldas and Thakurdas. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

GEO. C. WOODWARD,
Superintendent, S. S. Hogg Market.

8. 8. Hogg Market. Jist May, 1941.





Benares—The "Eternal City" Of India—II

[By T. P. Sharma, M.A., LL.B., Essecutive Officer, Municipal Board, Benares]

(Continued from the issue of 24th May, 1941)

Were laid in Benares in 1867, when the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1850, were applied to Benares for the purposes of providing a police force and making a better provision for conservancy and general improvement of the place. The District Magistrate remained as the President of the Committee. The constitution of Committee was much the same as at present. The city was divided into six wards with 18 elected representatives while eight were nominated by the Government. The octroi system was introduced in 1867, and yielded about half the total income of the Committee. It continues to be the backbone of the municipal income upto the present day.

It was in 1882, that the famous resolution of the Marquis of Ripon on Local Self-Government was issued. It is a remarkable document dealing most sympathetically with the problems of local administration and breathing a strong desire to transfer the real control of local affairs into the hands of the general public of course under the supervision of the District Magistrate. Most of the difficulties resulting from the transfer of the administration to popular control now occupying the attention of the thinkers and legislators were foreseen in the resolution, but it was recognised all the same that a devolution of power was necessary. It was also feared that the people of the right type might not like to take part in elections and a suggestion was. therefore, made that Municipal Commissioners might be called "Rai Bahadurs" during the period of their membership. This suggestion does not, nowever, appear to have been adopted. There was a further examination of the position in 1915, as a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation resulting in the widening of the franchise, increase in the number of elected members and the provision for elected chairmen. There were also certain recommendations on fiscal matters and for the maintenance of efficient and expert services. But the general principles originally laid down remained the same. There was unfortunately a tendency on the other hand to take back certain of the powers of the local bodies in some cases and to keep them under stricter control in others.

The city is now divided into eight wards which elect 23 members while five members are nominated. One of these represents the interests of the Benares Hindu University and another of the Kashi Tirth Sudhar Trust. The nominated member from the Trust is elected by the Trust in its general meeting. The principal sources of revenue are, as already stated, octroi, house and water taxes, visitors' tax, rents of lands and buildings and markets. The average annual income of the Board is about Rs. 15,00,000 and the incidence of taxation is between Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 per head.

A project for the erection of water works was prepared in the year 1889. There were to be two systems of mains, one of which was to supply 17.50,000 gallons per day to a population of 1,07,000 while the other was to deliver 22,50,000 gallons per day to the population of 75,000 living in the sewered area. The total expenditure was estimated to cost Rs. 24,00,000. A loan of Rs. 19,58,226 was obtained from the Government for the purpose which was repayable in 60 annual instalments. The Roard has made a total payment of Rs. 88,54,795 upto the end of March, 1940, and a balance of Rs. 7.32,682 still remains to be paid The Civil law has not prevented the Government from realising more than double the amount of the original loan. The total expenditure on water works so far comes to about Rs. 40,00,000. The work was started in 1891, and the project came into being in the year 1892. It consists of a pumping station at Bhadaini where water is raised from the river Ganges and is pumped through the rising main into the settling tank at the other station at Bhelupura. It is passed through slow sand filters and disinfected. There were originally seven filters, one was added in 1911, and two more were coustructed in 1925. The system of sand filters has very successfully been employed here and the proposal of the Public Health Department for adopting a system of mechanical filters was rejected by the Board in 1925. Four new filters have recently been added making a total of 14 filters. We have new a filtered water supply line of 71.58 miles and 18,334 private water connections which is the largest number in the province. There are 1,215 connections for urinals, stand-posts, latrines and pail depots etc. The average consumption of water per day was 88.55.980 gallons in the year 1989-40. It will thus be seen that the consumption now is more than double of what was originally anticipated. The everage consumption per head works out at 38:5 gallons per day. It is also the highest of all the cities in the United Provinces with the exception of Cawnpore where it is 41.78 due to the existence of a large number of mills in the city. The consumption in Calcutta is 56 gallons for the same reason. The daily average supply is 14 hours and the Board is endeavouring for a 24 hour supply. This would have been possible by now had not the purchase of certain additional pumps been hampered by the outbreak of the war. There was a serious riot in 1890-91 when the construction of the pumping station at Bhadaini started, but the times have now changed and the demand for fresh connections is increasing day by day. The city is divided into wo zones, the high and the low, and the difference in the levels is at places as much as 68 feet. The inhabitants of the high zone feel in some cases a scarcity of water during the hours of combined supply. This could be removed if the Board could

find money for the purchase of booster pumps to be fixed at suitable places to increase the pressure.

A project for drainage and sewerage of the city on modern lines was also prepared with that of the water works in the year 1889 by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department. The work was estimated to cost Rs. 19,12,218, but had to be cut down to Rs. 18,00,000, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was taken as loan from the Government. The history of this loan is also the same as that of the one for the Water Works, the Board having paid Rs. 18,08,488 upto the end of March, 1940, still remains indebted to the tone of Rs. 6,78,489. Dr. Bhagavan Das Lad, when he was Chairman, certain correspondence with the Local Government on the question of the reduction in the number of instalments of the loans which would have given some advantages to the Board in the matter of interest, but could not achieve his end. The matter was again raised in the Provincial Assembly in the form of interpellations during the Congress regime, but the Government expressed their inability to make the loans sit easier on the Board in view of the fact that they had themselves fixed instalments to pay to the Government of India calculated at a rate of interest which could not be revised. The same was the fate of the interpellations and the representation of Babu Sri Prakasa in the Central Assembly on If the surplus revenues could be this question. utilised for the benefit of the city and the district as per agreement of Raja Mahip Narain Singh, it is believed that the loans on the Board could be wiped out several times over and the condition of the roads and bridges, etc., in Benares would be totally different.

Benares has now approximately 280 n iles of sewer line and 18,984 private connections. Nawabi drains are masonry works in brick, stone and lime and are still working. They are at places deep and wide enough for an elephant to pass The shape is generally oval, the Trilothrough. chan drain being rectangular. There is a system of silt-trapping at Trilochan where the shape becomes oval. The old engineers had thus an idea of trapping the silt before the sewage discharged The old drains constructed in into the river. accordance with the scheme of 1889 are smaller in size and were laid after a thorough survey of the area and the levels of the river. There is a ghat intercepting sewer of 12 ft, C. I. pipe running from Mirghat upto Trilochan. It was designed with a view to intercept the discharge from the houses and drains along the ghats. The new drains are stoneware pipes with flushing tank arrangements at the head of the line. They are made in brick-work when a larger size is required. main sewer constructed by Messrs, Martin & Co.. has a length of about six miles and discharges untreated sullage into the river beyond Rajghat. There are branch sewers connecting the city with •the two bigger sewers by a net-work of the new system. There is a number of old outlets into the river meant for the discharge of sullage much of which was afterwards intercepted and connected into the improved sewers. But the outlets remained for the discharge of storm water during the rainy sesson. Other sewers were subsequently connected with these outlet lines by mistake leading to foul

discharges into the river. Most of this has been prevented by making the drain connections with the Luxa brick sewer. A survey of the sewer system was also made in 1984 and it was discovered that some of the sewers had choked up with silt and some of the sullage was passing into the Ghoraghat storm water drain. The Board decided to have these cleared and also undertook a systematic cleaning of the drainage system. A separate permanent staff under a sanitary inspector has been engaged to look to this inner cleanliness. The result has been very satisfactory, the discharge from many of the outlets having ceased altogether while the Ghoraghat sewer which used to discharge sullage at one of the most important givits of the city at the rate of 500 gallons per minute now passes only from 20 to 25 gallons per minute and the discharge consists of seepage only. The Board spends a sum of from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 on the extension of sewers and has the largest sewermileage in the province. The Board engages a staff of 1,878 people consisting of sweepers, coolies, cart-drivers, mistries, boatmen, bhistis, caretakers and jamadars, etc., for its conservancy services.

Benares is a city of tanks which formed in fact a part of the rainy season drainage of the Many of them have silted and many dumped up indiscriminately. The result is that the existing drainage system finds it beyond its capacity to carry away the rain water during heavy rains. Some of it finds its way back on the road through the manholes on account of the force of impact. This difficulty is accontuated at the time of the rise in the level of the Ganges making it difficult for the sewers to draw the water speedily. The remedy for this is the replacement of some of the present sewers by those of larger capacity after a comprehensive survey. There have no doubt been difficulties with certain branch sewers on account of the work having been undertaken without a proper plan for the whole city. But the Board thinks it cannot wait till such a scheme is completed as the demand from the public for the extension of the sewer line is always loud and pressing. In most of the European countries, the municipal committee while extending a sewer imposes a charge upon the house-owners in proportion to their frontage in the lane in which the line is taken while connections from the houses have, of course, to be made at the expense of the house-owner. In the United Provinces the line is taken free, but people having houses within 100 yards of a sewer are forced under the law to have their houses connected with them. In addition to this the Benares Board sets apart a large sum annually for free connections to the houses of the poor residents. Certain other concessions are also given in the form of exemption from supervision fee, etc. The sewer system is very popular and has made the city cleaner and healthier and has considerably reduced the danger from epidemics to which the city is susceptible on account of being a pilgrim centre.

The roads of Benares are often a subject of adverse comment. We have 55-48 miles of roads out of which 5-7 miles are coment concrete and 2-77 kutchn. As has already been observed, the main city is within its lanes whose length is estimated at over 900 miles. The Board spends annually a sum of from one to one and a half lakh

on the construction and maintenance of The demand from the rate-payors is for the improvement of bye-lanes and minor which they live and the Board has spent derable sum of money in consolidating and ing them. impressing them. Some or the limit provision for these improvements and a visitor who comes from outside and passes through the main roads forms an opinion not complimentary to the Municipal Board. As a matter of fact the inner roads and lanes are in a much better condition here than what one would expect to find in any other town of equal size. Apart from this, we · have no Improvement Trust and have received no grants from the Government for the improvement of roads like other cities of equal importance in Due to a comparatively steeper the province. gradient the rain water passes through the roads with some force, damaging the roads to a great extent. Another fact is that nearly all the heavy traffic of the whole city has to pass through a small road area and the narrow width of the iron tyres on bullock carts cuts the road surface like a knife.

76

PEOPLE DIED

OF

CHOLERA

during the week ending May 24, 1941

Get Yourself Inoculated

Bye-laws are being framed to have the width of the tyres increased. It is also generally forgotten that Benares was the first city to have a cement road and that like its sewerage system it has also the largest mileage of cement concrete road of any city of equal area or population in British India. The Board is also thinking of renewing all the main roads within a space of two years. It has constructed a cement pavement in the Kachaurigali for the convenience of the pilgrims and has paved certain footpaths also with cement concrete.

Benares had 8,000 kerosene oil street lamps when electric light was installed in 1928. The lighting of the city has progressed rapidly during these years and we have now 3,400 electric lamps in addition to 2,400 kerosene oil lamps. The Board spends a sum of rupees one lakh and a quarter on lighting every year. There are also 12 flood lights along the ghats. The number of lamps in some other municipalities in 1987, is given below:—

Allahabad Cawnpore Lucknow Agra 1,667. 8,602 2,289. 1,876 The Board has to provide a large number of lights on account of the narrow winding lanes and it can be said without exaggeration that Benares is a well-lighted city. In these days of growing public consciousness the demand for additional lights is still on the increase and a good deal of agitation is sometimes put up for light at a particular place.

The agreement with Messrs. Martin and Company for the supply of electrical energy for street lighting and water pumping stations was revised in 1938, and there was a tough fight over the rates with the general concurrence of the public. The Board refused to renew the old terms which were by no means exorbitant and when the Company did not agree to reduce the rates, the Board decided to ran its own steam engines for the water works and to replace electric lamps by Dietz lanterns for which poles were fixed in the streets. A scheme was also prepared for installation of an electric plant for the supply of energy for municipal purposes. The Board was ultimately in a position not only to effect a saving in the rate for the supply of energy, the total of which works at about Rs. 57,000 a year, but in having the net rate to the general consumer reduced from the heavy figure of -/5/6 to -/4/per unit. The amount saved by the Board will be utilised in using more energy for the Water Works and thus increasing the supply hours to the city. The rates for energy for the Water Works now obtaining have been found on comparison to be the lowest in India with the exception perhaps of Vimedabad.

(To be concluded.)

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the week anding 24th May, 1941:—

Wards.		Cases.		Deaths.
1 .		11	***	8
3 4 5 6 7 8	•••	9	•••	5
3	•••	11	***	8
4 .	•••	22		5 3
5		58	•••	3
6	•••	20	•••	2
7	•••	6	***	-
Ŗ,	•••	17	•••	8
9		25	•••	1 2 2 1 3
10	•••	9	•••	
11	•••	15	•••	\$
12	•••	2	•••	1
13	•••	18	•••	8
14	•••	14	***	1
15		4		-
	•••	1	•••	-
	•••	8	***	_
19	800	23	•••	8
9 0	-	11	•••	4
	•••	.7	***	į
33 .	***	14	***	•
30 64	•••	5	•••	1 2 1
74 45	•••	7	•••	3
	•••	14	•••	
26 20	•••	/ 1	•••	•
23 24 25 27 28 39 30	•••	น้ำ	***	
	•••	. *;	***	1 1
		i	***	i
			•••	_
	***	25	***	7
hittaranjan Hospital		· •	***	1
. N. P.	**	1		1
'ort ' ••	*		***	
Grand Tetal	٠.'	342	the second	70
Grand Total	••	49 5	1000	76

HEALTH & HYGIEN

Ailments Of Vitamin B1 Deficiency

[By Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, President, Chicago Board of Health]

HAVE you ever considered just why it is that many persons may suffer from a lack of various vitamins? Physicians have known for many years that many conditions of ill health were due to improper diet. Only when we had the vitamins in the pure form could definite experiments be made to prove that certain vitamins were lacking in the average diet.

Vitamin B1 has loomed up as an important health item, but it must be remembered that (1) it is not stored in the body; (2) that refined foods are usually lacking in this vitamin. It is also of interest to note that one hundred years ago, the lowest income groups had much more of vitamin B1 in their diets than the high income groups have to-day.

There are a number of reasons why persons suffer from a lack of the various vitamins. To begin with, they may not take in enough of the vitamins. Certain diets which are prescribed for ulcer of the stomach are rich in calories from such foods as starches, sugars and fats, but they are low in the foods which contain vitamin B1 or thiamine and, therefore, persons on such diets often show signs of a lack of this vitamin. Poor planning of the diet, food fads and finicky appetites are other causes for vitamin B1 deficiency.

Lack of vitamin B1 will lead to such symptoms as poor appetite, neuritis, constipation and loss of weight and strength. In severe cases the disease known as beri beri, in which there is severe damage to the nerves as well as to the heart, may

In persons who use alcoholic beverages to excess, a type of neuritis or nerve inflammation A person who uses alcoholic beverages to excess often eats a diet which is high in calories and low in vitamin B1, and neuritis, in the alcoholic, is practically always due to this failure to get enough vitamin B1.

In diabetes, a form of neuritis may also occur, due to a lack of vitamin B1. It has not been diabetics determined whother an extra amount of vitamin B1 because of the disease or whether the deficiency occurs because there is failure to include the ordinary amount of the vitamin in the diet which is planned for the patient.

During pregnancy, special attention must be given to including enough of this vitamin in the diet. During this time, there are several things which may act together to produce a deficiency of vitamin B1, First, the pregnant woman may often have sickness to the stomach, and so she may eat a diet containing only starchy foods, sweets and very few of those foods which contain

vitamin B1. Often, because of this sickness to the stomach she fails to retain the small amount of food she eats. In pregnancy, ænemia may often develop, with a lack of colouring in the blood, and the amount of acid in the stomach may be reduced so that foods eaten are not properly digested and absorbed.

It seems probable that the need for vitamin B1 in the body is increased during pregnancy and it has been noticed that, when neuritis occurs in pregnant women, injection of vitamin B1 into a muscle or vein will cause the symptoms of neuritis to disappear rapidly.

During fever the need for vitamin B1 in the body in increased. Fever also is usually accompanied with poor appetite so that the individual

PEOPLE DIED O F

SMALL-POX

IN CALCUTTA

during the week ending May 24, 1941

Get Yourself Vaccinated

does not take enough food. The fever may intertere with the taking and using up of vitamin B1 by the body.

In toxic goitre, or excessive secretion from thyroid gland, the rate at which the various chemical activities in the body go on is increased. This, too, will require a more liberal amount of vitamin B1 in the diet. Thus, in toxic goitre signs of a B1 deficiency may occur and treatment with large amounts of vitamin B1 may be found to be of special benefit.

Because of the many conditions which may lead to a vitamin B1 deficiency, individuals should make an effort to include plenty of foods supplying this vitamin in the diet, such as whole-grain cereals, meat, eggs and various vegetables and fruits. In some cases, it may be necessary to give the vitamin in concentrated form.

A Myglen

ABC OF SOYA-BEAN

- As an economical source of valuable and wholesome dietary elements, the soya-bean probably has no peer.
- BERAD made from 20 per cent. flour is non-fattening because of the peculiar quality of its lecithin and oil, which enables the organism to utilize them in the organs and tissues instead of storing them in fat deposits.
- CALCIUM—Soya-beans contain 10 times as much calcium as wheat flour, and 20 times as much as sirloin steak.
- DIGESTIBILITY—Soya products leave the stomach in two and a half hours, while meat requires from three to five hours.
- ECONOMICAL—One pound of whole soys flour is equivalent in protein and fat to two pounds of beef.
- FLOUR of soya-beans is not very palatable but is easily digested by adults as well as children.
- GLUTEN is almost entirely absent in the soya-bean.
- HUMAN organisms are able to store three times as much nitrogen from soya-bean food as from meat.
- Investigation shows that the soya-bean is the only seed which contains both the water-soluble and the fat-soluble vitamins.
- John says: "Because of its low-starch content, the soys-bean has found a place as a diabetic food as well as in many proprietary foods."
- Kellogg says: "Another property of the soyabean which gives it great value from a dietetic standpoint is its basic-ash alkaline quality. All meats, breads, and breakfast foods yield a highly acid ash and, when freely used, may cause acidosis. This condition is associated with Bright's disease, arteriosclerosis, and many other grave disorders, and is one of the causes of general physical deterioration and premature old age.
- LECTHIN—The nerve and brain food. Cow's milk is quite deficient in lecithin, whereas soyabean milk is quite rich in this important element.
- Mux—In composition, this vegetable milk resembles cow's milk so closely that it may be used as a substitute for cow's milk even in the feeding of young infants, and is often preferable to cow's milk in the treatment of intestinal or stomach disorders.
- MUTATIONAL anemia, produced by an emclusive diet of cow's milk, can be cured by the addi-

- Om of the soya-bean possesses a unique property among all the other known fats and pile in inducing continuous high muscular activity without any apparent fatigue—a fact recognized by people who keep it.
- Phosphonus and potentium are present in the soya-.

 bean in three times the amount in wheat.
- QUINTUFLETS—Yes, they are protected against bowel trouble by the use of soya acidophilis milk.
- RICHEST in protein of all known foods except dried egg-white. The protein is of a higher quantity and quality than choicest meat. Soys protein is a complete protein which can be used as a substitute for protein in meat, eggs, and milk.
- STAROH is almost entirely absent in the soys-bean-truly a non-fattening food.
- TWENTY-FOUR times as alkaline as eggs, 12 times as alkaline as wheat.
- Unusually high mineral content of the soya-bean makes it a perfect food for healthy bones and perfect teeth.
- VERSATILITY—Almost any flavour of flesh, fish, or fowl may be produced in various soya-bean products.
- WATER-soluble vitamin B is present in abundance in bread made with 20 per cent. soya-bean flour.
- EXCELLENT source of vitamin A, and a good source of vitamins B, C, D, and G.
- YIELD of protein from the soya-bean is twice as much as that from bread.
- ZIEGELMAYER says: "Soya flour contains a much lecithin and phosphorus as wheat germ and egg-yolk."

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending 24th May, 1941:—

WARDS.			8MA	LL-POX.
			Cases.	Peaths.
		•••	5	5
11		•••	1	1
111	***	•••	4	8
IA	•••	•••	8	1
V	•••	•••	1	-
VII	***	•••	1	-
AIII	•••	***	8	8
1 <u>X</u>	***	•••	4	3
	•••	•••	1	1
XI	•••	•••	4	4
XIV	•••	•••	1	1
XAL I	***	•	1	1
XIX	•••	***	3	ş
XX XXI	***	•••	•	3
XXIII	***	•••	ļ	_
	•••	***	<u> </u>	Į
Y XI V	***	•••	*	1
X TVII	***	•••	•;;	Ĭ,
XXVIII	***	, •••	7	3
XXIX	***		3	
TXX		•••	•	•
XXXI	***	• • • •	'.	į
XXXII	•••	***		1
		****	•	***
Campbell Hospis	4 /			
	Con	ni Tasal	47	40



Sewage Purification —II Industrial Waste Treatment

(Concluded from the issue of 24th May, 1941)

CANNING WASTES

SQUASH wastes were more difficult to deal withscreens clogging rapidly with pulp and seeds. The addition of 180 parts per 100,000 of lime coagulated the pulp, which tended to float. In this case better results were obtained with fill-and-draw methods, provided the scum was retained.

Anyone called upon to deal with canning wastes will do well to study carefully the individual factory and the waste produced, eliminating at the source, where possible, anything likely to increase unnecessarily the volume or impurity at the sewage works. American experience indicates a tendency to increased bulking in activated sludge plants, a feature which should be borne in mind by those who are dependent on this process.

TEXTILE WASTES

Porges Miles, and Baity have submitted the first report on an investigation into the re-circulation of filter effluents. The particular study was confined to medium-strength domestic sewage, with a B.O.D. of 30 parts per 100,000; but further works on sewage and textile wastes are projected. The chief findings are the apparent relationship between the period of treatment and the B.O.D. load, and the maintenance of ample dissolved oxygen in the circulating liquor. The results are based on batch working, and futher results on continuous working are promised.

Should these be encouraging the possibility of adopting re-circulation of effluent for isolated factory treatment plants should be worthy of consideration.

Admission of a wide range of textile wastes to the activated sludge plant at Greensboro, N.C., although balanced and regulated to the domestic sewage flow, had a marked effect on treatment. Reactivation of the sludge had to be resorted to, and excess activated sludge could not be returned to the tank influent, but had to be thickened and cent to the digester. Digested sludge, after clutriation, proved difficult to dewater on vacuum filters, and necessitated increasing the ferric chloride dose from 8 to 20 per cent. Treatment costs per million gallons per day were increased by 60 per cent. when the wastes were admitted. The wastes constituted one-eleventh of the total flow.

TANNERY WASTES

Harnly, Wagner and Swope fully describe treatment methods at a large American tannery which produces 500,000 square feet of shoe leather per week, from 16,875 domestic cattle hides. The waste liquors amount to 0.5—1.25 million gallons per day, and are treated in Dorr clarifiers. An interesting feature of this report is that the use of dimethylamine in place of sulphides as "sharpeners" in the dehairing process results in a waste of exceptionally low biochemical oxygen demand.

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

tanasse wastes is described, the object of which is removed of suspended solids. One-third of the yastes were of a concentrated nature, the suspended actions content being 190 ed sales content being 180 parts per 100,000, B.O.D. 106.2 parts per 100,000, and pH value 6.6. The wastes were fed at a constant rate of 450 gallons per hour through a mixing trough, coagalating basin with paddles, and followed by sedimentation. The coagulating basin could be by-passed so as to compare plain settlement with congulation and settlement. Fill-and-draw working was also compared with continuous flow. The addition of lime increased the removal of suspended solids by 3 per cent. (from 43 to 46 per cent.), and

THE UNITED IRON ENGINEERING WORKS = LIMITED =

The biggest project of its kind since the War.



Everything in Steel & Iron.

"STEEL for PROGRESS"

MANUFACTURERS

OF ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL TOOLS OF ANY SPECIFICATION INCLUDING STEEL BOATS, TRAWLERS, CRANES, CHAINS, HINGES, SHOVELS, LATHES, JUTE MILL LOOMS, CYCLE & MOTOR PARTS, PARTS AND FITTINGS FOR RAILWAYS AND SHIPS, ETC.

eMade to any given. Sample, Drawing and Specification

&

PRODUCERS OF KUBBER GOODS

OF VARIOUS TYPES INCLUDING Waterproofed Jute & Cotton Canvas, Tarpaulins, Anti-gas Fabric, Hard Rubber Sheets, Ground Sheets, Ebonite, Etc. Etc.

Factory :

BELUR Phone: How. 936

Managing Agents:

UNITED TRADING CORPORATION

100, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: { Cal. 786 Cal. 4990.

Gram: BUYERS EVERGREEN.

se report a treatment plant for sheep skin the B.O.D reduction by 7 per cent. (from 48 to 55 per cent.), with a considerable increase in the volume of the sludge produced.

> With fill-and-draw working two periods of settlement were given two hours in the morning (suspended solids in waste 198 parts per 100,000), and sixteen hours at night (suspended solids 71.1 parts per 100,000). Suspended solids removal in the morning period was 66.8 per cent., compared with 46.8 per cent. at night; but when lime was added the longer settlement period gave best results, with 86.8 per cent, removal of suspended solids. Using lime, fill-and-draw working gave better results than continuous flow. A suggested alternative treatment in this case is the separation of the liquors containing fats, treating with sulphurie acid, air flotation, and skimming for fat recovery. The estimated yield of fat by this method is 500-600 lb. per day.

DAIRY WASTES

An article dealing with the treatment of wastes from a cheese factory at Clare, Mich., states that the wastes were stored and fed to the plant at a constant rate. During storage the liquors were acrated and were then treated by the biochemical (Guggenheim) process. Lime and ferric chloride were added in the mixing trough, followed by aeration and settlement. Lack of aeration resulted in the formation of a septic sludge in the aeration tank. Improved diffusion was obtained by utilising woven glass fabric diffusers, and this reduced of sludge returned septicity. The volume amounted to 38 per cent, of the volume of the waste; 28 parts per 100,000 of lime were required to maintain a pH of 7.0, and the ferric chloride added was 6 parts per 100,000. B.O.D. reduction was 8.85 parts per 100,000.

The treatment of dairy wastes by the activated sludge process is the subject of a report by Montagna. The dairy deals with 60,000 lb. of milk daily, the volume of waste being 50,000 gallons; 2 per cent, of the milk is lost in the processing. The average B.O.D. reduction is from 54.5 to 0.74 parts per 100,000, the air used for all purposes amounting to 2.8 cubic feet per gallon. The average retention period is thirty-six hours.

(Continued on page 54)

750 THISTLE

SEMI METALLIC:

EAM PACKING

Combines all the best qualities of both soft and metallic packing.

Sole Agents:

THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO., (INDIA) LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO.,

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS: ... The Week's Digest

SIR S. RADHAKKISHNAN

The Syndicate of Calcutta University have, it is understood, decided to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Law on Sir Sarvapalli Hadhakrishnan, former George V Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy of the University and the present Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University.

FROUGHT UNDER ARREST

Mr. Arobindo Bose, nephew of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, was brought under arrest from Hasaribagh and lodged in the Presidency Jail on Saturday last under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Bose was recently served with an internment order under the Defence of India Rules directing him to remain within the Police Station of Sonarpur (24-Parganas).

TO DISCUSS A. R. P. MEASURES

In order to discuss matters connected with A.R.P. measures to be taken in the Province with the officials of the Government of India, the Home Minister of Bengal, Sir Nasimuddin, and the Finance Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, left for Simla on May 27. They were accompanied by the Chief Secretary, Mr. E. N. Blandy, the Deputy Secretary to the Home Department, Mr. P. D. Martyn, and the Finance Secretary, Mr. R. L. Walker.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The foundation stone of a building for the All-Bengal Teachers' Association was laid at Prinsep Street, Calcutta, by Sir Manmatha Nath Mookerjee on Monday last. The new building is to be a four-storied structure and will contain the offices of the Association, a library and a lecture hall.

Sir Manmatha Nath Mookerjee said the Association had a good record of work behind it and had done much to improve the condition of secondary education in this country.

TRIBUTES TO SIR ASUTOSH

The invaluable contributions of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee to the cause of education in Bengal were recalled by Sir Azizul Haque, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the death of Sir Asutosh when a memorial service was held in the Darbhanga Building on Sunday last in the evening.

A memorial service was also held at the foot of Sir Asutosh's statue in Chowringhee Square in the morning.

· University teachers, atudents and members of the public attended the meetings at both places.

TO EDUCATE BUTCHERS

A scheme to educate the butchers of slaughterhouses and flayers in villages of the province, in the improved method of flaving, by actual lemonstration is under consideration of the Government of Burnal. Under the proposed scheme, a peripatetic combined flaying demonstration and grading party, designed on the model of the U. P. scheme, will visit butchers and flayers in different villages of the province and explain to them the correct method of flaying. The scheme, which is proposed to be given effect to during 1941-42, will be carried out on an experimental basis for a year only.

A.R.P. WORK IN MANICKTOLLA

A meeting of the heads of organisation of the Manicktolla sub-area was held on May 25, when Mr. S. K. Sen Chaudhuri, Chief Air Raid Warden of the sub-area, explained the nature of work that would have to be done by Air Raid Wardens and lighting restricters from May 29, in connection with the enforcement of the Bengal Lighting Restriction Orders.

He appealed to the A.R.P. personnel to approach residents and particularly illiterate people and to explain to them how they should regulate their lights from that day.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Assim Nath Basu, Government A.R.P. instructor, gave a demonstration on fire-fighting.

STREET LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS

The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary issued on Monday evening last says that the Government order given 'in notification the May 1941, regarding the curation of lighting in public streets. shall not take effect until June 30, 1941, and that relating to motor vehicles, until June 20, 1941. During the period from May 29 to June 19, 1941, the offside head lamp or a single head lamp on such motor vehicles shall be obscured by a single sheet of thin brown paper and second sheet shall be super-imposed over the top half of the glass.

Other provisions of the said order such as those relating to light inside any building or light intended for decoration or advertisement etc., shall. however, come into force on May 29, 1941.

BENGAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The work of the department of hospitals and dispensaries, Government of Bengal, recorded sustained progress in the year 1989 according to the annual report on the working of the department.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries, the report states, increased by 154, of which 52 were institutions under the western system, 17 under other systems and 8 were medical centres. There was also a net increase of 818 beds in hospitals and dispensaries, following western system of medicine.

In Calcutta the number of patients, treated in hospitals and dispensaries, increased by 8-86 in the indoor department and decreased by 2,826 in the outdoor department.

A sum of Rs. 8 lakes was provided in the budget for the year for the purpose of riving special capital grants to the district speer bospitals for the improvement. Out of this provision, a sum of the 63,000 was distributed among three Sadar normals, of the balance of Rs. 2,87,000, a sum of Rs. 1,40,418 was distributed among the Sadar housels.

CALCUTTA 2000 YEARS AGO

The palaeo-geography of the city of Calcutta and its suburbs is being investigated from an analysis of several trunks of trees excavated from a depth of nearly 30 ft. from the surface at Dhakuria lake by the Botanical Laboratory of the University of Calcutta.

It is surmised, according to this evidence, that there was a submerged forest, where the city of Calcutta now stands, some 2000 years ago.

The position of these stumps as well as several others excavated in other parts of the Lake during similar excavation work in the past, it is pointed out, affords unmistakable evidence of the subsistence of an extensive forest which once existed

COALITION PARTY IN THE CORPORATION

Decision Of The Bengal Moslem League

The adjourned meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Moslem League was held in the office of the League in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 27th May, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, President of the Provincial League was in the civile.

The Committee discussed for nearly three hours the appeal preferred by certain Moslem League members of the Calcutta Corporation against the recent decisions of the Calcutta District Moslem League concerning the Moslem League Municipal Association and the formation of a Coalition Party in the Corporation, and in the end passed the following resolution:—

Pithe appeal to the Bengal Producial Moslem League, preferred by certain Moslem members of the Calcutta Corporation, is referred to the arbitration of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq. the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca and Mr. H. S. Suhrawaedy.

"Pending the award of the arbitration committee.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi is hereby nominated by the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Moslem League to lead in the Calcutta Corporation the coalition party consisting of members of the Moslem League, the nominated members and the Anglo-Ladian members.

"All the members of the Moslem League who are mombers of the Calcutta Corporation are directed to join the coalition party and obey the majority decisions of that party."

The committee authorized the following to select representatives of the coalition party on the various Standing Committees of the Calcutta Corporation.—the Nawab Baha dur of Daeca, Syed Mohammad Osman (convener), Mr. M. A. R. Ispahani, Mr. Syed Badrudduja and Mr. B. N. Boy Chowdhury.

Among those present were :-

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacea, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Mr. K. Shahabuddin, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Mr. Fazlur Rahmon, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, Mr. A. Waseque, Mr. Rabibulla Bahar, Khan Sahab Moshin Khan, Mr. Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury, Khan Bahadur A. M. L. Rahman and Mr. Furmuzul ting.

in this area. The forest has been gradually buried underground by the slow and gradual silting up of this area, which once was the delta of the Gauges.

It is estimated that this gradual process of silting-up might have approximately taken about 2000 years.

The plants have been identified as Sundari, from which the name Sundarbans is derived, and which grew in abundance on the marshy flats of the Ganges. This particular tree is distributed along the tidal tracts in this area and is found in Khulna and Chittagong.

Previously similar records have been unearthed at a depth of about 80 feet from an excavated tank at Scaldah.

THE LATE SIR D. HAMILTON

Tributes to the memory of Sir Daniel Hamilton were paid at a meeting held in the Council Chamber of the Calcutta Corporation under the auspices of the Bengal Co-operative Societies Federation on the occasion of the aumiversary of his death on Saturday last.

The Mayor of Calcutta (Mr. P. N. Brahma) presided and unveiled a portrait of Sir Daniel, presented by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company of which firm he was a partner.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu. President of the Federation, who was unavoidably absent, sent a message in the course of which he said: "Sir Daniel Hamilton left behind him a priceless legacy for the future generations in this land of his adoption. The poverty, misery and squalor which is the lot of our peasantry, the tragic frustration and helplessness which crushes down the great majority of our educated young men stirred the depths of his heart. And like a true Scotsman with the instinct for pioneer work he established a highly organized and advanced agricultural colony in the midst of primeval forests and mighty rivers.

"Gosaba in the Sunderbuns is the co-operators' pilgrimage in this province. It is an object lesson in practical co-operation in the domain of agriculture, education, health and economic planning. A great idea nobly conceived and executed by a British business magnate, who not only made this land his home but lived and worked among its people for their economic regeneration and social uplift."

The Mayor dwelt on various aspects of the life and work of Sir Daniel Hamilton and remarked that Bengal would always remain grateful to him for all he had done for the poor of the province.

Mr. Satya Priya Banerji, M.L.A., said that the achievements of Sir Daniel Hamilton proved that the problem of rural uplift work could be best tackled through the co-operative movement.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

The Calcutta University excavation party has collected for the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art among other things, an important specimen of mediaeval architecture of Bengal in the shape of a huge temple door-way from Durgapur, a village in the district of Dinajpur. It was recovered from a tank in three parts, portions of two jambs and a

lintel. The jambs have besides the usual floral mouldings, the figures of Dvarapalas at their lower ends while the centre of the lintel is found decorated with an elegant figure of seated Ganesa. The lintel which is about 6 ft. in length, together with the jambs all of which were carved out of huge slabs of stone weigh about 85 maunds. The measurements reveal that the frame, which is of huge dimension, adorned the entrance of some lofty temple, one of the many that existed in Northern Bengal, known as Varendrabhumi at that time.

Museum of Indian Art, Calcutta University, has recently been enriched by the acquisition of three interesting specimens of mediaeval Bengali sculpture, collected from the district of Dinajpur. Of these, one is a beautiful standing image of Gauri-Parvati of the 11th century A.D. The peculiar interest of the image rests in two miniature figures of Skanda and Ganesa placed on well executed plantain trees on two sides of the man figure the torso of

RESTRICTION OF LIGHTING

Rules Calcutta Citizens Must Observe

The Lighting Restriction (Obscuration) Order came into effect in Calcutta and the Industrial area on Thursday last.

The principal point which householders have to bear in mind is that they must so arrange their lights that no direct or reflected ray of light or glare emanating from them is visible from any angle outside the building. The official communique on the subject gives elaborate directions as to how this can be effected. It is pointed out that lights could be shaded with screens or covers made of materials which are opaque or very nearly so. In no case should they pass more light than will penetrate six sheets of newspaper.

People are also bidden to see that there are no reflected rays such as are produced by mirrors or highly polished surfaces. This can be prevented either by covering the reflecting surface or placing a screen or shade between it and the light made of opaque materials or very nearly so.

Glare, as distinct from direct or reflected rays, must also be prevented. Glare may be caused in various ways. For instance, frosted glass, windows or those covered with thin white paper are liable to produce more glare visible from above than clear glass. Where such windows exist, it may be necessary to screen them with opaque covering if the intensity of reflected light in the room is too great. Some glare may be caused by allowing lights of high intensity to fall on white bed-clothes, table-cloths, papers, etc. Every effort should be made to avoid this by suitable acceening.

As regards screens such as window curtains, etc., it is pointed out that it is not essential for them to be dark in celour unless they are so placed as partially to reflect light. Their obstructing value or opacity depends on thickness and texture and not on colour. If, however, light is reflected off them, colour or shade is of importance.

It has to be borne in mind that there is nothing to be gained from the obscuration point of view by using blue or other colours.

It is emphasized that contravention of the above orders is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six mostles or with fine or both. which is unfortunately gone. Another is a much weathered sandstone slab containing nine Matrika figures, of about the same age. The most important of all these specimens is, however, a striking image of Vishnu, measuring 3 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. seated on Gaduda shown in an artistic flying pose. Such images are extremely rare, and those so far found from Bengal, do not probably, go back to such an early age as this one which can conveniently be ascribed to the 9th century A. D.

-Sewage Purification

(Continued from page 51)

SULPHITE WASTES

Sulphite waste liquor, after neutralising and freeing from gases, is added to vegetable matter (cereal straw, &c.), on which fermentive cultures have been grown. Fermentation occurs and the fermented liquor is withdrawn for the recovery of ethyl alcohol. Presumably with a view to the utilisation of sulphite waste in agriculture, studies or its effect on soil population and plant growth have been reported, though further investigation is necessary in this field.

PHENOLIC WASTES

Recovery of phenols from waste waters continues to attract attention. Extraction by the use of esters of fatty acids, preferably butyl acetate, is utilised by the South Metropolitan Gas Company and others, the phenols being recovered by distillation or extraction with alkali. The extracting agent remaining in the liquid can be recovered by distillation or shaking with benzole.

Another method is reported for phenol*recovery from oils and waters, where the phenolic cil and water is heated to 200—280 deg. Cent. under 80/80 atmospheres pressure. The extract is cooled and separated into phenols and water containing 10--15 grammes per litre of phenols. The water is freed from phenols by organic solvent or absorbent. The addition of hydrocarbons with boiling point below 180 deg. Cent. facilitates the separation of aqueous extract. Part of the separated water may be returned for extraction.

Conclusion

In this paper an attempt has been made tocollect interesting data from recent reports on
trade waste treatment. The whole field of trade
waste treatment has not been covered or all reports
summaried, the paper being confined to problems
likely to be encountered by, or of interest to,
members at the present time.

BENGAL TELEPHONE CORPORATION

To BE CONTROLLED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The United Press learns that the control of the Bengal Telephone Corporation will very shortly be taken over by the Government of India.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Director General, Posts and Telegraphs and Mr. M. K. Sen Gupta, Financial Adviser, Communications Department, Government of India proceeded to Calcutta in this connection.

A little over two crores of rupees will be paid to perchase the company.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

ASSAM MUNICIPALITIES

"The collection of taxes was generally below the usual standard..... Unwarranted and overliberal remissions of taxes were noticed.... Party faction hampered progress in many boards"

The above are extracts from the Government Resolution on the reports of the working of municipalities in Assam during 1989-40. The following is the Resolution:—

The number and constitution of the Municipal bodies in the province during the year remained unchanged except that with the enlargement of the Habiganj Municipal area the number of elected members was increased by one. The Sylhet Board remained under supersession. The Habiganj Board was reconstituted under section 294 of the Assam Municipal Act. Election of members was introduced in the Nalbari Small Town.

There was no important municipal legislation, but the Small Town election rules were revised and amendments were made in the municipal election rules. Section 241 was extended to Sylhet. A notification amending certain sections of the Assam Municipal Act, so as to distribute the functions of the Commissioner, Surma Valley and Hill Divisions, with regard to the Surma Valley municipal bodies between Government and the Deputy Commissioners was issued under the Assam Commissioner's Power Distribution Act (Assam Act I of 1989). The rules were amended accordingly.

Government directed that the general elections due in 1940 should be completed by the end of November so that the new boards might start with budgets to suit their policy and programme.

DISTRICT BOARDS' ASSOCIATION

The three-day meeting of the executive committee of the Bengal District Boards' Association concluded on May 26, Raja Bahadur Monilal Singh Roy of Chakdighi presiding.

The meeting considered Professor Humayun Kabir's Bengal Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill, and passed a resolution orging introduction of adult franchise, of the system of vote by ballot at elections and declaration as ineligible of certain class of persons as proposed in the Bill for election as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of District Boards. The committee expressed the opinion that for representation of certain specified interests nomination could not be abolished now.

DACCA RELIEF WOREKRS IN CALCUTTA

Representatives of various Relief Societies working in the viot-affected areas in the Naravanganj sub-division and Dacca City. arrived in Calcutta on May 25 to meet the Hindu Mahasabla and Congress leaders and to apprise them of their work.

The meeting, which was held at the residence of Mr. S. N. Banerjee, was attended, among others, by Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. N. K. Basu, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. Narendra Nath Das, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Atul Sen and Mr. Asutosh Lahiry.

The representatives of the Relief Societies present at the meeting included Mr. Girish Chandra Das and Mr. Surya Kumar Bose.

CIVIC BOARD AT PATNA

A civic board is being formed at Patna to impress upon the citizens to live in peace and without provocation in times of disturbances such as communal etc. The board will consist of members of different communities. The board will also co-operate with civic guards in this respect.

Such boards are likely to be formed in other parts of the province.

DARJEELING TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

The municipal authorities of Darjeeling have under consideration the appointment of a fully qualified and trained tuberculosis expert to be in charge of the Clarke Tuberculosis Hospital in Darjeeling.

Such an appointment is, it is understood, one of the recommendations of Dr. C. F. Moller, the famous tuberculosis expert, who is connected with the Anti-Tuberculosis Association at the Government of India head-quarters.

SECURITY PROPOSALS FOR KARACHI

The Mayor's All-Party Committee have placed before the Premier, Khan Bahadur Alla Baksh, various security proposals for the city, estimated to cost over five lakhs of rupees. The proposals related to the defence of the civil population during an emergency, particularly against internal disorder and extension of the fire-fighting and other A.R.P. services

The Committee also discussed with the Premier the question of approaching the Central Government to implement the proposals.

The Premier assured the deputation that so far as it lay within the power of the provincial Government everything possible would be done to meet their demands and promised to place their suggestions before officials and his colleagues for decision.

WAR ALLOWANCE FOR STAFF

KARAGHI CORPORATION'S DECISION

The Karachi Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for war allowance to the low-paid staff at a recent meeting. The Chief Office was directed to prepare the scales of allowance.

— Letters — TO THE EDITOR

Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," Central Municipal Office, 5.
Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue.

Corporation Coalition Party

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE."

Sir,-As Leader and Secretary of the Muslim League Municipal Association, we feel constrained to contradict a statement published in your paper (dated May 24. p. 4) that Mr. A. R. Siddiqi was unanimously elected Leader of the Corporation Coalition Party on 22nd May at the move of Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, the Deputy Mayor, wherein other office-bearers also were said to have been elected for 1941-42. Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, who called the neither the leader meeting and who is no-called Cal-Secretary of the the DOT Corporation (which Coalition Party cutta is no longer in existence) could not tutionally convene any meeting of the so-called Party far less invite members of the Municipal Association to participate in the so-called meeting without first obtaining the opinion from them. Hence, majority of the members of the Muslim Loague Municipal Association disassociated themselves from the meeting and its proceedings the other day. In the circumstances, Mr. Siddiqi and other office-bearers could at least be office-bearers of a coalition consisting of labour, nominated councillors and a sprinking of disgruntled Moslem League Councillors and could never claim allegiance of the Muslim League Municipal Association which already elected Syed Badrudduja as Leader, Mr. S. A. Habib as Secretary and Dr. Sadeque Hossain as Whip on the 23rd of April, 1941, under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy .-Yours etc.

SYED BADRUDDUJA,

Leader,

S. A. HABIB, Secretary

Muslim League Municipal Association.

"Duties" Of Pelestrians

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE."

Sin,—We have read with much interest the press notice dealing with the duties and responsibilities of the pedestrians issued by the Director of Public Information, Bengal.

We admit that it is the duty of the pedestrians to walk along the foot-paths and thus avoid accidents, but the pedestrians find it somewhat difficult to go along a foot-path which is obstructed by the Corporation storage, pavilion shops and the The Circular Road foot-path (runcity beggars. ning from Sealdah Station to Maulali market) is an instance to this point. This particular foot-path is lying obstructed for a very long time and the authorities have turned a deaf ear to the repeated appeals of the rate-payers to remove these obstructions. In such circumstances, the imposition of a heavy fine of Rs. 50 would be an injustice to the pedestrians who are compelled to use the roadway owing to the obstruction in the footpaths and not us "joy-walkers."

May we, therefore, request the Police authorities to remove all these obstacles from the footpaths in Calcutta before enforcing rule 74 of the "Bules for the regulation of the Traffic in Calcutta and its suburbs",—Yours etc.

8. N. PYNE.

C'B. Bankarni Street, Calcutta,

Insanitary Condition In Burrabazar Area

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE."

Sm,--I am directed by the Committee of my Chamber to draw the immediate and of Calkind attention of the Corporation insanitary to the condition ing in the Burrabazar area owing to accumulation of heaps of garbage and refuse, strewn by the side of the roads. Although my Committee feel that civic consciousness of the citizens has not been sufficiently roused in the matter of co-operation with the Corporation employee in this behalf, they are constrained to observe that the present arrangements for clearing the refuse are not adequate to tackle the problem.

It may not be unknown to you that refuses are thrown on the roads at all odd hours in and around the dusthins, emitting foul smell to the detriment of the passers-by as also the customers who patronise the adjoining pan shops and sweetmeat stalls. Besides, the wandering cows, which eat from the garbage, carry the seeds of various kinds of diseases. It may be further pointed out that sweetmeat shopowners and the street beggars are no less responsible for scattering a mass of refuse on the roads. Besides, on occasions of some festivity. a veritable hell is created in front of the houses, whereat such festivals take place.

My Committee are of considered opinion that unless the Corporation authorities rake some drastic steps in accordance with the Calcutta Municipal Act and take the macessary help of the Police in checking

this serious menses, the situation will not much improve. And in this connection, my Committee should like to suggest that Section 372 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, should be strictly enforced by directing all concerned that all rubbish and offensive matter accumulating in any premises in any street or quarter shall be collected by the occupier of such premises and deposited in lump in the street within the hours prescribed by the Corporation. My committee also desire to point out that no plan of a building, intended to be a residential house or etherwise should be sanctioned unless adequate space be kept therein for temporarily depositing the refuse and my Committee are of further opinion that Section 326 of the Calcutta Municipal Act should be taken advantage of and alterations, if necessarv in this behalf, in the existing buildings should be enforced, so that the tenants and owners may not, out of necessity, throw all rubbish from the verandahs on to the streets.

But along with the steps, suggested above, my Committee feel, the Corporation of Calcutta must make adequate arrangements for removing the accumulated refuses as also provide more dustbins in the Burrabazar area so that citizens are able to cooperate with success in the matter of keeping the area clean.

My Committee have received a number of communications on this subject from those who are interested in making Burrabazar cleaner and consequently healthier and are in correspondence with the Councillors of the Wards concerned. And my Committee are of considered opinion that the present strength of the bustbins as also the number of rounds the Corporation lorries make in the area are not sufficient to meet the situation. Besidos, my Committee should like to suggest that special arrangements should be made for removing refuses from big Katras like Raja Katra, Am Posta, Machuabazar, Sag Gola, Natur Bazar, where they are econmulated in heaps. In this connection, my Committee would point out that unless meticulous care is taken to wash the area clean after the dust is removed, the same becomes a breeding ground for diseases. The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the fact thut the scavengers notproperly wash the spots; nor do they care to wash the foot-paths of many a street. whereas it is done in other quarters. Although some improvement has been made for the last six months in the matter of scavenging, no tangible result has been achieved due to lack of a planned attack on the problem.

My Committee think it an unfortunate state of affairs that the area wherefrom proportionately the largest income is secured by the Corporation appears to have been the worst neglected and consequently the richest quarter of this second city in British Empire has been putting on an uncouth appearance as also undergoing a constant risk of falling a victim to infectious diseases.

My Committee would, therefore, request the Corporation to take immediate steps for increasing the number of dustbins, lorries as also that of rounds for removal of dusts and issue necessary instructions for properly washing the spots after removal of refuses. If this is done under close supervision and strict measures are adopted by the

Corporation in dealing with the recalcitrants, as suggested above, my Committee are confident that a correct and successful approach will be made to the problem of liquidating ill-health and uncleanliness from this part of Calcutta.—Yours etc.

K. L. DHANDANIA,

Hony. Secretary,

Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Calcutta Associations — Institutions —

CALCUITA CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION

Extraordinary General Meeting

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the Calcutta Contractors' Association registered under Act XXI of 1860, was held on the 6th May at 29, Middle Road, Entally, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sudhir Chandra Chatterjee, the Working President of the Association. After the Chairman had made a statement on the floor, the matters relating to road repair, petty improvement and petty plumbing works of the Corporation of Calcutta were discussed. The future programme of the Association was also discussed. The following members were present : Mr. S. C. Chatterjee (Working President) and Messes, K. Roy, H. K. Mukherjee, K. C. Dutt, Khitish Ch. Lahiry (Vice-Presidents). Mosses, L. N. Ganguly, S. N. Paul, S. N. Coomer, K. K. Chatterjee, R. K. Nandy, A. Dutt, B. Moitra, K. K. Ghose, Lalit Kumar Chose, Alliance Engineering Co., G. N. Chatterjee, Ganguly Chatterjee and Co., Gopal Ch. Sen, Dutt Bros., Hooghly Engineering Co., N. N. De, S. C. Dutt, A. Paul and Co., Metropolitan Engineering Works, Sambhu N. Pan, Kula Ch. Singha Roy, Baidya N. Das, Kali Sankar Barua, Jamini Kanto Pal, H. N. Gliose and Co., Brojendra N. Nandy, J. C. Bose, Lahiri and Bros., Dhirendra N. Bose, Phanindra Nath Ghose, Subodh Chatterjee, Non-Co-Engineering, A. Dutt, D. C. Aich, F. N. bose and Bros. Sastiram Roy. B. P. Shingha and Sons. Rasaranjan Bose, N. Bose, A. C. Dutt, G. Biswas, P. C. Biswas, City Engineering Co., Baidya N. Santra, Fanin dra N. Samanta, Hiralal Chakraberty, Bejoy K. Ghose, Romesh Ch. Roy. Manindra N. Nag. P. C. Nag and Co., Sit Ch. Nag. S. De. Das Ghose and Co., N. K. Bannerjee, B. Old and Co., S. Banerjee, T. N. Banerjee, B. K Chatterjee, Bannerjee Nephew and Co., Barindra Lal Bose, Dharanidhar Koyal, and S. C. Bhattacharjee,

ASSOCIATION OF CALCUTTA PLUMBERS

SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The sixth annual general meeting of the Association of Flumbers (Calcutta) was held at the residence of Mr. S. K. Chakravarti at 10, Convent Road, Calcutta on Saturday, the 17th May, with Mr. S. K. Chakravarti in the Chair.

Mr. R. L. Mitter, Hony. General Secretary, read the report of the working of the Association with the audited accounts for fifteen months from January, 1940, to March, 1941. After adopting the annual report and the accounts Mr. S. K. Chakravarti, the President, explained the necessity of the Association, and appealed to all licensed Plumbers of the city to strengthen the Association by becoming its members and also to the existing members to work unitedly for the improvement

of the Association. They must "equip" themselves for realisation of their aspirations as nothing could be achieved now-a-days without Association. He also pointed out that the year under review, Association did some good works.

The gathering was entertained to light refreshments, and a group photo was taken.

The following gentlemen were duly elected as the office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee for the year 1941-42:—

President Mr. S. K. Chakravarti of Messrs, S. K. Chakravarti, Ltd. Vice-Presidents-(1) Mr. Basanta Kumar Dutta of Messrs. B. K. Dutta and Co. Ltd. (2) Mr. Santosh Kumar Mullick of the firm of Manick Lal Mullick. (3) Mr. Gobin Saran Nag of Mesers. P. N. Nag and Son. and (4) Mr. Indra Kumar Singha of Messrs, I. K. Singha and Co. Hony. General Secretary-Mr. Rajendra Lal Mitter of Messrs, R. L. Mitter and Co. Hony. Joint Secretary .- Mr. Satyendra Mohan Ghosh of Messrs, India Sanitary and Engineering Co. Hony. Assistant Secretaries....(1) Mr. Pannalal Majumdar, and (2) Mr. Trilochan Mullick. Treasurer -Mr. Sadananda Chatterjee. Members-(1) Mr. Brojendra Kumar Dutt of Messrs. Dutta and Co., (2) Mr Md. Abrar Hossan, (3) Mr. Birendra Nath Bose of Mesars. K. L. Bose and Co., (4) Mr. Khagendra Nath Ghosh of Messrs. Ghosh and Co., (5) Mr. Pulin Krishna Roy of Messrs. M. L. Roy and Co., (6) Mr. Pannalal Ghosh of Messrs. P. L. Ghosh and Co., (7) Mr. Bhupendra Nath Dey of Messrs. B. N. Dey and Co., and (8) Mr. Nalini Kanta Banerjee.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 24th May, 1941

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 652 against 711 and 712 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 125. The general death-rate of the week was 28.3 per mille against 25.6 the mean of the last five years.

OBITUARY

The death is announced of Babu Nanda Lal Mukherjue at his Puri residence. He was about 57 years of age
at the time of his death. His Calcutta residence was at 117,
Muktaram Babu Street. The deceased was the son of lute
Babu Purna Ch. Mukerjee of the well-known Zamindar
family of Janai in the district of Hooghly and became
the Proprietor of Messrs. P. C. Mukherjee and Co., wellknown Contractors of the City in the Shipping line.

He started his life with a humble beginning at the Seeldah Office of the E. B. Railway. He gave away large sums of money to various charitable institutions in the city and outside. He leaves behind him his widow, three sums and one daughter, son-in-law and several grand-children to moura his loss.

Town (Wards 1 25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 24th May, 1941, was 552 against 621 and 607 in the two preceding weeks. There were 73 deaths from cholern, against 87 and 95 in the two preceding weeks. There were 32 deaths from small-pox during the week against 75 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 20 and 72 respectively against 24 and 61 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 287 per mille per annum.

There were 30 imported deaths. Excluding these the death-rate of the Town was 271.

There were 80 deaths from respiratory diseases against 90 in the previous week.

There were 63 deaths from tuberculosis against 62 in the previous week.

There were 89 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 100 against 90 and 105 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 3 were from cholera, 11 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, nil from fevers, 11 from bowel-complaints and 19 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 364 per mille.

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 33.9.

There were 18 deaths from tuberculosis against 16 in the previous week.

There were 19 deaths of infants under one year.



VENDORS CONVICTED.

Last of phreone convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-lass thereunder.

				-			-
Name of vendor.		Address.	Nature of offend	36.	Date of conviction		
age of the second secon						Rs.	As.
Nagendra N. Adhikary	•••	Orphangunge Market	Incorrect balance	e	17-1-41	8	0
Jotindra N. Biswas	•••	Do	1 11	•••		8	Ö
Manadeo Sha	•••	Do	Do.	•••	17-1-41	5	ŏ
Panchanan Saha	•••	Do	Do.	•••	17 1-41		ŏ
Amarnath Sha	•••	8, Circular Garden Reach Road.	Butter	•••	24-1-41		Ö
Akshoy K. Banerji	•••		Mustard oil		31-1-41	25	0
Madhusudan Das	•••	33, Dent Mission Road	Do.	•••	31-1-41		Ö
Bundiram	•••	51, Circular Garden Reach Road		•••	81-1-41		Ö
Basarat		Ounhammun Manhat	Do.		97 7 47		_
Md. Hashim	•••	D _a	10.	•••	31-1-41	4	0
Rashid Ahmed	•••	Do	Do.	•••	81-1-41	4	0
Nanilal Roy and Makha	nlul		Ghee	•••	81-1-41	_	0
Roy	11101			•••	81-1-41	25	0
Balkisson Sha	• • •	Strand Road (Tuctaghat)		•••	17 1-41	15	0
Budhan Sha	•••	2-H-4, St. George's	Do.	•••	17-1-41		0
Abdul Hai	•••	72-9, Garden Reach Road.	Do.	•••	17-1-41	2	0
Sk. Samir	•••	182, Circular Garden Reach Road.	Do.	•••	24-1-41	5	0
$\mathbf{D_{0}}$.	•••	43, Hem Chandra St.	Do.		24-1-41	4	0
Eadali	•••	54-H, Watgunge Street	Do.		24-1-41	2	0
Sublaik Prosad	•••	43, Do	Do.		81-1-41	25	0
Ramkrishna Sen	•••	97, Hazra Road	Ghee		17-1-41	25 15	0
Bibhuti & Sadhan	•••	104, R. B. Avenue, Lake Market.		•••	24-1-41	8	Ö
Sadhu Sha	•••	8, Ekdalia Road	Exposure		17-1-41		^
Ganeshi Lal Agarwala	•••	121-1-2, Monoharpukur Road	Ghee	•••	31-1-41	2 15	0
Indranarayan Chakrabutt	7	3, Pratabaditya Road	Do.	1	24-1-41	_	_
Dhrubapado Ghosh	•••	30-5, Russa Road	Exposure	•••	24-1-41	6	0
Karuna Sha	•••	114-1 Lake Road	Do.	•••	24-1-41	2	0
Nemarty		19, Mohoharpukur Rd.	Do.	•••		8	0
Nagendra Narayan Bose	•••	Taka Market	Do.	•••	31-1-41 31-1-41	4	0
Sreenath Presad	•••	196 B Proce Pood	Do.	•••		5	0
Jibon Bala Nandi		I aka Mankat	Ghee	•••	81-1-41	40	0
Bhagwati & Prithwinath	•••	104, Old Chinabazar St.	Do.	•••	81-1-41 18-1-41	40	0
Karim Bux & Rahim Bux		220, Strand Bank Road	Do.	•••		20	0
Surujumull		192, Cross Street	Do.	•••	18-1-41 18-1-41	16	0
Bhagwandas Haluai	•••	56, Chittaranjan Avn.	Exposure	•••		50	0
Kanaj Ghosh		115, College Street	1)0.	•••	3-1-41	6	0
Suren Ghosh	•••	110 Th	Do.	•••	3-1-41	4	0
Sarada Giosh	•••	The	Do.	•••	8-1-41	6	0
Amulya Ghosh	•••	Do	Do.	•••	8-1-41	8	0
Fatik Das & Suren Ghosh	•••	Do	Do.	••	8-1-41	8	0
Baikuntha Sen		T) _c	Do	•••	8-1-41	6	0
Panchanan Paramanik	•••	110	Do.	•••	8-1 4	5	O
Baadali Mullik	• • •	68, Baitakkhana Road		•••	3-1-41	4	0
Osmam Ali	•••	17, Patwar Bagan Lane	900	•••	81-1-41	8.	0
Salur Ali	•••	Sealdub Station	••	•••	81-1-41	8	0
Bora Sing & Prosad Sin	σh	8, Keshab Sen Street		•••	24-1-41	8	0
Upendra Nath Das	_	The	Exposure	•	24 - 41	2	0
Haripada Cho.h	•••	Souldan Station		•••	24-1 41	2	0
Hamimuddin Mallik	•••	Do	_	•••]	81 1 41	4	19.15
		Do. 6	Do.	•••	81-1-41	4	0
***			•			10	Jan 11 1

WHERE TO GET MILL & TEA GARDEN STORES

Telegrame "Rakaju." Phone :... Cal. 3696.

R. D. HALDER & CO.

86, Clive Street, Calcutta

HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS

Tea Garden, Colliery and Mill Stores, etc., etc.

Tal, Ad. : 'Assumer', Cal. Phone: Cal. 1084 SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE & SONS Hardware & Motal Morchante

Contractors
inclines of: I. S. D., Railways,
finalities, Steam-Ship Cos., etc., etc. 26, Clive Street, Calcutta

Telegrams: 'Ilahimadad'. Phone: Cal. 1768 MASSANALLY & SONS

ficie Agente for:--Lazmi and Halmia Pumps al Merchante & Government Contractors 36, Clive Street, Calcutta

Please Ring up Calcutta 1917

For

rdware, Metal, Engineering Stores, etc. THE CITY ENGINEERING CO. 77/8, Clive Street, Calcutts.

Telegrams :-- "TUBES"

Post Box 423.

KUMER BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

14 & 15, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta

HARDWARE AND TUBE MERCHANTS. BIGGEST IMPORTERS AND STOCKISTS OF TUBES AND FITTINGS, BLACK GAS, GALVANIZED AND STEAM, BRITISH CONTI-MENTAL AND AMERICAN MAKE. G. M. FITTINGS AND TUBE-WELL REQUISITE



Grams: 'Dignified' Phone: Cal, 4765 THE BOMBAY MACHINERY AND METAL MART.

General Hardware and Machinery Merchants Direct Importers of Tea Garden & Colliery Stores 17, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Phone: Calcutta 708 DEBENDRA NATH PAUL & CO.

Dealers in Expanded Metal & Everything Hardware 70, Clive Street, Calcutta

GORA CHAND & CO. 38, Clive Street, Calcutta

Contractors and Suppliers to:

5. D., Army Head Quarters, P. W. D.,

H. D., Municipalities and Railways,

Ten Gardens, Collicries, Mills,

Factories, etc.

Phone: Cal. 3506. Gram.: "Ironplate." Hardware, Metal, Paint, Cotton & Jute Waste.

> AUSPIN GHOSE & CO. 71, Clive Street, Calcutta.

PROTECT crops with Wire Netting and Windows and Partitions with Expanded Metale. Hardware, Metal and All Sorts of Miscellaneous Stores.

STANDARD METAL CO. 77/1, Cityo Street, Calcutta

Code: CONVENIENT.

A. N. HUSSUNALLY & CO.

HARDWARE, MACHINERY & METAL MERCHANTS 28, Strand Road, (Off Canning Street) Calcutta Specialists in Small Tools, Pipes, Fittings, Tube-Well requisites, etc.

INDO COMMERCIAL STORES

Hardware, Metal & Tools Merchants

Manufacturers of-WIRE-NETTING & COLLAPSIBLE GATES, ETC.

77-1, Clive Street, Calcutta Factory: -72, Manicktolla Main Boad

Phone: Calcutta 4582

P. K. BAG & BROTHERS 23 & 24, Strand Road

Phone: Calcusses Bole Agents for "Brookbest" Hydraulie Flax Packing in India and Importers and Ashestos, Hemp, Rubber, Stockist of Asbestos, Hemp, Rubbes Ebonite and Pipe and Pipe Fittings, etc.

CALCUTTA WIRE-NETTING AND ENGINEERING STORES

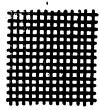
Mill and Tee Garden Stores Suppliers & Manufacturers of Fencing And Wire-netting of All Descriptions

18, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta

Tel. Ad.: 'Rattencane' Phone: Cal.' 2869 N. S. KAVARANA & CO. (Established 1884) Premier Importers of: Malacca and Singapore Car

Basket Manufacture Cane Basket Manufacturers, etc., etc., 72/1, Clive Street, Calcutta





MARUFACTURERS OF WOVEN WIRE MESE BY: PATENT LOOMS & DEALERS IN METAL. TOOLS, HARDWARE FOR ALL PURPOSE.

JIBON KRISHNA DEY & BROS.

77, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 3706.

'Gram: EMINEUM



When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every mouth in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

ORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender

1. Painting the street gas lamp posts in different streets of Calcutta.

2. Construction of reinforced concrete railing along Chetla Bridge Approach.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 10th June, 1941, and the rates quoted in them are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a foringht in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uni-

formity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of y contractor whenever detected, will

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, its should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed that appearing or one of the partners or by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation

Gentral Municipal Office, The 28th May, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 4th June, 1941, upto 2 n m

2 p.m. : 56. I 56. Repairs to gully-pit opposite premises No. 30, Elliot Lane—Rs. 204, dated 27th May, 1941, (1 month).

57. Repairing dustbin platforms in Ward No. 13—Rs. 481, dated 27th May, 1941 (11 months).

58. Repairing kerb and channel stone drain in Free School Street...Rs. 454, dated 27th May 1941, (5 weeks).

59. Repairs to surface drain of Hazra Bagan Lane...Rs. 595, dated 27th May, 1941, (11 months).

60. Repairs to application 1941, (1½ months). 58. Repairing kerb

60. Repairs to artificial stems footpath between premises Nos. 77 and 94B, Lower Circular Road—Rs. 951, dated 27th May, 1941, (1 month).
61. Repairs to B. O. E. pavement off 12, Serang Lane—Rs. 126, dated 27th May, 1981. 114 days).

19. Scrang Lane-1941, (14 days).

62. Repairs to artificial stone foot-path Ripon Street—Rs. 875, dated 27th May,

the Ripon Street—Rs. 875, dated 27th May, 1941, (1 month).

63. Repairs to I. P. Stone foot-path in Surendranath Banerjee Road—Rs. 875, dated 27th May, 1941, (1 month).

64. Repairs to sewered ditch between remises Nos. 13 to 19B and 41 to 43, loctor Lane—Rs. 478. dated 27th May, Doctor

1941. (3 weeks).

65. Repairs to public urinals and privies Wellesley Square—Rs. 943, dated 27th May, 1941, (1 month).

66. Repairing Hackney Carriage Stand in Lindsay Street—Rs. 282, dated 18th June, 1940, (1 month).

—Please note that words in stalics ''7 days' notice'' in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as ''3 days' notice''.

A. F. NABI BAKSH, District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office. The 27th May, 1941.

District IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for......."

on Friday, the 6th June 1941, upto

on Friday, the 6th June, 1941, upto 2 p.m.:—

19. Repairs to surface drain at Meherali Mondal Street, Ward 25—Rs. 662, dated 19th May, 1941, (1 month).

20. Relaying channel stones at Lansdowne Road (portion), Ward 27—Rs. 626, dated 9th May, 1941, (1 month).

21. Repairs to kerb and channel stones in Watgunj Street, Ward 26—Rs. 275, dated 20th May, 1941, (3 weeks).

22. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Circular Garden Reach Road, Ward 26

22. Repairs to kerb and channel address at Circular Garden Reach Road, Ward 26

Rs. 469, dated 20th May, 1941, (1

Repairs to road side railing at that Bridge Approach, Ward 25—395, dated 20th May, 1941. (1 Majerhat month).

month).

24. Supplying earth for repairs to the flanks of Tollygunge Road (portion), Ward 27—Rs. 874, dated 12th May, 1941, (15 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics
"7 days notice" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days" notice.

A. K. SEN, District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office. The 27th May, 1941.

Notice to Rate-payers.

The attention of the rate-payers is invited to the provisions of Section 145 of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1925, regarding obligation to give notice of transfer of title in land or building.

The Section runs as follows:—

"146. Whenever the title in any land or building, or in any mark or share of any

The Section runs as follows:—
"146. Whenever the title in any land or building, or in any part or share of any land or building, is transferred, the transferred shall, within three months after the execution of the instrument of transfer, or, if no such instrument be executed, after the transfer is effected, give notice in writing of such transfer to the Executive Officer.

Provided that in the event of the de

Provided that in the event of the death of the person in whom such title vests, the person to whom, as heir or otherwise, the title of the deceased is transferred by descent or devise, shall within one year from the death of the deceased, give notice in writing of such transfer to the Executive Officer".

Their attention is further drawn to the penalties prescribed under Section 483 of the Act for non-compliance with the provisions of Section 145. It may be noted that a fine of Rs. 25 may be imposed for failure to give timely notice of such transfer and a daily fine amounting to Rs. 5 may also at the discretion of the Court be imposed.

J. C. MUKERJEA, Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office. The 26th April 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messra. Abdul Azis Nasker, Ashraf Ali Nasker and Azehar Ali Nasker for registration of their names as the occupiers of stalls Nos. G-29, G-44 and G-47 respectively and also as the joint occupiers of stall No. G-45 in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place the deceased recorded occupiers of the above stalls.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

GEO. C. WOODWARD. Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market, The 24th May, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that splication has been received from Mrs. Saleha Kate Latiff the recorded occupier of Stail No. 1 in Block New Building in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer her rights and interests in the above stall to Mrs. Sylvia Agarwalla. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

> . QASIM. Revenue Officer

S. S. Hogg Market, The 21st May, 1941.

Situation Vacant

Applications are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 9th June, 1941, for the post of a Jamadar of Armed Guards of the Treasury in the grade of Rs. 25—1—35. Only experienced and discharged military men above the rank of Sepoys, and able to control and accept responsibility for the staff to be placed under him need apply. He will also have to render wholetime service and be responsible for the cash to be left in the office Strong Room during the period the office remains closed. His services will be regulated by the Corporation Provident Fund, Leave and other service rules.

A. K. MITTER, Treasurer,

Central Municipal Office, The 25th May, 1941.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Eingtom.)
SANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENTA COLORY AND USANDA

ubseribed Capital £ 4,000,000 nid-up Capita' £ 2,000,000 seerve Fund ... £ 2,200,000 Paid-up Capita'
Reserve Fund

Head Office :-- 26, Bishopagate, Landon, E.C.2.

breneis: — Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritasr, Cawapore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandainy, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Peint, Aden, Zansibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nairuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-ee-fialaam, Mwansa.

The Bents transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description. BUSINESS of every de

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING **EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE** BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

A New Peature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank fullding as 100, Glive Street, Rafe Lockers of different sines intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the legist ranted by him.

Our eafe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and heaviers.

Ere and burgiary.

Restals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of locker
and seviods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Prompt service rend

NETHERLANDS INDIA **COMMERCIAL BANK**

(Incorporated in the Noth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:-7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Branches-Narainguage and Burra Bazar (Calcutta)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at \$% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on Savings Bank Accounts allowed at 1\$% jeer annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOAMS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Sharer, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe cuntody.

General Banking Business transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on amplication.

D. F. SANDERS. General Manager

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHIMA (Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1882.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)

th which is affiliated the Allahabad Stack Limited.

Capital 43,000,000

Capital

Reserve Fund

Reserve Fund

Hend Office: 38, Bishepagate, London, E. C. 2.

London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.

Branches (14-16, Cackspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester

and New York.

All ferms of Banking Business transacted

KEUOVERY OF INCOME-1AX

The Bank's London Office also note in approved cases as Recommender frustee of Wills analor settlements for the constituents and agent for the recovery of income-Tax and the preparation of income Tax and buper-Tax returns.

Calcutta 11-1 Clive Street...D. R. KINLOGH. Agent. aration of Income

Calcutta 1 1-1, Clive Street.—D. B. EINLOCH, Agent. Offices:— I L. Fairlie Piace,—J. B. MOLE, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in Engined.) (Limbfity of Shorsholders limite

Read Office:-2 & 3, Creeby Square, Bishopgete

Subscribed Capital Paldann Carital £ 2.000.000 Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund

4 1,000,000 £ 500,000 4 1,000,000 Reserve Liability of Share-holders Brenches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore,

The Sank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description. niption. N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Cline Street, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

HE BANK OF INDIA

(BWTA BLISHED 1908)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bembey.

na Branches:—Security House 102-A. Clive Street, 291, Harrison

Moss. (Stars basar) and S. Chittaranian Avenue, South.

nay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malebar Hill.

Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Bilis
Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Mastion Branch), Andheri, (Near
Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Naspur,

Naspur City, Poona, Ponna City, Halkot and Surai

apital Subscribed

... Ra. 2,00,00,000

... Ra. 1,10,00,000

... Ra. 1,10,00,000

... Ra. 1,11,50,000

Capital Paid-up

Reserve Fund

Calcutta Local Committee —Mr. Jugoslavion.

Calcutta Local Committee —Mr. Jugoslavion.

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehte, Mr. Lakahmi Niwas Birla,
General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Chve Street, Calcutta

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE Branches :-- CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11, Clive Row,

Phone: Cal. 6617

SPACE

AVAILABLE

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. 84, Chauringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at I per cent, p. a. on Re. 306-EAVISION BANK:—Interest at 2 per cent, p. a. FIXED DEPONITS:—Interest at 4 per cent, p. a. FOADIS—Granted appliest Gold crasm cents and other approved

Telephone: Park 1140

A. N. SHN. Secretory

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal. 2300 (S lines) 48, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta Transacts all Sorts of Bunking Pusiness .
Rate of Interestion Deposits, No Account is

1, Savings 3 per cent. per

3 Fixed 31 p. c. to 6 ..

No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank, Brenches -- HOWRAH, SALKIA, BELUE, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LIMITED

Paid-up Capital & Reserves Exceed Rs. 5,30,000 Our Cash Certificates yield 5% p.a. All Banking business transacted. 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, EAST, CALCUTTA. Branches: Chittagong, Chotia (Alipere).

Grams: "Citade!"

Phone: Cal. 6967

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8, Madan Street, Calcutta CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: 3, Hare Street, Calcutta Phone: Cal. 6488 & 2125 Brenches:—Shyambazar, South Calcutte, Naihati, Shatpara, Sirajgani, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares, Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 62 per cent. Free of Income-tax. ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD. 7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines. Promoted & Organised by RAHA BROTHERS

Brunches:—DACCA, BANAGHAT, DECGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG
Telephone: 'al, 1818
Telegram: :"Safebonds"

GIRISH BANK LIMITED

Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta Phone: Cal. 4751

A purely national, sound and progressive Sank paying Dividend for the last 12 years. TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS. Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR,
Govt. I leader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly,

REGENT BANK LTD.

3, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta

PHONE: B. B. 6419

Birp. 1927

Phone No. Cal. 2631

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED

Head Office.-29, Strand Road, Calcutta Brench :-- BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transacted. Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people.

Rates, rules and all information application

P. K. CHOWDHURY, Managing Director



BANKOF COMMERCE L. 12. CLIVE ST CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES

BENGAL BANK LIMITED Phone: Cal. 2078-ESTD. 1996.

A CLIVE ROW. CALCUTTA.

Dividend declared for 1989—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.

Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved accurities.

Branches:—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Ohinsurah, Kharaspore, Ghatal,
Oontai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtia.

Telegram:

Managing Director:—

RANK—Calcutta,

A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6, Clivé Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office :-- SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

ESTD- 1928.

Head Office :-- CHITTAGONG.

9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA

Branches: CALCUTTA The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD, 8, CANNING STREET, CALCUITA.

Branches:—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna Our Specialities: —Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme, Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service. All sorts of Banking business transpoted

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office: -8, Clive Street, Calcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.

Brenches:—LAKE MARKET (Oal), BURDWAN, ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARRUGUDA (Orinna) EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 2486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

The state of the s

CORPORATION NOTICES-Contd.

Langdowne Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Abdul Majid Mia for the registration of his name in place of his deceased brother Mahammad Subdar in respect of Stall Nos. 3 and 4 in block "C" of the Lansdowne Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Lansdowne Market, The 24th May, 1941.

Street Declaration

Under Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein have been fulfilled, hereby notifies and declares that the street specified hereunder is a public street within the meaning of Sections 3 (57) and 295 of the said Act.

Description :

The 20 ft. private street constructed at premises No. 20, Mohesh Dutt Laste in Ward 24.

J. C. MUKERJEA, Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office, The 21st May, 1941.

Registration of Names as Contractors.

Notice to Petty Improvement and Petty
Plumbing Contractors for the
year 1941-42.

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. The applications from them will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the 30th June, 1941, upto 2 p.m., instead of on the 31st May, as previously advertised. The earnest money required in this connection must be deposited in the Corporation Treasury by 1 p.m. of the 28th June, 1941, at the latest.

(1) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage

works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

(2) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42,

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office, The 21st May 1941.

Notice.

It is notified for public information that the Corporation will not recognise any receipt of money, if acknowledged on any of the following receipts, which were issued to the Overseer concerned who has been dismissed from Corporation service and has not returned the books.

Receipts

Purdah License receipts from 2793 to 2800.
Purdah License receipts from 2076 to 2009.
Purdah License receipts from 3276 to

S. C. GHOSH, District Engineer I.

District I Eng's Office, The 21st May, 1941.

3300.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

MARIANIAN IN TERMINANTAN IN TANDARIA TAN

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Town or Mofussil (Inclusive of postage) ... Rs. 4 per annum.

Back Numbers when available are charged at 4 annas per copy.

For further particulars apply to-

THE EDITOR, "The Calcutta Municipal Gasette," 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENT RATES

4 6	Per month of 4 Insertions.	Per month of 4 Insertions.
Full Page	Ra. 100	1" × 3\frac{1}{2}" (top of page) Rs. 7/8
Half "	,, 55	1" × 8½" (ordinary) ,, 5
Quarter ,,	,, 80	Casual rate Rs. 2 per column inch $(1" \times 3\frac{1}{4}")$
One-eighth page	,, 16	One year—52 insertions: six months—26
1" × 7" (top of page)	,, 15	One year—52 insertions; six months—26 insertions; three months—18 insertions,
1"× 7" (ordinary)	n 10	10% extra for periods under 8 months.

For further particulars apply to- Manager, Advertisement Seption,

"The Calcutta Municipal Gazette,"

5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

Telephone : Calcutta 6600.

Health should not be make to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutts

Sound Plumbing means health and longovity

MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the tollowing rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice.

 Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a vouoher to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is tound short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA-DACCA.

Premier Concern in India Established 1901.

DACCA, BENGAL AND INDIA. HAS BROUGHT ABOUT A NEW ERA IN THE AYURVEDIC WORLD.

iolore :-- Mathuramohan, Lalmohan PHAMINDRAMOHAN MUKHOPADHYAYA. CHARRAVARTY.

Managing Proprietor—Mathuramohan Mukhopadhyaya, Chakravarty, B.A.

-The Elixir of Life-SANJIBANI SUDHA

Use for nervous and general debility and after delivery. Pint Rs. 1-8-0.

THE AYURVEDIYA DHANWANTARI BHABAN. 191-2, Bow Baser Street, Calcutta.



HEERA MANJAN-

This wonderful production of Unant Chemistry will keep your teeth sound, healthy and clean. It will strengthen the Gums and combat mouth acids.

SHIFAKHANA-I-KABIR. 8, Boloi Dutt Street, Calcutta.

DHRUBA'S BIDYUT DHARA

A powerful Tonic to tone up the system run down by acute or chronic diseases.

DHRUBASAKTI AUSHADHALAYA 166, Russa Road, Calcutta

"RITU BANDHU" FOR DIFFICULT **MENSTRUATION**

is sure to clear off obstructed and difficult menstruction of any nature for 4 or 5 months even. Price Rs. 3.

> HAKIM KAZI AFAZULLA, 37-10, Hurrison Koad, Calcutta.

LEXIN

Famous Snake Bite Cure Net Prices :

Bottle half oz.-Re. 1-8. Box of 6 amps. 2 c.c.—Rs. 3.

This is NETT, being supplied to the Trade on terms which will not allow of Discount to the Public.

Lexin is made of the best chemicals of the very highest purity, imported from Europe. If war continues for a long time, these chemicals may not be available. Time may come when the manufacture of Lexin will stop, as we shall not make Lexin with second class materials.

P. BANERJI, Mihijam, E.I.R.

RADIO CALCIN TABLET

TO FOR NURSING MOTHERS AND DURING PREGNANCY

NATIONAL DRUG CO., LD.

3, Barrackpore Trunk Road

JAKSHMARI, i.e. T. B. CURE

is a very successful Ayurvedic remedy for all kinds of T. B. Many putients have been cured. Do not lose heart without giving it a fair trial in your case.



A Fine Emulsion of Mah in Pure Honey

Easy to take and sure to produce maximum effect

KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS Kalpataru Palace, Calcutta

SPACE AVAILABLE

VITALITY.

is maintained & rejuvenation resorted by the use of A. P. Yakati the most potent drug to increase vigour and virility. Re. 10 per phiel.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI PT 2: 385, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta ten (Selling Branch,—177, Hurrison Road, Calcutta

INDIA'S BIGGEST, BEST & CHEAPEST.

DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD.

Head. Office—DACCA

Branches-All over India.

First Manufacturers of

MRITASANJIBANI SUDHA

Unrivalled in Fever, Debility, Sutika & Rheumatism.

ACIDITY

ACIDITY

ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)

Guaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indigestions. Ask for free sample (with postage).

S. C. BOSE, For particulars apply to-

CI THE EASTERN UTION BANK, LTD. 9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA. Phone Cal. 4401 IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN "THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door.

and Mar. 18

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week

ARTIOL			14	n C	Na	88.		ì	Sm	4 (Ne	14,		ARTICLES.			10	d (Mai	10.			- }	bel	Ole	NGO.
ARTROL		F	rot			T	•	1	Pro	-	1	Te)			F	101			To			rol	-		To
BEEF	E	ta.	▲.	P.	Re	. 4	. P	.R	. 4	. P .	Re	. 4	. P	VEAL (a)		Re,	Δ,	. P.	Re	. 4.	. P.	Re	. 4	. P.	Re	. 4.
		•	5		0		0	0		0	0		0	Breast per plece		U	•		0	8	0	0	4	0	0	
Erry-Beef		0	5	0	0		0	0	4	0	0	5 12	0	Head, each Leg per seer	-	J	10	Ŏ	0	13	0	0			0	10
lilet or underout per sec	•	1	U	U	1	8	U	10	8	U	•	7.0	U	Loin	***	ō	6		l	***		0		0		_
amp per seer .		0		0	0		0 (0	6	٥	0	8	0	Shoulder		Ō		ŏ	1	***		Ö	K	0	00	•
ib "		Ŏ	5	0	Ŏ		ŏ	Ŏ	4	Ŏ	Ŏ		Ŏ					-	l	_		. •	•	"	•	•
ound bare	-	0	5	0	0		6 0	0	4	0	0	5	0	LAMB.					1			l				
-1-1-1		۵	٥	•	_	11	0		5				0	Fore-quarter per seer	•••				ł			1				
Ether b	.	U	0	U			Ŏ	•	9	•	۳	•	•	Hind-quarter	***				l							
					1 -		-	1						8addle	***	4	14					l				
	-	0	11	0	0	11	0							Leg per lb Other portion per lb.	***		ij		l			ĺ				
e. Molted ·	-	Ö	8	0	0		0							Citaer portion per 10,	-				I							
SALT PROVISIONS.					!											•		 nt (عمال	m.			nd		1	led
ricket, per seer		0	10	0	•	19	0	0	7		0	8	4	MUTTON.	I		_					O		۵,		
IND "		ŏ	iš	ŏ			Ŏ	ŏ	8	ŏ		10														
	- [_		-		_						_	Uhope per seer		1	0	0	10	4	0	0	14	0	0	12
رز جيهام		0	6		0		0	0		0	0		0	Breast ,, Curry Mutton per seer					0	13	Ŏ	Ŏ	10	0		
salae eecp	"	()	8	U	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	Leg		٥	12	۵	ĭ	T2	0		10 13			
	-				į									Saddle per lb.		•		•		12		0	10	2	0	10
SDNDRIES OF BEEF.														Shoulder per seer	•••	_			0	12	Ŏ	ŏ	10	ŏ	•	•
•		_	_	0		_				ļ				Kidneys, each Heart		0	1	Ŏ	8		6		_			
rain each eefsweet-bread per dos		0	2	U	U	3	0			:				Hears ,	***	Ö	3	~	8		0	}				
eart, each		٥	8	0	0	11	0			1				Brain		•	•	•	ŏ		Ö	ĺ				
9615, 4802		•		-	ľ					- 1				Tongue ,,		0		0	Ŏ	3	Ŏ					
ztails, each .			3		0		0			-				Trotters		0	0	6	0	0	Ď					
inbones, each		0	6				Ö			. 1	_	_	_	Head (without tonger brain) each		_				_	_					
rits, each		0	8				0	0	4	U	0	6	0	Head (entire) each	•••	0	ı	0	V	1	5			- 1		
		1	8	ŏ	2	14	0							Mutton Dripping per	 Seer	ŏ	7	0	"	•	U			- 1		
lver per it.		õ	ž	6	ō	5	Ŏ							Goat and Kid meat	-30.	•	•	•	0	13	0			- 1		
iver per IL.	11	Ŏ		ō	Ō	2	Ö	1		- 1				-	i				Ī		•	l		- 1		



AMRUTANJAN

JIANJAN -AND-LD EVERYWHERE ALL OTHER PAINS

SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

PORK.	From		To	DRY FISH.		_	_
in the building on the south-east	١ ـ	.	D- 4 D			From	To
of the Market.	Rs. A.		Re. A. P.	1	- 1	1	
Fresh Breektasi maniages per don.	0 8	0	0 12 0	l	- 1	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. I
Chops per seer	0 10	0	0 13 0	Hilsa Fish per seer		0 14 0	1 0
Bait Firk per seer	0 13	0	1 0 0	Shrimps with shell per seer	_	0 10 0	0 12
Bacon per ib	0 12	0	1 6 0	Do. (without shell) per seer		1 0 0	0 40
Cooked Fora Sindaloo per lb	0 10	ō١	-	Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	-	1 4 6 1	
Mallana Man	0 10	ŏ l	0 12 0		***	0 10 0	ļ 18 (
Managed Managed 15	. 8	ň	3 0 0	Pomfrets per seer		1	10
COOKes clam per in,	112	~	. ,	Phother yes see!		1 0 0	1 6
Pig Trotters per desec	10	2	0 12 0	Bhetkee "		0 12 0	10
Pig's Laur per seer		2	0 12 0		1	1 8 0	8 0 :
Cocktail Sausages per lb	6 13	0		China Grass White per packet		0 8 0	
Luncheon " "	0 10	0		Do. per large packet	_	1 4 0	
Rousted Pork ,	0 10	0		Bali chau per seer	_	180	2 0
Bausages Rolls per do sen	0 12	0		Papadums per 100		0 6 0	
Patties per dozen	1 2	0		Smoked or Salted Bhatkes per a		1 0 0	1 4

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Telephone :-- Calcutta 5600; Telephone :-- REWARD C

FOR HEADACHE



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-contd.

ARTIOLES.		¥1	rom		T	D	articles.	7 1	rom	'	To	articles.	P 1	rom	7	To
POULTRY	y energy + as-graphWy	Re.	A. 1	P. F		P.	VEGETABLES-(Contd.)	Rs.	4. P.	Rs.	A, P.	FRUITS.	Re.	A.P.	Re,	 A.
leken (Spring) esci	***	0	8 0			0	Cauliflower Benares each					Apples Ring per lb Do. (Cooking)	2	0 0		
deken (broth)	•••	3	5 6			0	Do. Monghyr Do. Lahore					Do. S. Africa	•		l	
pons	***	ŏ				Ö	Do. Country	l		l		Do. Kulu 8 to 10	1			
lo. (rossting) ,	-	1				0	Do. Darjoeling	0	4 0	0	60	Do. Nanitel 8-12 Do. White Pearman	1		l	
lo. (Special) "	•••	1	4 0			0	Do. Ranchi	l				Do. American 6 to 8	1	0 0	l	
wi (ourry) o. (outlet)	•••	0	9 0) 10		Colory each Darjeeling	1				Do. Cashmere 8 to 10	1	•	l	
e (ordinary rose	ting)	ľ					Cucumber per score	0	50	0	70	Do. King David Do. Jonathan	1		ł	
rach	***		10 0		0 13		Garlio per seer	١_		0	6 0	Do. Japan	1		1	
e. (special) each	•••	1	0 0	' '	1 4	0	Ginger Green Chilly per seer		6 O		40	Do. Australia 6-8		0 0	l	
1060 "	-	2	0 0		3 0	0	Turmarie	ŏ	50		6 6	Do. Delicious				
E0024 "	***	Ö	8 0		D 4	Ŏ	Indian Corn each		0 9		ĭŏ	Do. Rings per lb Do. per 2 lb. packet			ì	
illet	لمد	ľ		1			Knol khol Country each	0	10		۱. ا	Almond, English per lb	1	0 0	1	4
rkey Cook	***	8	0 0	١.	12 0		Ladies finger per score Leak each	ŏ			1 6	Do. Fresh Kabu	1	ÕÕ	*	•
Do. Hen "		4	ŏŏ		6 O		Do. Darjeeling each	•		v	- '	Do. Shelled per lb	1	4 0	1	8
		1		-	_		_					Do. English fried per			8	
EGG 8.							Lettuce per score Lobia per bundle (small)		B 0 D 6	0 1	0 0	Apricots per lb. Peshawar			6 1	
130001]					none bel addes (emen)	•	١	U		Apricotedry per lb	1	80		
icks per score			7 0		0 8		Onions, Madras per seer	0	16			Amra per soure Alobokhara per seer	١,	L 3 0	1	
wis, fresh, per scor	•••	0	10 0)	0 11	. 0	Do. Patna red "	0	3 0			Bael Fruit each		10	ō	
GAME.							Do. white Do. Country red	U	١٥٥		1	Bedana Kabul per seer	-	- •	•	-
J		1		1			Paranip each		- 1		- 1	Brasil nuts per lb.	l		ł	
	***	0				0						Black Berry per score Chestnut per lb		06	0	1
sknon tow!	•••	2 1	8 6		2 8	0	Peas Modhupur "	0	80	0 1	0 0	Cocoanui each	0.	10		_
recork		i a	8		10 (Do. Darjeeling	0	60	0	80	Do. dry per seer	0 1	lõ ŏ	0	3
		١	•	1		, ,	Do. Hazaribagh		١,		٠٠,	Country Apples	1			
nahen "	***	14				0	Do. Ranchi per seer		1		- 1	son Ib	0	80	١	
overs per dosen	•••	3			4 (Do. Kagbangla Do. Country					Do. English per lh		3 6	0 1	U
	•••		0	- 1	3		Potatoes (Nainital) per			l		Dates Arab per seer	•	•	0	4
appets per dose.		ı		1			seer	į		l		Do. Muscatper packet Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		40	0	
alyes (large)		1		- 1			Do. Kidney hill per	l		1		Jig Kabul per lb.	1	4 0	0	6
_1 (20 1108)	•••						Do. New per seer -	0	26			Do. Smyarna in 1 lb.	l		1	
NA THAK 6800	•••			- }			Do. (Old) Nainital	l				Goosebery per seer	ł			
ad Grouse each	-	1		- 1			Do. (Hill) (Old) " Do. Madras "	l				Grance / Charles 1 11	į		ł	
BIRDS.				-			Do. Rangoon	1		١.		Do. Nasik 1 lb.	0	8.0	0 1	
				- 1			Do. Shillong			1		Do. Kabul per box	-		•	_
Do. (Hen)	•••	· 8	8	0	10	0	Robob each			١.		Do. Australia per lh	١.			_
Igeons (Fancy)	••		0	0	5	0 0	Pulbul per seer Radish English per bundle	0	2 0	0	30	Do. Spain per la	*	40	1.	8
_		-		١,	•	•	(large)	l		ı		Do. S. African per lh.	1		1	
VEGETABLE	5.	1					Do. Country per score		50		70	Grape Fruit each			1	
rtschoke Derjeelin	E 080	b	3		•		Spinach per lot of 30		3 6 5 0		8 6	Guava (Allahabad) per	1		ĺ	
The Greated b	NT 200	21		١,	•	• •	Squash per seer	"	•	١٠	•	20070				
rtipeach per seer				1			Bweet Potatoes red per sr.	0	16		20	Do. (Country) per score	1	0 0	1	8
pangje 001 1001 hezheam	4 P	٠ [.	3	_	Q 4		Do. Pumpkins, each	0	4 0	0	13 0	Jack Fruit each Hasel nuts per lb.	0	80	1	•
Do. Gountry per	bandi		3	•	U 1	· U	Tomato Dariceling per ar.	0	8 0	۱.	13.0	Kajoo muts per seer	11	4.0	1	•
DONN'TY DOT S	er "	1					Do. Ranchi per seer					Khubanee	1		-	_
Do. French (Dar)	2 8041 2011 26	"		.	_		Do. Country	0	60		80	Do. (large) ,	1	8 0	l	
		. 0	4	١٣	• :	U	Do. Chukerdhurpur "	1		0	18 0	Kenny China per seen	5	0 0		•
De. Butter per soo	es			I			Do. Sikkim Turnip Darjeeling per	1				Lime patty per seese		2 4		
	P	. 0	8.	0	0 1	6	pundle	0	3 0		3 0	Lemon (English) nes des	lĭ	00	13	4
shbago sach Do Musuidabad	•••	1		- 1			Do. per seer	∤•.	8 0	0	9 0	Lisbon per 180 (Monafer	ļī	ÕŎ.	i	i
Do Country	•••	- 1		l			Vegetable marrow Country			1	•	Do. (Country)	1		1	Ċ
The Thursday	•••	. 0	5	0	0.1	8 0	A stage to the stage of the sta		2.0		8.0	Looket per 1 seer	0 1	10.0	0 1	19
bradie	Per	1 -		. 1			Do, Darjeeling each	1	i je	-	•	Rooksy nate Region bet	1_		1	
De. Serson		1 🏟	5	- 1	0 .	0 1 2	White Pumpkine cock	1	10		4 6	Manhar Litchess now 100	•	3.5	•	•
			•	- (- 1	•	Marie Lamberto anas	1 .				Monkey Lichess per 100	1 :		Ł.	

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market contd.

•	ARTICLES			F	ros			To)	articles.	Ι.) rom		1		ABTICLES.	T	L 9		_
		42.9	-								-	-		•	•	##11/W#################################	-	-	7	•
	TTR—(Control	d.)		0	4	0	Re 0	. <u>A</u> .		(1000)	Re	. A. F	R	 D. A	_ . Р.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Re.	A. P.	Re. A	 -
Mask	melon per se	er .		0	28		0	3		Plentain Champs bunch	0	3 0	, -	_	0	Ralsina Kabul Sunkissed				
Mask	melon ,, (L	nes qo		4	0		6	10		Do. Martaban Do. Singapore per dos.	0	3 0		_	0	Do. Dessert in 1 lb.	0	80	0 14	1
Do.	Pyta (Bomba)	7)	•••	8		ō	3	ŏ		Do. Amritasagar ,	5	8 0		1						
Do.	Sepia 16			_				-	_	Do. Kabul	0	10			ŏ	Do. Table in 1 lb.	1			
Do.	Langra 8	—12 .		1	0	0				Papaya Ranchi each	0	4 0		12		packet		10 a	0 12	
Da	Bukul		••			- 1				Do. Country	0	1 6				Do. Muscatal loose per	Ī	0	- 4-	•
	Fasii Kissen Bho					-				Plums per lb. (Kabul)	!					Do. do 15	0	80	0 10	1
Do.	Kanchan	•				İ				Do. S. African per lb To. Country per score	i		1				1			
Do.	Golankhash	8-1	3	-	0					P , u egranate Bhowana-	!					Rose Reserve	10	5 0	0 10	
Do.	Himsagore	12—16.		1	Ō		_	_		gore per seer	i		i			Uofata 16—25	, -	0 0	A 10	, 4
Do.	Green per s	core .		Ų	5		0 5	7		" Kandabar	1		!			Sunkist (Orange) per dos	•	• •		
Ďo,	Country pa	r 100 .	" 1	t	0		Ð	U	٧	Pumalo each (country)	10	3 0	; 0	4	0	Star Apple per score	0	10	0 3	•
20	Bombay 12 Madras 10-	% 0 .		i	ŭ				-	Pumalo balbar each	1					8. Africa Orange per doz.	1			
Do.	Lilam 4-6				Ö		8	0	0	Prunes Fresh per lb	l					Jafa per dos. (Orange) Do. Small per score	!			
<i>V</i> 0.	osteen per do				•	- 1		•	Ť	Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.) Do. Liby do	į					Do. Small per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	!			
Malha	PPW DAT 50019				_	_				Do. Delmonte do					ı	8 to 18	٠,			
Nagov	www.	 8 .		1	0	0;				Calasia do	ļ				I	Do. Country per score.	•	•		
?oons						Ì			1	Peara Cashmere	İ		i		- 1	Burdah Quetta per seer	0	6.0	0 8	
lomb	7		-			į				Do. (Cooking) -					ı	Tamarind per seer	0	16	0 3	ğ
()rang	ee Sikkur	٥		1	U	0				Do. Kulu per lo. English	1		1		1	Water melon Country each	! _			-
Do.	Nagpur 6 Bombay	-		•	•	٠.				Do. California per lb	!		į		1	Do. Goalund	. 0	8 0) 1
ρο.	Darjeeling	-				į				Do. American per lb	1		1		1	Do. Farukhabad	1	00	1 8	0
Do	Multa per d	OZ	•• ,	_	_	_	_			Do. Peshwar 8-13 Do. Australian per lb	1				- 1	Water Meton Bhagalpur	1			
Feets	A h ner see	T .	•	3	8		3	0		Do. California Dry per lb.	1	8 0			1	Water fruit per seer	1			
Do.	(Unshelled)	per se	er,	2 3	0		2	8	Ŏ	Do. S. African per lb.	1		1		ł	Walnut per ib.		70	0 8	
Do.	Fried	•	" , ,		8		3	0	v	Do. Cashmere -	!		1			Do. do. (Shelled)	0	10 0	_	-
Do.	Kabul	••	•	~	O	٠,				Peaches America dry p. lb	1	00	1	4	0		,	1	l	
νο.	Kandaha: Multan	.,	•			ļ				Do. S. African per lb		0 0	1		- 1	Billian .	:			
Do.	Fried	-	•	3	Q	0	4	0		Do. Peshwar 8-12	•	UU	1		ł	BUTTER, Etc.				
J-8 11 11	t ner see!			1	4		1	8		Do. English Dry per lb.	1		1			Aligarh Butter per lb	1	20		
Inea	pie Countr	7		0		6	Ó	2		Quince (Quetta) Raisins per 1 lb. packet	0	8 0		10		Bombay		11 ŏ	0 11	
Do	. Assum	••	;	0	3	U	0	4	0	Do. do. (California)		18 Ö		0		Dinapur	0	11 0	ŏ ii	
Do	T. 4		j.	0	8	ا م	Λ	10	ا م	Do. (Red) per seel		6 0		8	0	Butter for cake		14 0		Ö
Do.				0 0 1			•	8	- 1	Do. Kabul		10 U		18	0	Cow's Ghae per seer	١ _		1 12	
Do				- 1		-	-	-	٠	Do. Sultana per seer	0	12 0	0	14	0	Ghee per seer	1	80	1 13	0
Do	Kalimbon	-	- :			- 1			- 1				<u></u>				!			_

N. B.-Prices very according to supplies

VALUE

FOR

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
2 5 25 RR A 87 34 Chantaer- 82 chanteer-	Rs. A. P. 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0 ,, 0 8 0 daily 0 4 0 ,, 0 1 6 ,, 0 5 0 ,, 0 5 0 ,,	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chandney, 11 85-86 Chandney 29 & 30 13 16—20	Ra. a. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 10 0 per day 0 8 0 " 4 0 0 " 1 11 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA: BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From .	Te
	Re. △. P	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	COAL AND OOKE.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A
WILK AND OREAM			Californian flour No. 1			Soft Coke per md.	0 8 0	,
ure cow's milk fresh per	0 40		per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3	CONFECTIONERY.		V 10
resb cream per lb	1 - 1 :		of 5 lbs	0 8 0				
			Californian flour No. 2	0 3 6	n 30	Cakes, Assorted per lb Plum Cakes	0 12 0	1 0
fish.		l	Country flour per seer		0 2 6	X'mas Cake (Almond		1 0
hetkes (Jhill) per seer	1 00	1 40	Atta Sujee	0 26	0 3 0	loed) per lb. Plum Puddings (English)	1 80	3 11
Do. (out pleass)	1 4 0	1 80	RICE.	:	- 1	per lb. Assorted Tea Cakes per	1 12 0	2 8
Do. (out pleces) per seer	2 8 0	8 0 0				(D.	1 40	1 8
utle per seer	0 9 0		Desti coarse per md Do, per seer			Stab Chocolases per	0 1 6	
Do. (Out pleass)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Patua 1st quality per md. Do. per seer	5 8 0 0 2 3	6 0 0	Milk Chocolates slab	1 1 8	1 0
obi per seer		0 12 0	Do. coarse per md	0 2 3	0 2 6			
	0 80	1 0 0	Do. pet seer Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 0 0	8 00	CONFECTIONERY.		
al an lat of A	0 20	0 6 0	Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 6	-(Contd.)		
ango fish with roe 8-12 Do. without roe 16-20	1 00		Chinisakkar per md Do. per seer	7 0 0	8 0 0	Assorted Checolates per	1 '8 0	2 (
	0 80	0 18 0	Kabul rice per seer Kashmere rice per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	Short Bread per ib.	1 40	4
ullet per seer angash (Butter fish) per		0 18 0	Golab Soru Rice	0 36	0 4 0	English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	3 (
seer (Cut pieces)	0 10 0		BUGAR.			Uaramala Assess	1 80	3
omfret per seer	1 (0	1 8 0			- 1	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 60	4 (
rawas per seer (Small) Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Cawapore Sugar per seer Orysta:	0 4 3	0 4 6	PEAK FREAMS BISCUITS.		
obster	0 10 0	0 18 0	DAL Etc.,			Glazo	1 18 0	
e fish	0 12 0	1 4 0 1 8 0	Arahar per seer			Assorted One	2 00	2 4
ther fish			Chana .,	0 8 6	0 3 0 0 2 6	Golden Puffs Barley Sugar (English)	3 3 0	
PEAD, OHEESE AND			Khari Masoor	0 3 6	0 3 0		1 00	
BREAD, OHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Mung sons	0 4 0	0 5 0	Barley Sugar (indtan) per lb.	0 40	
Bread (White or Brown)	0 5 0		0	0 1 6	0 \$ 0	Assorted Pattles per dos. Jacob's Oream Crackers	0 18 0	1 8
2 lbs. each Do. (flour) 1 lb. each	0 2 0	0 3 0	1 lb. tin per ib			per tin	2 4 0	3 6
Do. do. \$16	0 1 6	0 13	1 1 1D. 11 11	3 13 0				
Do. do. 5 0s. ,,	"		Cocoanut Off per seer	0 5 0		HUNTLEY PALMER.		
arrant Loaf 1 lb. each	0 40		Mustard Oll	0 6 6	0 70	Marie 3 lb, tin Nice 2 lb, tin	2 80	
lik Roll	0 13		Kerosene oil.			10. 115	2 10 0 2 10 0	'
igner Boll beese Bandel each		0 20	Chester per case Snowfiake ,,				- 10 0	ŀ
		1 0 0	Monkey Brand per tin			BRITANNIA.		
Do. Edam		1 00	4-I. G. tin		3 80	i lb. Tin.	ib. tin.	
Do. Overland Do. Bandel per lb	1	}	Do. 4-I. G. Bulk "Rising Sun"—"Ohukker"		3 20	0 14 0	1 8 0	
Do. Cheddarn	1		per 4.I. G. tin		3 14 0	Gen leed 0 12	1 0 6	
reserved, mixed, per lb.	9 5 0		Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk Elephan: Brand Tim		3 8 0 3 14 0	Ginger Nu: 1 5 0	3 10	5
n unmixed,		0 50	Do. , Bulk		3 8 0	Marie 1 2 0	1 3 0	8
nava chesse per lb	0 5 0		Owl Tin			Milk 1 1 0 Mixed (House-	1 80	74
rati choose per lb.	1 80	1	White Rose per tin	4 14 0		hold) 1 1 4	1 18 0	=
	1		water Dily "	- 4= U		Nice 1 5 0	2 10	4

Prices in the Siz Street Rogg Market could

ARTIOLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To.
CONFECTIONERY Pontd.	Ra, A. P.	Rs. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Ra. A. P.	,	Contd	Re. A.P.	Reas
BRITANNIA BISCUITS	•		Spencers' "Deretto" Do. "Planters" per	2 0 0		Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin Cowlec Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 8 0	
1 lb, tla. 8s. ä. ?. vimki 0 13 0	sin.		State Express 555 Ciga- rottes per tin	1 10 0	1 11 6	Tart Fruits, Bott.	0 8 0 1 23 0 0 18 0	
Patit Bourre 1 1 0	1 8 6	2	Passing Show Olgarettes per tin Black & White tin of 50	0 12 0		White Sugar, 5 score per bag	1 80	, ¹ ,
Water 0 15 B	1 19	% pet	Craven A tin of 50			per tin C. & B. Assorted Jams Der tin	0 6 0	• • •
Oream Oracker, 18 lb tin	2 12 0	5 5 0	OILMAN'S STORES. LIPTON'S TEA—			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12	1 70	0 18 0
lew & Gate Rusks	1 80	,	Yellow Label tin 1 lb Red do. do. Special Darjeeling 1 lb	1 70		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. King George Chocolate,	1 12 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling 1 lb IMPERIAL TEA—	1 14 0	1	C. & B. Vinegar per bot-	1 80	
Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tip	0 4 0	0 12 0	Green Label 1 lb. pkt. Red do. do	1 4 0	1.	Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb. Redgate or Nickson Ba-	3 80	
Oowlee Malted Milk Pow- der 1 lb. tin per tin	1 6 0		Red do. do Orange do. do Pyramid do. do	0 13 0	1	Morton's Scotch Oatmeal	3 8 0	
	1 80	1 60	TOSH'S TEA— Special Darjeeling Red]	Morton's 'Eagle' Brand	0 14 0	
Do dorlick's Malted Milk-	5 13 0	11 0 0	Label 1 lb. pkt. Yellow Label Orange Pe- koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 40		MINDRES	7.0	
Powder No. 1 per bot.		11 0 0	Do. 3nd quality Blue Label 1 lb. pkt Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 00	- 10	Jhamola Leather Janes 1	2 8 0	0
dorton's Pepperments	1 00		Red Ensign Coffee	. 60		Mosquito Destroyers, boz		4 0 0 1 13 0
OIGARS & OIGARETTES	i		Quaker Oats 20 os. (Robinson's Barley 1 (Macaroni 1 lb (14 0	1 8	Hierman's Embrosette	1 12 0	
Deresske per tin of 50 Selesor per pkt	1		Delmonte Fruits 2 ., 1 Chutneys 1 0	20	1 80 2	Amrutanjan Pain Balm Oriental Balm	1 12 0 0	14 0
Capstan Navyout pertin	1 60	1 20	Pickles I , 0 Mustard Colman per tin Do. lbs. 1	60	18 0	loan's Liniment	0 13 6 1 11 0	- • •
Gold Flake per tin of 50	!	1 4 0	Mustard Salad Oils Pt. Bott 0 Pepper (Black and White)		1 20 I B	PAINTS.		
Devender per tin of 50	- 1	1	Salmon 1 lb. ttp 0	90 1	80	Do. (India) per doz.	5 0 0	
Blasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	1	Sausages, English (12 0 3	00		80	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 s.m. and 8-30 s.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Re	nt.	Business,	Block and Stall Nos.	Hent.	Business,
A. 1-2 A. 8,6-12 C. 19A & 19B E 2-5 & 8 G. 8 O. 24	Rs. 0 0 0 0 0 0	A. P. 6 0 7 0 8 0 6 0 7 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	C. 1st floor Betel 3 Ment 8 Do. 5 Milk 2	Rs. A. P. 37 0 0 (per month) 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Do. Milk
e de l'este de la companya de la com	S. Bellin Jacob	ne din ku	Make an in the second and the second	and the contract of the contra		

Prices in the College Street Market for the contract week.

4.8.5	<u> </u>		ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	1
MUTTON.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	D- A B		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Master 1st class per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Mango of Ray	0 8 0	0 10 0	1 2102.	Rs. A. P.	Re.
Will the same	l		Do. Kanchan			Dinaspori Ehatari Bhog	7 0 0	
E14	U 12 0	U 14 0	Do. Madras Do. Langra			Deshi (Nagra) permd. Do. (Medium)	5 13 0	
Foultry Chicken each			Do. Bombay per 100	5 0 0		Patnal (Atam)	5 8 0	6
Fowl (ordinary for ross.	İ		Do. Fagli	3 00	6 0 0		000	7
TIRE)	1		Do. Kissen Bhogh Do. Nilambari	1		Magra (Old) No. 2 per md. Jhingasal per 1		
Duck (curry and reasting)	1		Musk melon pergeer			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		4.7
2008	1		Kharbusa per seer	į.		_ Der mannd	6 8 9	7 1
Packs per score	0 76	0 86				Do. No. 2 per md.	6 0 0	6 1
	C 80	0 10 u	Do. Darieeling		- 1	••• }	6. 6 0	6
VEGETABLES.			Do. Nagpur 10 to 16	1 00		Balam (Old) per md	8 00	_
rinjala per seer	0 16	!	Do. Bombay Pesta Bagdad per seer	1	- 1	Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)		9 (
Wellman each	0 16	0 16	Do. Multan	2 8 0	- 1	Saims (polished) No. 1 and	6 80	6 11
Carlie per seer	0 30	0 40	Do Wabul Pears	3 4 0	ı	maund	5 80	5 1 3
Ginger ,, Pati Lemon per score	0 4 0	0 50	Pineappie Singapore each	1	i	Kaima (polished) No. 2 per maund		Y 13
Ladies finger per seer	0 20	0 7 6	Do. Darieeling	-	1	Kamini ner	_	
Kagji Lemon per score	0 20	0 3 0	Do. Country each	0 60 0	4 .		7 80	8 0
Onions Patna red per seer Do. Bombay	0 2 0	- 1	Peaches	0 00 0	12 0	Dhaki Chata	1 00 1	6 0 5 12
Do. Country	0 16	- 1	Plantain Champa per		4	i		- 12
Potatoes Mainital per seer	0 2 0	0 28	0. 4	0 10 0	2 6	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Deshi (New) Do. Madraei		- 1	SCOTA	40 0	10 0 0	Drystal Gue	1	
Do. Rangoon	- 1	- 1	Muscat per seer Pomegranate per seer 0			Prystal Sugar per seer	!	
Do. Gauhati	1	1.	Do. Multan per seer	10 0 0	12 0 10	Occarna Cu. "		
atal Murshidabad per	1	1	Do. Kandahar		la	dustard Oil 0	50	
1007		26	Do. Dholka Raisin (Red) per seer 0			'10DT	~ • • •	8 (
The state of the s		امو	Do. Sultuna	1 -	10 0 1	tta B per md (may		
100 HILLY		404	Almond shelled	00 1	80 4	ujee	00 6	8
auliflower each		40	Do. without shall 1		00 T	Il Oll bet menne	40	
Ann Wellen hat seat ""	0 80 0	100	Do. do. large 2 Surdab Quaman per	0 0	10	handausi Assa non	23	4 0
Do. Dasht		1_	seer o	10 0	T		12 0 5	13 ŏ
0626	0 80		Vater melon Goalando Do. Deshi	200	80	DAL	10 0	
quash	40 0		Do. Farukabad 0		1	1	- 1	
reen Mangoes per score	20 0		Do. Quetta			ug Dal (Bhaja)	36 0	
emin de	j	8	Do. Bhagalpur arbati Lemon 10 to 20 1	00	A	har	2 41	4 0.
PRUITS. pple Australia 6—13	00		Valout per see	13 0		hiai 0"		3 0
Do. Cashmere	- 1	N	Do. Shelled 0	40	I M	DROOF (anti-) ()	23 0	3 6
Do. American Do. Kulu	- 1	"		20		Do. (khari)		• •
Do. Japan		100	BUTTER, ETC.] == 0	0		\$ 6
Do. Quetta		D	aminaline d	0 0)o.	23 0	1 9 1 6
		18 0 Bo	ombay 1	00	Bit	ali U	19 0	2 0
tavia per pair			ligarh		1	0	23 0	5 6
el fruit each			napur 1	0 0	i	ELLA.		
dana coanut each	00 1	4 0 Pa	bna	٠ - ا	o Fac	nity Mizsure	1	
Do. dry per seer	06 0	10 Da	ronanga 1	00 1		den Urana - Ul	0 0 12	۱.
	10 0 1	40 Gh		0 0 1 3	O.I Q	sailty per ib.		
. Bagdad 0	5 0 3 0		" - Caut	0 1 13	U 210	Wery Orange Perce 1 8	0 2 4	v
Bes Winnwatti bet 1965i	50	Do		0 0 5	0 Oras	age Perce " 1 4		
o, Yasik	0.1		FISH.		Pek	pe per 1b 0 12	0 1 .	٥
o, Ohaman		Bag	da , per seer 0 10	0 112		eeling Autumn 0 8	0 0 10	U
o. Australia per seer	1	1 1	Do. (cut please)	30 0	0 Per	oe Dust " 1 s		u
	60	Bhe	TREE IN SEC.			0.10	0 0 12	ō
Singapore	00	Prav	WBs	0 0 8	COK	E & KEROSENE OIL	1	
bani ,	00 1	0 Rob		0 0 10	0 I		•	
le Country per 100	1	Rob	I (out places) per seer 0 19	0 0 13)	eg Sun per tip (4 I. G.) Bulk (4 I. G.)	1	
Monafferpur per 100	- 1	Chai	Mittel O 4		0	& Swan per tin	3 24	0 0
k Relains per seer o	0 0 12	0 Orab	Der pair		1	Rulk		•
e per 1b. ye Country 0 1	0 0 4	Kol	DOT SOOT 0 10	0 1 0	Elepi	toy Brand per tin	1	
P fruit per seer	•		oor per seer (amail) 0 18	0 0 12 0		Bulk	3 14) }
Beers per 1b.	1	Do.	(large) 1 0	0 1 4 0	Spow	flake per tin	1 '	•

M. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Landowns Market for the current week.

ASTICLES.	i e	Fr	***		T	•	ARTICLES.	7	70m		To	ARTICLES.	From	_	To
2308.	R	a. /	A. P	R	B. A	. P.	Broad 1 lb!	v	4. P.	1	3 0 1 6	MBAT.	Ro. A. j	Re	.4.1
islam per md. isaktoolsi (Manja)	1	Ř I	8 0 8 0	! 7		0	Do. 2 1b.	0			10	Mutton Goat			18 v 18 ú
Do (Atap)		7	0 0	7			BUTTER. Aligarh Saited per lb.	0	14 0	1	0 0	EGGS.			
	1		4 0 8 0			0	Bombay per ib. Salted Pabas per seer Poison's 1 lb. tin	1	40	,	00	Egg (Fowl) per score	• • •	0	10 U
edithani eshi Bolled (Kora) edhkalma		5	4 0	6	Ì	ŏ	Milk	0	5 0	-	40	CONFECTIONERY.			• •
egra (Kera)		8 (2 0	6			Wilk Maid	0	3 9 1I 0	0	4 0	Lipton's Tea-	ĺ		
angoen (Bolles) Do. (Atap)	!		0 0	i					7 0		8.0	Yellow per tin Cocca Hernby Coffee Polson's ib	_ 1		70
supeal		5 '	0 0		•	U	Coccanut Do			U	60	Condensed Milk		•	
UAL.	١,	n ,	4 0	!			Mangoes 30 to 40					BISCUITS.			
Do. (Sons) Do. (Erishna)) ;	4 0 B 0	Ü	1	6	Alubokra per seer Oranges 35 to 60	1	8 0 0 0		ı	Thin Arrowroot 3 lb. stu H. & P. Do	-	1	7 6
reber Del	1	0	2 0		2	6	Bedana per seer Pesta Dates Arab	2	4 0	8	13 0 8 0 5 0	Household per tin Jacob's Cream Cracker	İ	•	6 u
leseri Dal (Splis)	19)	3 6 2 0	10		9	Granes per see!		0 0	•	13 0	OIGARETTES, ETC.	1		
Do. (Khari) (attor Da)			3 0	0		6	VEGETABLES.		_			State Express Ciga- reties, 555	1 10 0		
GHEE.	•			İ					16		201	Passing Show Cigarettes Robinson's Barley 4 lb.	0 76	0 1	11 6
remopi	1		D 0		_		New Potatoes Potatoes (New) Brinjal Cabbages each	U	20	0	3.6	Page Review /C B	0 13 6		
)arbbangs	1	۱ ۱ ₄	. 0	1 1	10	0	Ginger	,	0 3	ă,	60	Quaker's Oats Passal's Logenges			40
Churja	j	1	0	-			Pedice ander ber seet	•	1 0 1 0	ă	3 0	(glass) each	33.0		70
okhi Debia Debee" per seer	1	1 4	1 0	1	10	0		D	30	U	- 1	Jelly Cobra Boot Pelish (Tin) Quickwhite(White)	1	•	7 U
SUGAR & FLOUR.			. 0		.	6	Pone	Ď 1	8 0	0	10 0 13 0	KEROSENE OIL.			
egar (White) per seer Do. (Brown)				10	- Ā	ă	Do (Ont please)	Ď	U O	Ð	13 0 13 0	Mephant Brand tin	_	_	
Do. (Bata) lour per sagr	0) 1	6	00	1	8	Bagda Bhetki Crab (each) Hilea Kol per seer	0	09	0	18 0	Do. per bottle Do. , bulk		U	3 6,
e. B	0	1	6	0	3	•	Hiles Kol per seer —	D N	8 0 8 0	0	10 0 13 0	Rising Sun Do. per bottle	-		

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Stalls No.	Rent,	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business,
Veg. 1 to 6) ,, 9 to 15)	Rs. As. P. 0 8 0 each	Vegetables,	1	e	·

Priory in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the success week.

		Prices po	r meand.	Rotall prio	oo 907 2007	l .	Prices po	e mauad,	Rospil pulo	la per i
ARTICLES.		From	To	From	70	ARTICLES.	From	Te	From	To
' RIOE.		Ra. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Ba. A.P.	Rs. A. P.	ž .	Re. A.P.	Re. A. P.	ita. A. P.	Re. A
lam (Coarse)	-	-	_	0 8 0		Potatoes (Hainital)	_	_	0 26	• 1
De. (Medium) aktoolsi (Magis)		•••	-	0 19	0 3.6	Do. New (Country) Do. (Gauhati)	-	•••	!	•
Do, (Kora)	***		-	0 10	0 1 3	Do. (Rangeon)		-	0 10	•
De, (Ates)	•••	444	-	. 30	0 3 6	Patal	-	-		• :
minj (De.) Inishakkar (De.)	***	***	-	0 3 6	0 8 0	Beledat		-	0 8 0	•
an Khas (Aten)	•••	=	-		0 80	Peaa	-		0 1 0	
Atheni	***		- ,	0 3 6	0 40	Canifficurar cont.		-	0 1 6	. 0
thi Balled	***		1 -		0 8 0	Cabbage each	-			
ihkelme gra (Medium)	***	-	=	-	0 3 0	Ginger	-		0 8 6	. 01
pai (Cerse)	•••	-	-	_	0 33	Onion	1		0 16	• :
agoon (Boiled)	•••	-			0 1 3		_	••-	0	•
le, (Atap)	***			0 1 6	0 2 3	MBAT.	!		.	
psal tari Bhog					0 2 6	-341.	1	į	.[
	•		,	' '		Mutton	_	•	0 8 0	0 10
DAL.										• 10
am (Patnal whole)			_		U 2 0	Goat & Khashi	_	••-	0 8 0	0 10
m (Dal)		•••	1	0 2 0	0 3 6	FISB.				• •
g Dal), (Sona)	•••		,	0 4 0	0 4 0		1			
g (Krishna)		•••		0 2 6	0 3 0	Rohi (Cut-pieces)			0 10 p	
har Dal		ppa .		0 8 6	0 3 0	Other		•••	0 8 0	0 1
lat Dal	***	•••		0 2 0	0 26	Hilsa		•••	0 8 0	0 1
seart Dal soor Dal (Spitt)		••• ,		0 20	0 30	Parsey			0 8 0	0 1
		**		0 2 6		Bagda		•••	0 60	0 1
stor Dal			-	0 2 6		Bhetki	-		0 6 0	0 1
H	!	-	-	0 10	0 1 3	Orab per pair			0 1 0	0 1
•			1			EGGS.				0 10
BUTTER & GHE	E.			1					-	
				1		Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)			0.00	
mbay per see*				1 80	1	Egg (Duck) per score	-	-	0 6 0	0 10
68 ···	•••			1 40		(Fresh)		_	0 7 0	0 10
AA (7 7 - A)				1 80	1 12 0		1		1	
(Buffalo)	•	 .	-	1 40	1 60	SUNDELES.				
		. –		1		•	,	!	•	
OIL.]:		Cobra Boot Polish large		1		
IIO I		-		0 8 0	U 10 0		-	- ;	}	
interd Oll			_	0 7 0	0 8 0	Hair Oream small	_	_	. 0 6 0	
neemat Oli		•••		0 5 6	0 6 0	36	1 1	_	1	
192524 U()	•••	•••] .~	0 2 3	Per bot.	Mosquito Destroyers	!	0 16	0 1 9	
UGAR & FLOU	R.				0. 10 02		_	0 1 6		
(White Java)		_	_	0 4 6		Amrutanjan Pain Balm	- 1	-	0 7 0	
gar (White Java) De. (Brown Java)		•=		0 80	0 5 0	Oriental Balm		0 4 0	0 13 6	
De. (15648)		***		0 4 0	0 5 0		"			
er (Country)	-	•••		0 3 0	0 3 3	·	i		1	
ta	-	- '			0 8 0	, 3				
e (Amear Cabe)	_	***	-		0 8 0	***			1	
E horare	-		-	i i	0 4 0		1		i	

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies

ENTALLY MARKET Chops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	4 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 12 0	Sweetment. Business to be approved by the authority. Sweetment. Dashakarma. Business to be approved by the authority. Shoe.	Do. 3 Do. 4 Do. 10 Do. 11 Do. 11A Fo. 12—16	0 4 0 0 15 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 1 2 0 0 12 0 1 0 0	Betel Mudi. Do. Do. Do. Do. Ready made shoe, clother.

(Continued on page 79)

Priors in the Gariefiat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1	770	100	1	7	ľo		ARTICLES.	1	TOES		To		ARTICLES.	1	Pro	•		To
risa.	R	a. <i>1</i>	L.E	P. F	₹ e .	۸.	P.	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Nainital) per	R	. A. P.	R	À	P.	Flour per sees	B			10	4
Pona per seer	ុំក		5 0		•	IO (16	0	3	•	Atta White No. 1	•	•	•	ě	3
Do. (Out pleces)			3 0			18		Pulbul per seer	, O	3 0	0	. 3	5	i Sujee	0	3		Ŏ	ši
Hions	0		3 0			10		Raddish (Country) per	į		_	_	_ :	Atta Brown	0	Ĩ	3	0	. 3 (
obster	0		3 O			10					9	1	6	'B' Atta	•		1	•	8 (
lagda	1 0	,				10 (10 (Squash per seer Sweet Potatoss		10	1			RICE. Patna per seer	_	_	_ !	_	
Shangaur	: 0		3 O			12			ŏ			4		Banktulshi (Manja)	, 0	3	3 1	V	3 (
Shor Fish	1 =		5 (1			10		New Potato	1 6	13		3				_	0	•	
Tiles			BÒ			10		200 1 000 00	1		1	•	•	per ma (Kora) per seer	0			•	• (
Coi & Magoor	Ō		BÖ		ĭ	Õ	_		1		į			Chinisakkar md.			ŏ	10	•
aresy ···	: 0		ŠÔ		Ō.	19	ŏ	FRUITS.	i		ì			Deshi (Bolled)	5		ŏ		8 0
Srab each	. 0) (9	Ò	õ	1	ŏ		i		:			Rangoon per seer	10	ì	ŏ		-
								Mangoes 10 to 16	; 1	0 0	1			Katari Bhog (Attap)		_	- !		
	1							Grapes						per md	l		ş	9	0 6
MEAT.							- 1	Alubokhora per seer	୍ତ	8 0	0	10	0		ł		:		
	١.						.	Amra (Belati) per score	i _				. 1	Sund rie s.	١.		į	_	
loat & Kid per seer -	. 0	10	ט נ			12 (Bedana per seer		80		10					0	0	7 (
futton	, V	1 10	, 0	' (נט	L2 (0 J	Bael each		0 6		Ţ		Sugar	0		0	0	
	ļ						I	Dates per seer		0 0				A	0			3	U
3000	i			:			1	Almond Lime per score	-	16	1 3	3		Gur per seer	V	*	O ,		
eggs.							- 1	Lime per score Orange 13 to 16	ĭ	υÖ	U	J	٠,	DAL.	1		i		
Duck's eggs per score				: (n	8 (۱ o	Plantain (Champa) per	. •	• •			- 1	Arabar per seer	0	3	6		
LOMI, B OEER "						9 (acore (Champa) per	0	19	0	3	a I		ŏ	•	6	0	3
Owie offer "	÷			- 1	-			Do. (Martaban)		•	•	-	٦l	Khari Masour	0	2		•	•
				1			1	per doz.	. 0	2 0		6	υl	Bhanga	1	-	- (0	2 0
VEGETABLES.				•			- 1	l'apaya each	0	10	0	4	Ďł	Khasaree	0		0		
	1		_		_		. 1	Sugarcane each	0	10			ł	Kalai	0		6 .		
Sean (French) per seer	0	4	0	(0	6		Pomegranate per seer	0	80	0	10	υĮ	Biuli	0		6		
Brinjal	0		0			2 (-	Mung (Hari) (Katelia)			0	_	_
Cabbage (Country) each	0				0	4		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					1	,, (Fried) per seer	U			-	5 (
auiflower each	U				0	4 (BU TTE R.	:				1	0-14	0	2			
Comato per seer	0				U	• '	٠,	Butter per seer				4	. !	38.1t	1	1	0		
Jucumber per score	۸	5					- 1	Madras "	i	00	. ;	2		COKE & COAL.	ĺ		i		
	ő						ı	Ghee Lakhee	' 1	4.0	1	•	۱ ۲	Boit Coke per Md	40	8	•	Q	9 0
Farms		ĭ					1	Do Rhadwa	1	14 0	!		1	Coal	Ŏ			•	- 0
Onion	ŏ	i			0	1 (5 I	Do. Sree	' i	13 ŏ			I	Fuel		ni		0	1 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling)	Ű	3	ŏ					Pure Cow Ghee per seer	٠ī	18 0	8	0	٥l	Kerosene Oil-Elephant			-	•	
Potato (Rangoon)	_	_	-				- 1	Mük	, -		Õ	Ä	h I	Brand per bottle	1			٥	2 1

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	ñs. As. P.		Poteto 8 4	Ra. As. P. 0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 2 & 8	0 8 0 ench	Onion, Garlie & Ginger	5 & 16 Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

Prominent Architects, Builders & Contractors

Residence Plans N. GUIN & CO. Office Plans
No. B. B. 5274 N. GUIN & CO. B. B. 2171

Architects, Builders and Contractors
117-8, Chitterenjen Asenue, Calentta

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week

Articles.	From	To	Articles.	From	To	Articles.	From.	To.
FISH.	Rs. A. 1	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A.;
Pens per seer Do. (sut pieces) dilong Sebeter Begda Shengaur Shangaur	0 8 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	0 12 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 10 0	Garlie Green Ohilly per seer Onion Peas (Darjeeling) Do. (Modhapur) Potatoes (Nainital) Do (Deshi)	0 4 0	0 5 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 1 6 0 1 6	, po. 0001	0 2 6	0 8 0 0 2 9
Other Fish History Paracy Orah	0 40	0 8 0 0 8 0 1 0 0	Pulbul ,, Ladies finger ,, Raddish per score ,, Squash' ,,	0 8 0 0 8 6	0 4 0 0 8 0 	Patna per seer Banktulsi (Manja) per md. Do. (Kora) per seer Deshi (Boiled) per md. Rangoon per seer Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	6 8 0 0 2 6 5 0 0 0 2 0	8 0 0 6 8 0
MEAT. Seef per seer Mutton , Gent & Kid	0 4 0 0 9 0 0 8 0	0 10 0	2.00.0.0.0.0			Do. (Atap) SUNDRIES.	7 00	7 8 0 8 8 0
POULTRY. Suck each Fewl	0 8 0 0 6 0 0 8 0	U 10 U	Alubokra Amra (Belati) per score Bedana per scer Bael each Dates per scer	0 46	2 0 0 0 0 9 0 5 0	Mustard oil per seer Sugar ,, Tea per lb Gur per seer Cocoanut oil ,,	0 20	0 8 0 0 4 6 1 8 0 0 3 8
Pigeon ,		0 80	Lime per score Plantain (Champa) per doz. Do. (Martaban) , Papaya each Pomegranates per scor	0 2 0 0 1 8 0 2 6 0 1 0 0 10 0	0 8 0 0 1 6 0 8 0 0 4 0 0 12 0	Arahar per seer Chaus ,, Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 8 0 2 0 0 2 8	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score Fowl's eggs ,, VEGETABLES.		0 10 0	Sugaroane each Oranges per soure	0 10 0	0 1 0 0 14 0	Biuli " Mug (Hari) Katcha , Do. (Sona) , Matter , Salt ,	0 2 8 0 8 0 0 4 0 0 2 8	0 2 6 0 2 6 0 4 6 0 2 6 0 1 9
Bean (French) per seer Brings (Darjeeling) each Gaulifour Darros (Country) per seer Do. (Darjeeling)	0 1 0 0 1 6 0 1 u 0 1 6	0 2 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	BUTTER Butter 'per seer Ghee Lakhee , Do. Bhadwa , Do. Sree , Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 18 0	1 8 0 2 0 0	Do. Pearl	0 66	0 7 6 0 12 0 0 14 0 0 12 0
Oneumber per soore Ginger per soor					0 40	Brand per bottle	0 26	•••

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A 3 Do. 13 & 14 Do. 16—18	0 8 0 0 14 0 1 5 0	Business to be approved by the authority.			

COLLEGE STREET MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalis are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

	4 24			•			
Blocks and Stall Nos.	Preseri	bed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Press	ribed rent.	Business
A. 148—144 ,, 147 to 154 ,, 155 ,, 160-1162 ,, 164-8166 ,, 158-160 ,, 167-168 ,, 258	n n n n n	0-8 per day 0-4	Fresh fruits " " " " " " Milk"	,, 99 ,, 100 ,, 107 ,, 106 ,, 110 ,, 112 ,, 114	Ra	0-15 per da, 1-9 " 2-15 " 1-8 " 1-6 " 2-18 ", 0-10 ",	Business to be approved by authority Godown Do. Shoes.
., 261 ,, 259 ,, §166-§169	,, (,, ()-10 ,,)-10 ,,)-18 ,,	" Dry fruits Mutton.	F. 8	19	1-13 each. 0-14	Do. Business to be approved by authority Shoon.
,, 47 ,, 68 ,, 64 ,, 69-1 ,, 69-2 ,, 72 ,, 44 & 45	,, 1 ,, 1 Ra. 1	0-8 ,, 1-4 ,, 1-8 ,, 0 per month	Mudikhana Godown Cloth & Tailoring.	, 88 , 81 , 82 , 34 , 85, 36	20 20 20 20 20 20 21 21 22 22	1-8	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
C. 20-21 "40 "9—10 "52 , 15	,, 8 ,, 8 ,, 4	Re-() Per month Re-() Re		Botol. 4, 3, 8 9 &t 11 B. N. O. 3, 4 & 6	,, ,,	0-8 ,	Betel.
E. 1 » 3 » 40 » 82 » 89 « 85 » 83 48 » 7	,, 1 ,, 1 ,, 1 ,, 1 ,, 1	2-4 per day -8	Business to be approved by authority.		,,	0-4 ,,	Eggs.
;, 87-6 ;, 44 ;, 86-8	,, 1)-11 ,, -18-6 ,, -1 ,,	Do,	Upper Circular Road. ,, 8-10 ,, 11 ,, 14		8-0 " 1-0 " 1-0 "	Business to be approved by authority. Do. Do.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.		Ret	11,	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.		Re	ent		Business.
		day	each			Pe	r da	y e	ach	
O. (old) 74-75	0			Dry fruit.	N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0			each	Betel & Beri
C. (new) 26	2	0	Ö	Shoes.	Do. 11, 13, 14	•		Ŏ		Poor of Deli
E1 45-47	1	12	0	Butter.	N. B. 7, 8, 9)			"	Business to
125-126	1	0	0	,,	,, 22-1 & 28	4	0	0	66.	be approved
128-124	1	0	•	"	I .	را				by authority.
49 & DU	I	0	-	"	" 26-1 " 29-1		12		99	_
7, 27-28	1 2	0	0	Shoe or Cloth	1) per 34		uun O		Do.
D. 47—48	Z	U	U	Shoe of Cloth	07	0.5	_			Do. Do.
					W. R. (new) 3	` 8	14		daily	Do.
Eggs 4, 6, 8,	0	8	0	Egga.	,, 10-11	8		0		Do.
28 & 24.			-	76	,, 1	269	8	0	per	
 27- 28	U	4	0 ,,	,,				n	onth	
, 88	0	J	0 "	••	H. 26, 28	4		v		\ i
80-81	0	6	0 ,,	29	,, 13, 14-16		12	0	•	Do.
,, 85-86	0	8	0 ,,	77"	,, 17, 18, 19	8 8	_	0	68,	
P. R. 5 & 31, 16	0	6 6	0 ,,	Potatoes.	,, 81 to 85,86	12		0	oa. J	Do.
,, 36, 87 & 8 P. R. 88	0	8	Δ ,	, ,,	Milk 1	1		0	, ,,	Milk
K. (New) 46	0	6	0 "	Fruits.	,, 8, 4, 8 & 9	2	8	ŏ	•	41.44
4960	. 4	14	ŏ	Do.	,, 11	1 2	8	Ŏ	,,,	99
,, 84	0	8	ŏ	Do.	, 12		8	0	,,	
,,					M. 14, 15 16				••	
Rooms with					87, 82, 38,	6 0	4	0	**	Country fruits
4 doors on					84, 17 & 18 25—26	7				
Hogg Street					,, 25—26 ,, 35, 86, 87	} 0	4	0		
to the east					,, 47—48	S "	*	U	"	1 'o
of Chandney.	10	0	0	Oilman's Stores	,, 49	0	10	0		Do.
G- 4 10 00	_				,, 3, 4	1	0	Ö	••	Plantain
Suet. 19—20	, O	4	0 eac	h	, 45 & 46.				"	
8, 8, 9, 12, 18, 17,		5	0 eac		Fish Stalls					
18, 22 & 24	5		V eac	n "	87 to 88,					1
20, 20					77 to 84, 110 to 136	0	4	6	77	Fish.
Mutton. 8 & 4	2	12	0 "	Mutton.	17 & 18	0	5 4	6	"	Do.
,, 25-26, 29	1	8	0 ,,	,,	N. 5, 28, 47,	` `	•	6	77	Do.
,, 8 & 12	0	8	0 "	Augus & Trotte	48, 68-66,	l .	_	_		
, 81 & 82	2	12	0 "	Mutton.	72,78,74 &	} 0	5	0	88.	E. Vegetables
C.V. F. S. 105	1	^	^	Dates.	67.	J				
306	1	0	0 7), ·	., 36, 46, & 54	0	6	0	.,	Do.
., 100	•	•	•	"	" 57—59 " 44—45	1	0	0	20	Do.
C. R. 6	0	6	0	Cocoanuts.	Poultry-	. 0	11	0	••	Do.
,, 21, 18, 14	0	10	0	_ ,,	Hen Coops					
,, 17 & 18	0	8	0 "	Potatoes.	» 67—74) _	٠	_		
7 & 8	0	10	0 ,,	"	115-180.	3	0	0	"	Fowls
P. 7—9 19-20	1	8	0 "	Oilman's Stores.	" 91—98	1	0	0	99	Do.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0	6 12	0 ,, 0 each	Spices. Business to be	,, 139-142	0	8	0	,,	Do.
	U	12	0 each	approved by authority.	,, 191-194	0.	8	0	99	Do.
Beef. 80	1	8	0	Beef.	n 195-198	0	. 8	0.	77	Do.
. 88	ō	8	ŏ	Skirts.	n 111-114	1	2 10	0	»	Do.
	1,1				"		-V	J.	99	Do.
				1	• [

Priote in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	111	1	Pro	—		Te		ARTICLES.		Prom	İ	1	l'o	ARTICLES.		From	=
MBAT	4 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					ı. <u>A</u> .		VEGETABLES-Contd.	R	L A, I	P. A	La, A	 L. P	FBUITS-Contd.		Ra. A. F	معطا
Boot per soor	***	0	•			5 12		Squash (Darjeeling) per ar	١,			_		Franks Bl. sa. s.			1
Estion Foot and Kid			10			13		I Hemont Donates	. 0		, ,		5 O	Esshin Bhog 16 to 30 Fazi: 8 to 10	-		þ
Poet and Mid ,,	-488	ō		ŏ	, •		U	Sweet Pumpkin-each	0					Prance S. W. per seer	-	1 00	1
POULTRY.	***	-	•	•	1			Tomato (Ranchi) per sr	o					Barda per seer	-	1 00	1 .
Dack each		ð	8		0	10	0	Do. (Country) per seer						Sugarcane	-	0	١,
fowl		0		0		10	-	White Pumpkin each	, υ	3 0	10	3	0	Water Melon each		• • •	. •
bioken	-	0	3	0	0	•		Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0				0		-1		1
Pigeon 'incom	***			•	0	3	0		0	4 0	0) 5	0	BUTTER.	- 1		1
EGGS. Duck's eggs per score		0	7	Λ	u	8	•	FRUITS.			1			Aligarh per lb. Dinapur		1 00	
10_		ŏ			Ö	9		Alubokhora per seer	,	0 0		4		Ghee per seer	-	U 13 0 1 4 0	6 13
FISH."	•••	-	•	•	!	•	_	Apricot	•	J J	•	•		Pur. Cow's Milk		1 40	1 13
one per seer	•••	0	7	0	0	9	0	Apples							-	- 40	1
Do. (Out please)		C	10	0	0	13	- 1	Figs per seer	0	10 0	. 0	13	0	BREAD	ĺ		
lilong	•••	0	_	0			0	Amra (Belati) per score	_		1	- •		Bread 1 lb		0 19	0 1
obater		0		0		12	-	Bedana per seer	1	0 0	1		0	Do. 4 1b	_	0 10	
Bagda	•••	0		0			0	Baeleach Pomegranate	Ŏ	0 9	0			DO. \$ 15		0 0 6	
Bhangaur Bhatki	•••	0	-	0	-	12	-	Dia til mate	0	10 n	. 0	12		FLOUR.	- 1	0 2 2	
ther Fish	•••	ŏ	_	0	Ď		۲I	Cocoanut each	ŏ	10	0	-		Flour per seer		0 3 3 0	0 1
rab per pair	•••	Ö	-	0	ŏ	-	ŏ	Custard Apples 13 to 16	ĭ	0 0	-	•	٠,	Bujee		0	0 3
ilia		Õ	-	ŏ	ŏ	-	ŏΙ	Dates per seer	ō	4 0	0	5	0		-	•	
Col & Magoor		Õ	•	ŏ	ì	4	ŏΙ	Almond	1	8 0	2	Ü	ŏ	RICE.	- 1	l l	
Pomfret per seer	•••	0	14	ō !	1		o I	Grape ,,		-	,		- 1	Paina per seer	. 10	36	
lengo fish per seer		0	10	0	0	13	0	Do. per box			!		- 1	Banktulshi (Manja) per s	r. (26	
VEGETABLES.				- 1			- 1	Goosbarry per seer Jack fruit each	O	10		2	.	Do. (Kora)	- 10	0 8 0	0 1 (
dos				_ i	0	6	۱ ۸	Khubani per seer	_	10 0		18	X١	Chinisakkhar per seer	- ,	!	0 4
Do. (Desi)	•••	0	3	U	U	0	٩l	Kharbusa	ŏ	20	0	1.0	٩I		- '	0 33	0 3 (
Bean (French) per sees		O	4	^	0	5 (οl	Lichis per 100	•		j		- 1	SUNDRIES.		ı	
Bean (Ranchi) ,,	***	Ĭ	•	٦į	-		٦	Lime per score	0	16	O	4	o l	Mustard Oil	١.	66	0 7 0
Brinjal .,	•••	0	1	6	0	2 (0	Lokote ,,	0	16			- 1	Sugar			ŏ i i
labbage (Country) eac		0	2		_			Oranges 16 to 20	1	0 0		_	_ 1	Tea per lb.	_ (14 0	1 1
Do. (Darjeeling)	•••	0	-	0	0	6 (- 1	Pesta per seer	Z	00	8	8	0	Cocoanut Oil		60	
Dauliflower Darrots (Country) per	4	0		6	0	3 (Plantain (Champa) per	0	16	0	2	۱	P. A. B.	- 1	i	
Do. (Darjeeling)		0		0	0	6	- 1	Do. (Martaban) per	0	20	ŏ	3	- 1	DAL, Arahar perseer			
belery per dos	• •••	v		۱ ۲	•	•	1	dos.	Ô	20	ō	-		Uhana	• I i		0 3 u
acumber per score	/	0	5	0	0	6 (o l	Papaya each	ŏ	10:	Ó	3	ŏΙ	Khar! Masoor	٠ ا ٠		0 2 4
linger per seer		č	-	ŏ¦	ň	6 (0	Pineapple	ŏ	16	0	4	0	Bhanga	٠ ١ ء		
arlic		Ğ	4	Ō	0		0	Plums per score						Khasaree	• •		
reen Chilly per see	r	0	-	0 ;	0	5 (Raisins ,,		10 0	0	13		Kalai	.	- 1	0 3 6
adles finger ,,		0		0 ¦	0	4.(- 1	Roseberry per score	0	20			- 12	Mung (Hari) ,,	. 0		0 4 0
nion eas (Darjeeling)	•••	0		0	0	1 (Star apple ,,	_				Ι.	" (Sone)			0 66
A. /Batas) A		0	6	0	0	7 ('			10	1	0	n I i	Matter Salt	0		0 36
Do. (Pasta)	•••• i	0	1	6 ်	0	2 (, I	Mangoes (Green) per	v 1	1 0 6	•	•	۱'		. 0	16	
Do. (Ranchi) ,,	•••		•	١	•	- `	1	hundred		1				COKE AND COAL.	1	ļ	
otatoes (Nainitai)	•••	0	1	8	0	2 (Do. (Madras) 13-16 -		1			1	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	. [- 10	9 3 0
Do. (Desi)	•••			- 1	-			Golap Khas		1			1	Kerosene Oli-Elephan			o bos
ulbul	•••	0	2	0	0	2 (5 1	Langra 16-20		1			1	Brand per tin Refined _	.		
addish (English)	per	:		i			í	Bombay 25 to 30		l			1	Ordinary		10 8	
bundle Saddish (Country) p. sc	***	1		1			- 1	Totapari per score					١,	BARLEY POWDER	2	10 8	
Permiss (Angletal) by 90	7019	l		į			- 1	Sipla -		:			1 21	cobinson Barley 1 lb. tia	. 0	16 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET-Shope To Let-Coned.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.		
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.	Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes		
Do. 22-25	Each 0 15 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 51-52	Each 0 4 0	Do.		
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.	Do. 56-57	0 4 0	Do.		
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.	Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.		
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 62-64	,, 0 4 U	Country vegetable and _fruits.		
Do. 30	080	Do.	Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.		
Do. 81—86	,, 0 10 0	Do.	Do. 72	0 8 U	Country Vegetable.		
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.	Do. 75-77	,, 0 8 0	Da.		
Do. 17	070	Dry truits,	Do. 80	J 3 0	English Vegetable.		
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.	Do. 84-86	,, '() 4 0	Fresh fruits.		
Do. 30	080	Country Vegetable.	Do. 92	0 6 0			
Do. 34-86	,, 0 8 0	Spices.	Pork 8, 5-7	., 0 8 0	Pork		
Do. 42	040	Potatoes	Chandney 87	,, 0 6 0	Dry fruits.		
_				,	*		

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,

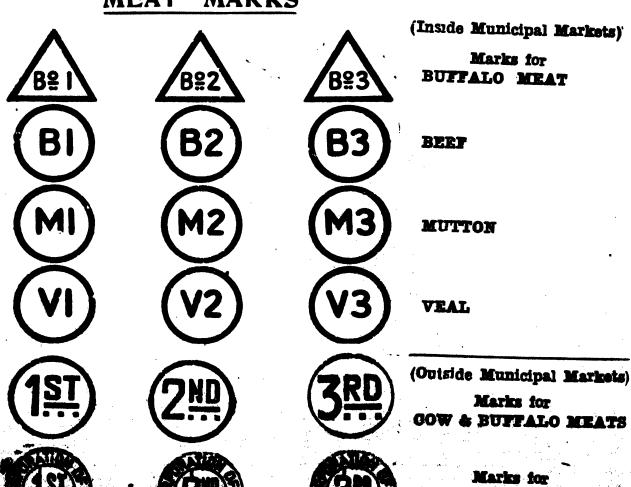
Series and and

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week

articles.	1	Peo		1	•	To		articles.	F	ro m	1	io .	ARTICLES.		'rai	-	19	To
FISH.	B	D. A	L. I	2	Ra.	Δ.	Ρ.	VEGETABLES-Contd. Potatoss (Nainital) per	Ra.	A. P.	Re	A. P.	RICE.	Re	4	P	Re.	4
eqa per seer	0		8 0	П	0	10	0	1007	1		l		Banktulshi (Mania)	١٣	•	•	v	3
Do. (Cut please)		1				ĬŠ		" (New) per seer	0	10	0	16	per md		. 8		7	.0
llong	, 0					10		Mangoes (Langra)	1_		١,	أمفا	(Kora) per seer		2			•
obster	. 0		7 0			10		Pulbul ,,	.0	3 0	10	60	Chinicakkar , md.	9	0	0		8
agda			8			13		Raddish (Country) per		2 0	٥	2 6	Deshi (Boiled) ,	_	_	٠.	4	0
hangaur)	8 0	2		10		score	1 6	3 0	ă	16	Rangoon per seer	0	3	0	0	2
Bhotki)	8	! !	•	13	O	Squash per seer	0	õš	١٥	10	Estari Bhog (Atap)	۱.	_			_
Piher Fish		•	4 0	!	0		ŏ			iŏ		ž ŏ	per md	7	8	0	.9	0
Iligo		2	8 (1	0	õ		Pumpkin each FRUITS.	•		•	•	SUNDRIES.	l			ŀ	
Col & Magoor	. 2		8 G	1		š		Mangoes	l		1		Mustard Oil per seer	0		0		
Parse7	٠ ١	•	9 4	1	U	•	•	Grapes	1		l			0		0	1	•
frab oach	٠			- 1				Alubokhora per seer	0	10 0		13 0	Tea per lh	lŏ	7		lï	3
	1			-				Amra (Belati) per score	0	2 0	0	3 0	Gur person (New)			0	1 2	•
	1							Bedana per seer	1	U O	١		- Par 300. (MWW)	•	•	•	1	•
MEA1.	1			- 1				Bael each	0	0 6	0	10	DAL.	1			l	
A.				- [Dates per seer	0	4 6	0	50	Arabar per seer	10	2	6	0	3
lead & Kid per seer	. 0	1	0 0)	0	13	0	Almond ,,		14 0	3	00	Chana	Ö	ī	Š		ž
leas & The her nee.	1			-				Lime per ecore	0	3 0	0	8 0	Khari Masoor	Ó	3	3	-	_
	1							Oranges 16 to 20	0	4 0	۳ ا	80	Bhanga	0	1	6	0	1
ngg 8.	1			- [1	Plantsin (Champa) per	0	10	۱	4.0	Khasaree	U	3		Ŏ	Ī
2000	١.		7 0	.	0	7		Do. (Martaban)	יי	3 U	1	• •	Kalaj	10		Š	Ö	3
wok's oggs per soore	. 0		7 6		Ö			Do. (martapas) per dos.	ما	3 Ö	0	40	Biuli	0		8	Ö	3
Fowl's occs	٠ [٠	,		'	U	•	٠,	1 m	ŏ	1 0	ŏ	40	Mung (Hari) (Katoha)	0	_	0	ì	
	1							Angeres as as a	ŏ	ô	ŏ	io	Matter	0	4		0	4
· · ·	1							Pomegranate	lī	ŏŏ	lī	8 0	Salt "		7	3	0	2
VEGETABLES.	1			1				BUTTER.	_	• •	1 -	•	COME & COAL.	!			0	1
	. 0		3 0		0	8		Butter per seer	1	2 0	1	80	Hoft Cobe		10	0		
dean (French) per seer	0) .	10	ì	0	2		Madras	0	14 0	1	0 0	Coal		7		0	11
) ;	10)	0	4	0	Ghee Lakhee	1	4 0	l		Kerosene Oll-Elephant	1	•	•	l	
labbage (Country) each	١.			. 1				Do. Bhadwa		18 O	ı		Brand per bottle	0		6	l	
lealiflower each	1 4	,	1 0		0	4		Do. Bree		11 0	١.		BARLEY POWDED	1	•	•	1	
lomato per seer			1 0		0	8		Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1	l s o	3	0 0	Barley Powder & lb. tin.	10	4	6	i	
Ducumber per score	1 "		2 d 2 d		0	4	0	Milk FLOUR. "	1		0	40	Do. i	lo		6	1	
	- 1 - 2		2 C		0	2	6	Wien con coop			١.		Barley Pearl 1 "	ō		6	ł	
Parlic ,,			10		Ö	•			0	3 6	O	3 0	Do. • " "	Ü			ī	
Mark Annual	, -	'	10		ŏ	1		Atta White No. 1	ő	26	0	3 6	Corn Flower 1	0	7		l	
Onion Peas (Darjeeling)			<u> </u>		ŏ	ŝ		Atta Brown	ŏ	20	۵	3 0	Robinson's Rasias	0	6		0	11
DOP " " *** LOUI (DES)eaume) ***		•	- •	1	•	•	~	"B" Atta	lŏ	16	ŏ		Coors Boot Polish	Ŏ		ŏ		5
<i>y</i> u				1					ı •		_	~ 7	Jelly	lo	5	Õ	-	12

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL, GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 7th June, 1941

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

SUPPLEMENT— Page.	HEALTH AND HYGIENE-	Pag
Standing Committees For The Year 1941-48—Elected At The Meeting Of The Corporation Held On Wednesday, The 4th June, 1941.	Does Your Child Have Normal Vision? Latest In Medicine	87 67
	ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL-	
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT 81	Berlin's Electric Supply System	88
If Calcutta Is Air-Attacked Sinking Of Tube-Wells Joint Electorate In Sind Municipalities	CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—The Week's	90
Bengal Telephone Corporation Union Boards In Bengal	CIVIO NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR	91
Jadabpur T. B. Hospital First Grade College In North Calcutta U. P. Municipalities And District Boards	LETTERS TO THE EDITOR— The Calcutta Tenancy Bill	93
Rationing Petrol Reorganisation Of Bengal Hospitals	Rebate On Corporation Rate Bill	98
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION 84(a)	CALCUTTA NOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS Meeting and Assemblies	94
Appointment Of Standing Committees For 1941-42—The New Coalition Party's Protest	VITAL STATISTICS	95
Over Formation	CORPORATION AND WARKET OTICES	97
"CITIES OF INDIA" SERIES— Benares—The "Eternal City" Of India—III 85	MARKET PRICES CURRENT	101

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

If Calcutta Is Air-Attacked

The arrangements that should be made to provide shelter and food to those who may be rendered homeless as a result of an enemy air attack on the city of Calcutta were dicussed at a Conference at the Bengal Secretariat on Wednesday last between representatives of the Government of Bengal and those of the Calcutta Corporation, the Hon, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Revenue Minister, presiding.

It is understood that the Conference discussed measures to prevent panic among the people in the event of an air raid, temporary compulsory evacuation of persons living in the vicinity of unexploded bombs, relief to the victims rendered homeless, lodging and boarding of affected persons, dissemination of news regarding the injured to their relations, repairing of damaged houses, salvage operations, etc.

The question of commandeering public buildings for sheltering purposes and closing of educational matitations for accommodating victims and the

question of gradual evacuation from Calcutta and neighbouring industrial areas of persons not connected with essential services were also taken into consideration.

The proposal to devide the city into different blocks in charge of Block Committees with which big traders will be associated was considered.

After a lengthy discussion the Conference decided to request the Corporation to prepare a scheme for the final approval of the Government. The scheme, which will be prepared jointly by the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer and the departmental heads of the Corporation, will cover both the problems of shelter and fooding arrangements, and, when ready, it will be placed before a further meeting of representatives of the Government and the Corporation for final acceptance.

All the expenses to be incurred in previding such shelter and relief will, it is understood, be borne by the Government.

where grade is the same states.

Inte

Those present at the Conference included Mr. P. N. Brahma, Mayor of Calcutta; Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Deputy Mayor; Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation; Mr. N. V. H. Symons, Commissioner of Presidency Division; Mr. P. D. Martyn, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Government of Bengal; Mr. B. R. Sen, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary and Mr. C. W. Tandygreen, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

Sinking Of Tube-Wells

In reply to the request made by the local Harijan Utthan Samity for taking into consideration the need of Harijan bustees while sinking 2,500 tube-wells in accordance with the scheme of Government for which Rs. 16 lakhs has been sanctioned, the Calcutta Corporation has informed the Samity that the main purpose underlying the scheme is to provide an alternate source of water supply to the citizens of Calcutta in the event of emergency caused by the regular supply breaking down.

The Corporation has further stated that the location of the tube-wells would be decided strictly on the basis of population to be catered for each

area.

Joint Electorate in Sind Municipalities

How the Joint Electorate system of elections introduced in borough municipalities in Sind has promoted communal harmony, particularly in Sukkur district, where elections recently took place, and brought the two major communities

BHOWANIPORE SANGHA

Reception To Mayor And Deputy Mayor

A reception was given to Mr. P. N. Brahma and Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani on their being elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively of the Calcutta Corporation, by the Bhowanipore Sangha, an athletic club, at a meeting at B. Y. M. A. Ground. Dr. Probodh Chandra Banerjee took the Chair.

In course of the welcome addresses presented to the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, references were made to their various qualities of head and heart.

The Mayor gave a suitable reply. The Deputy Mayor could not come and on his behalf the Mayor received the address. The Mayor said that he very much appreciated the work which the Sangha had been doing. The ideal of their institution had his full support and sympathy. He also emphasised that attention should be given to the girls. If institutions like this grew up everywhere good tesults were sure to follow. Mr. Bruhma also suggested that Children's Museums also should be started with libraries. This he said, would not only enable the small boys and girls to acquire new ideas and knowledge about many things, but would also widen their outlook.

Mr. Brahma said that he appreciated the lack of a suitable park in this locality. He hoped that if they worked sincerely, their grievance would receive proper attention from the Corporation.

Dr. Probodh Banerjee also appealed to the Mayor to do his best for the Sangha, so that it might prosper day by disparant were demonstrations of physical feats and sword and lathic playing by the Bhowanipore Sangha and Bhawanipore Atlantic Clab.

closer to each other, is narrated by the Local Self-Government Institute in Sind which in the course of its Annual Report for the last year offers its congratulations to Government and hopes that the new system of elections will be extended to other local bodies.

The Report describes the spade work done by the Institute in the direction of training people in civic problems, revision of taxation policies of local self-governing bodies and promotion of adult franchise.

The Institute, besides, made serious efforts and succeeded in bringing various municipalities and local boards nearer to each other to study problems and referred their grievances to Government.

Bengal Telephone Corporation

In connection with the Government of India scheme for the purchase of the shares of the Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd., the majority of the shareholders, it is understood, have agreed to sell at the prices offered by the Government.

Union Boards In Bengal

We are told on the authority of the United Press that the Government of Bengal propose to bring a new Village Self-Government Amendment Bill during the next session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, which will provide more taxing power to Union Boards, giving them more money to spend on village improvement works.

The Bill also proposes to abolish the principle of nomination as existing at present, substituting election instead, for general villagers with adequate protection for minorities by way of reservation of seats. Nomination, however, will be done only for bringing persons from various rural uplift societies or for special work in connection with the affairs of a Board.—

The principle of nomination should be done away with altogether.

Jadabpur T. B. Hospital

It is understood that a proposal for adding 800 beds to the already existing ones in the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital is now under consideration of the Government of Bengal.

The Government propose to bear the initial cost of about Rs. 1 lakh and also a portion of recurring expenses for their maintenance besides continuing their present grants to the hospital.

The Government also propose to start a new sanatorium at Peshoke, about 15 miles from Darjeeling for accommodating T. B. patients in the convalescent stage.

This is a step in the right direction. The Jadabpur T. B. Hospital is doing splendid service, and the Government could not do better than help it with further resources to widen the scope of its humantarian activities.

First Grade College In North Calcutta

The establishment of a first grade college, at 20, Ramkanta Bose's Street, Shambasar (Ward I) from July, 1941 does indeed remove a long-felt want of not only North Calcutta but also the adjoining suburbs like Cossipore, Barnagore, Balgatchia and Dum Dum. Many years ago, the

late Principal Kandiram Bose ran a second-grade college in the premises of the Central School, Calcutta. This time, however, through the cooperation of many public-spirited gentlemen, it has been found possible to have a first-grade college north of Beadon Street.

The College, which has been affiliated in I.A. (including Pali and Commerce) and B. A. (including Honours in English), has been able to secure the services of brilliant staff, consisting mostly of men with First Class qualifications, with Dr. P. Neogi, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D, I.E.S., (Retd.) at the head. Arrangements are also being made for the delivery of Extension Lectures on various subjects by eminent persons like Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Dr. Kalidas Nag, Prof. Asoke Nath Sastri, Dr. Mahendra Nath Sircar, Mr. Hemendra Prosad Chosh, Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakravarti, Dr. M. Barua, and Dr. Hem Chandra Ray.

U. P. Municipalities And District Boards

The Special Correspondent of the Statesman at Nainital reports that the Government of the United Provinces have decided to delegate to the Divisional Commissioners certain powers of control over Municipal and District Boards.

The question of amending the existing law relating to local bodies will be considered at the forthcoming Conference of Commissioners.

It is felt by Government that far too many questions relating to the administration of local bodies are sent up to Government for orders, and that by persuasion or by timely warning some of the mischief may be prevented by Commissioners nutting themselves into touch with the boards and local officers and by appreciating local difficulties and the peculiar circumstances of each body.

At present, local bodies are left to manage their affairs as they like until they make a mess of them and justify their supersession-

In the case of District Boards, it is proposed to invest Commissioners with powers of Government in respect of acceptance of resignation of the Chairman, fixing the date for the election of the Chairman, an appointing a stipendiary civil officer to preside over the meeting held to elect the Chairman of the Board. They will also be empowered to fix the period for performance of the statutory duties by the Board or its Committee, and where the board has failed to prepare a suitable budget to make such alterations or to himself prepare the budget for the board

In the case of municipalities, the power of calling for an explanation from the city board for failure to perform the statutory duties imposed on it and to accept the resignation of the Chairman of the city board, will be delegated to Commissioners.

It is stated that one of the frequent causes of deterioration in the efficiency of a local body is the insecure position of the Chairman and the threat of a no-confidence motion which frequently is due to the failure of the Chairman to pay heed to the unfair demands of those who vote at his election.

It is suggested that the removal of the Chairman may be made subject to a three-fifths majority as is the case in Madras instead of a majority of one as is the case in the U.P.

It is also suggested that a motion for noconfidence in a Chairman may be discussed under the presidentahip of a judicial officer. Reform of this kind, if adopted, would involve amendment of the existing law.

MR. J. C. MUKERJEA'S APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Letter of Confirmation from the Bengal Government

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL BRANCH

No. 978 M.

From

T. I. M. Nurannabi Chaudhuri, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Th

The Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 2nd June, 1941.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. S/604, dated the 17th May, 1941, I am directed to convey the approval of Government, under the proviso to Section 51(1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1928, to the appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta for a period of 15 months from the 1st April, 1941, on the same pay and emoluments, viz., Rs. 2,900 per month inclusive of house allowance and the free use of a Corporation motor car for Corporation work, and on the same terms and conditions of service as were sanctioned for him for the period of his tenure of the post till the 81st March, 1941.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) Illegible,
For Secretary to the Government
of Bengal.

Rationing Petrol

The subject of rationing of petrol in India has, it is announced, been taken up by the Government of India.

Petrol rationing will shortly be introduced in-Bengal on the following basis:—

Private cars running twelve miles or less per gallon will be allowed two gallons of petrol per day.

Private cars running more than twelve miles per gallon will get one gallon per day.

The price of petrol will be raised from Rs. 1-8-0, the existing price, to Rs. 1-14-0 per gallon.

The subject of petrol rationing, it might be recalled in this connection, was taken over by the Commerce Department from the Supply Depart-

ment of the Government of India with effect from June 2. Mr. Renald, the Officer on Special Duty in the Supply Department dealing with petrol rationing, joined the Commerce Department on that date.

, Reorganisation Of Bongal Hospitals

A thorough reorganisation of the hospitals in the province is proposed under a very ambitious scheme now being considered by the Government of Bengal, Public Health Department. The scheme proposes to bring all the hospitals in the mofussil towns gradually in line with other modern hospitals such as there are in bigger cities like Calcutta by providing all modern facilities for the treatment of various diseases in every hospital. It is understood a survey will soon be made in the light of the requirements of every such hospital in order to make early provisions for them in stages.

The scheme also includes the provision of improved nursing facilities in every hospital by trained nurses to be employed in the hospitals. The Government propose to train about 100 nurses every year in the improved and modern methods of nursing and also make them spend a certain period in a mofussil hospital before they will be granted their diplomas.

The Government, it is further understood, also propose to start a new hospital within 10 to 15 miles from Calcutta for the treatment of all infectious diseases, such as cholera, small-pox, etc., so as to remove congestion in the Calcutta hospitals as also to provide more specialised treatment for those diseases.

SMALL POX IN CALCUTTA

The Present Position

The Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta has issued the following under date June 4, 1941:—

The public of the city are aware that a virulent type of an epidemic of small-pox broke out in this city taking a neavy toll of human lives. As many as 587 deaths were recorded in one week in the month of March, 1941. Fortunately at present the epidemic is on the wane and it is expected that within a month the city may be free from the epidemic of small-pox. During the week ending 31st May, 1941 47 cases of small-pox and 41 deaths from the same disease were recorded. It is very unfortunate that out of these persons who fell a victim to this disease, 20 persons were upprotected, 12 were vaccinated in infancy, and 7 were cases of imported deaths. It has been pointed out times without number that successful vaccinations and revaccinations are the only preventive weapons against an attack of this fell disease. It is to be regretted that inspite of the best efforts of the department there is a fair percentage of population of this city who have remained unprotected making themselves ony prey to this disease and there is also a considerable abroantage of people who have not cared to revaccinate themsalves in later life with the delusion that primary vaccialtion done in childhood has given them immunity for ever. I would ask the people to take lessons from bare facts mentioned above and request those who have not yet been vaccisalied or revaccinated to get themselves vaccinated at one Such essociation and revaccination will not fall to bear fruits Market and the property and the

NOTICE TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

DISTRICT No. II, ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a realed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 10th June, 1941, upto 2 p.m.:—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

- 19. Repairs to foot-path at Esplanade West.—Rs. 184, dated 5rd June, 1941, (15 days).
- 20. Repairs to the pavement of Gibson Lane, Ward 12.

 -Rs. 189, dated 3rd June, 1941, (15 days).
- Repairs to the footpath of Dalhousie Square South.
 Rs. 186, dated 3rd June, 1941, (15 days).
- 22. Repairs to foot-path at the junction of Kalighat Street and Strand Road.—Rs. 184, dated 3rd June, 1941, (15 days).
- 23. Repairs to buthing platforms at (1) Sashi Bhusan
 De Street, (2) Haladhar Bardhan Lane, (3) Dixon Lane,
 (4) Kristo Laha Lane and (5) Refuse Lane.—Rs. 325,
 dated 3rd June, 1941, (2 weeks).
- 24. Repairs to Ward Office, Ward 11.—Rs. 173, dated 3rd June, 1941, (15 days).
- 25. Repairs to Wellington Square, Ward 11.—Rs. 724, duted 3rd June, 1941, (3 weeks).
- 26. Repairs to B. O. E. pavement of Serpentine Lane (portion) between 135 and 136, Bowbazar Street.—Rs. 872, dated 3rd June, 1941, (4 weeks).
- 27. Repairs to flag stone pavement of Arkur Dutt Lane (portion) with 1½ in. I. P., Ward 11.—Rs. 482, dated 3rd June, 1941, (2 weeks).
- 28. Repairs to footpath of Dharamtalla Street (portion)

 —Rs. 713, dated 3rd June, 1941, (3 weeks).
- N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7" days notice in Clause 6 of condition of contract should be read as "3" days' notice.

D. N. DUTT, District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office, The 3rd June, 1941.

DISTRICT IV ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a scaled cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Friday, the 13th June, 1941, upto 2 p.m.:—

- 25. Repairs to footpath of Diamond Harbour Road, Ward 25.—Rs. 318, dated 26th May, 1941, (1 month).
- 26. Repairs to Sola-anna Burial Ground, Ward 25.—Rs. 245, dated 25th May, 1941, (1 month).
- 27. Making carriage way at 63-F, Mahanirban Road, Ward 27.—Rs. 44,, dated 8th May, 1941, (15 days).
- 28. Construction of entrance opposite 91, Chowringhee Road, Ward 22.—Rs. 261, dated 10th March, 1941, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in Italics "7 days notice" in Clause 5 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days notice.

A. K. SEN, District Engineer IV.

District IV Eng'g. Office,
The 2rd June, 1941.

WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1941

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C, M, G,"]

THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH JUNE, 1941

Appointment Of Standing Committees For 1941-42

The New Coalition Party's Protest Over Formation

UNDER Section 71 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the Standing Committees of the Corporation for the year 1941-42 were appoint ed on Wednesday last.

As a protest against the decision of the House not to agree to a proposal by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi that the formation the Standing Committees be postponed for another week to enable members of his party (the New Coalition the Moslem of members belonging to those nominated by the Local Government and the Labour Members) to consider the changes which, he said, had been made at the last moment in the arrangements decided upon on the basis of the Bose-League pact of last year, in regard to the constitution of the various Standing Committees, he walked out of the Council Chamber at the head of the members of his party.

Mr. Siddiqi described the majority decision as striking at the root of the principle on which they intended to work in the Corporation.

Following the walk-out, Mr. B. ('. Chatterjee tendered resignation of his office as an Alderman. Mr. Chatterjee took this step as in his opinion the spirit of co-operation had entitlely disappeared.

The personnel of the various Standing Committees will be found in a Supplement to this issue.

MR. SIDDIOI'S PROPOSAL

After Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee had proposed the constitution of Buildings Committee No. I for 1941-42, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi suggested that the formation of the Committees be postponed for another week.

He'said that his reasons for making this request was that at the last moment a surprise had been sprung on them. After certain decisions had been reached on the basis of the arrangements of last year in regard to the formation of the various standing committees a change had been made at a very late hour that afternoon. They had not had time to consider that change which struck at the root of the arrangements arrived at between members of the Moslem League and the Bose group in the Corporation. Those arrangements had been renfirmed by the Bose group once more through the present Chairman of the group. Members of the Coalition party had suggested names for the

various committees on the basis of those arrangements, but, unfortunately, at the last moment, they were told that those arrangements could not be carried out. In fact, he said, there was a backing out of the written promise.

They did not know, Mr. Siddiqi, said, how they would act under this "terrible blow" given almost at the eleventh hour. They had not had time to consider their position. It might be that if they were given time for a week there might be some re-adjustment of their policy. He, therefore, appealed to the House to give them seven days more to consider the question.

He knew that the formation of the committees had been delayed. It might be said that the work of the Corporation must go on. He agreed. But the work must go on amicably and in a friendly manner if possible. Dictatorship was not welcome to anybody. If instead of being dictated

to, they could come to a friendly arrangement that would be in interests of the city as well as of the Corporation.

The situation, went on Mr. Siddiqi, was a serious one, and though members of the Bose group might feel that they had got added strength, it would not be generous on their part to leave them in the lurch after having made definite promise to them and after having agreed to carry out in toto' the arrangements come to between them and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Therefore, he said if the House would show a spirit of friendliness and even generosity at this moment and give them time to reconsider the new situation, they would be grateful and would try to find a solution which would be helpful to every section of the House.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor (Mr. P. N. Brahma) knew nothing of what Mr. Siddiqi had said, but he had no objection to postponing the formation of the committees, if the House so decided.

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee objected to the postponement of the formation of the committees. He said that the constitution of the standing

RECEPTION TO MAYOR

Function At Ward III Karadata Samiti

On Saturday, the 17th May the Karadata Samiti of Ward No. III accorded a reception to the newly-elected Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma under the president-ship of Mr. Ram Krishna Dutt, a well-known merchant and landholder of this city at 25, Grey Street...the Baladeoji temple.

The Ward Councillor Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal, M.L.A. welcomed the Mayor and the President, after which several persons addressed the gathering. A number of Associations and Clubs such as North Calcutta Congress Karmi Sangha. Chaitanya Library, Darjipara Sandhya Sammilani, Abinash Smriti Samity, Bengal Sporting Club. Sri Durga Bayam Samiti. Mitra Sammilani and schools garlanded the Mayor. An address of welcome was also presented.

The Mayor gave a suitable reply.

BAKERGUNGE CYCLONE

Bengal Premier On Great Damage

Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Faziul Huq. Bengal Premier, returned to Calcutta on Wednesday after a visit to the cyclone affected parts of the Bakergunge District.

The Premier told a Statesman reporter that the damage caused by the cyclone had been on an unprecedented scale, and that he proposed to give a full account of it at the Town Hall meeting which was being convened at an early date for the purpose of raising funds for relief work.

Revenue Minister (Sir B. P. Singh Roy), accompanied by the Revenue Secretary (Mr. B. R. Sen. I.C.S), left for Barisal on Thursday to study the situation and organize relief measures.

Relief work in connexion with the distress caused by the recent cyclone in Bakergunge District has been undertaken by the Ramkrishna Mission. Two batches of workers, one from Barisal and another from Belur, have been sent to the affected area. The Mission has issued an appeal for contributions of money and clothes for the purpose:

committees was long overdue. In the interests of the civic services of the city it was imperative that there should be no further procrastination in the appointment of the committees. The delay in the constitution of the committees had been the subject of public criticism and it was high time that they should make the committees function without further delay.

MR. B. C. CHATTEBJEE

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee said that Mr. N. C. Chatterjee had not enlightened them on the points raised by Mr. Siddiqi. Mr. Siddiqi, he said, had suggested that there was a definite arrangement between the Bose Group and his Group, and that this had been broken that afternoon without notice. Was there anybody, asked Mr. Chatterjee, who could enlighten them on the question whether Mr. Siddiqi was right that a surprise had been sprung on them? If what Mr. Siddiqi had said was true, then they, as men of honour, were bound to accede to Mr. Siddiqi's request.

MR. NARESH NATH MOOKERJEE

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee said that it was well known that a Sub-Committee of the leaders of the various parties in the Corporation had been formed to settle the disputes relating to the formation of the various standing committees. was no difference of opinion and everything was settled smoothly and fairly and squarely dealt with. He did not know what Mr. Siddiqi was referring However, he appealed to Mr. Siddigi to exercise patience and examine the lists of members of the various committees. If he (Mr. Siddiqi) suggested any change in the personnel or in the delegation of powers to the committees, it might be possible for them to accept it. Mr. Siddiqi, he said, should not prejudge them but should wait and see how the Committees were formed.

REQUISITION TO MAYOR

A requisition signed by 17 members of the New Coalition Party in the Corporation and three members of the "Bose Group" has been submitted to the Mayor asking him to call a special meeting of the Corporation, when a resolution is proposed to be moved to rescind the decisions arrived at by the Corporation on Wednesday last, in regard to the formation of the Standing Committees and delegation of powers to them.

VOTING

At this stage the "closure" was applied, and Mr. Siddiqi's amendment for the postponement of the formation of the standing committees was rejected by 44 votes to 34. All the Hindu Councillors of the Mahasabha and Bose Groups with the exception of three (Mr. B. C. Chatterjee. Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose and Mr. Prafulla Kumar Dutta) and three Moslem Councillors (Mr. Kalimuddin Chowdhury, Dr. Sadeque Hossain and Mr. Basir Ali) voted against Mr. Siddiqi's proposal, while all the Moslem Councillors with the excep-

tion of three (named above), the European, Nominated, Anglo-Indian and Labour members as also three Hindu Campillors (already named) supported him. One Moslem Councillor (Mr. Shamsul Huq) remained neutral.

THE WALK-OUT

When the result of the voting was announced Mr. Siddiqi said that after this decision which struck at the root of the principle on which they intended to work in the Corporation they felt that they could not assist in the deliberations relating to the formation of the Standing Committees.

He then walked out of the Chamber followed by members of the Coalition Party. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee remarked: "History repeats itself, I congratulate the City of Calcutta on the termination of the domination of the Corporation by this caucus."

Four Moslem Councillors as well as the Deputy Mayor (Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani) continued to remain at the meeting.

Following the walk-out the formation of the Committees was proceeded with.

MR. B. C. CHATTERJEE RESIGNS

During the constitution of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee when Mr. B. C. Chatterjee's name was proposed as a member. Mr. Chatterjee declined to serve on the Committee and resigned his office as an Alderman.

He said: "I came to the Corporation on the assurance of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose that he would initiate a new era of Hindu-Moslem unity. That assurance no longer holds good. Since I find

that the spirit of co-operation is entirely gone, I cannot be in this Committee and I hereby resign my Aldermanship."

Mr. Chatterjee then left the Chamber. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that Mr. B. C. Chatterjee had induced him to come to the Corporation by promising that he would bring about Hindu solidarity. Now that solidarity had been achieved, he had no business to go out.

RESTRICTION OF LIGHTING

Calcutta Carters' Problem

The Lighting Restriction recently enforced by the Government has raised a problem in regard to the hours of work for carters.

In a note to various Chambers of Commerce the Government of Bengal have suggested that the hours of work for carters should be so arranged as to relieve them before nightfall. The note inter dia says: This is only possible if the Railway companies and the Port. Commissioners could be induced to open their goods delivery godowns much earlier in the morning so that carters—could take delivery of the goods from 8 a.m. onwards. If this were done, the delivery godowns could then be closed at 3-30 p.m. and this could give ample time to the carters to—transport the goods, of which delivery has been taken, to their destination before dusk.

It has also been suggested that godowns belonging to private owners should be opened earlier and should not deliver goods for transport after 4 p.m.

The Government have requested various Chambers of Commerce to give their opinion on the matter.

THE CORPORATION PUMPING STATIONS

Declared "Pretected Places"

Notification No. 3438-P. dated 13th May, 1941 from the Secretary to the Government of Rengal, Home Department Political.

Whereas the Governor considers it necessary and expedient that special precautions should be taken to prevent the entry of unauthorised persons into the places described in the Schedule hereto annexed.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Rule 7 of the Defence of India Rules, the Governor is pleased to declare the said places to be protected places—

ľ	Names of places.	Schedule.		Particulars of places—Boundaries.
1.	Palmer's Bridge Dry Weather Flow Pumping Station. 6-1, Palmer Bazar Road, Calcutta.	North South Rast West	•••	Guripara Road Corporation Private Roads Palmer Basar Road. Crossing of Corporation Private Road and Guripara Road.
2.	Palmer's Bridge Drainage Pumping Station 7-1, Palmer Bazar Road, Calcutta.	. North South East West	 	Bouth Sealdah Road, Corporation Private Road, Head Cut (Sewage Channel) Palmer Basar Road.
3.	Ballygunge Drainage Pumping Station 25, Tiljala Road, Calcutta.	North South East West	•••	Scavangers Bustee, etc. Achyut Sikh Gurudwara Tempie. Open Plot, Canal, etc. Tiljala Road.
4.	Momispore Drainage Pumping Station 9, Momispore Road, Calcutta.	North South East West	••• •••	British India Electric Construction Co., Ltd. Meher All Mondal Street. Meher All Mondal Street (Bustess.) Mominpore Road.
5,		. Korth	•••	66-A, Raja Dimendra Street, and 41-A, Baldeopara Lane.
	64, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.	South	***	63, Raja Dinendra Street, P. 20-A. Manicktolla Road and 379 D. Manicktolla Road.
er Her		Rest West	***	45-B, 45-1, 47, 48, 49 and 49-1, Baldoopara Lane, Bala Dingadra Street.
<u> </u>			•••	The state of the s

OU should include "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" in your current advertising list.

TS main theme is Civics. Building a city is the work of giants—of men who can dream and yet be practical. The best minds of the country, its most far-sighted, daring and energetic people lead our municipalities. These Municipal Councillors are the rulers of to-day and to-morrow. The "Gazette" is read by the largest number of such men-our civic leaders who lead India in every sphere of life,—in business, in the professions, in politics and in social affairs.

VOU should be in touch with such people. Advertise to them NOW through the pages of "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

The cost of a half-page advertisement is:

Ordinary Issues Special Issues

... Rs. 13/12 per insertion

Rs. 20/- per insertion

Half Page-55"×7"

NOW IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE

____ IN -

THE

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Opinions on "The Calcutta Municipal Gasette"

"The enterprise of its production is a just reflection of the enterprise and fame of the great City-Port of Calcutta itself."
---Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

"No municipal authority in this country runs such a journal." —Wilfred Wellock, M.P. (England)

"The Calcutta Municipal Gasette' provides an excellent medium for collecting and disseminating information and focussing opinion on Local Government questions" —Chairman, London County Council.

** Calcutta should be proud of this unique civic journal."
—Lord Mayor of Manchester.

One Bighth Page.

The progress of the country demands intelligent participation in the development of good central and local government, education, public health and the prevention of social ills.

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette is read by dynamic and purposeful individuals, those who are building the right type of citizenship, helping to spread public opinion and creating a better understanding of governmental and civic problems.

It is worth-while to have this group, which spends millions monthly for civic betterment. read your advertisements.

QUARTER PAGE

Ordinary Issues: Rs. 7-8 per insertion Special Issues : Rs. 10 per insertion

l Page-

"Cities of India" deries

Benares—The "Eternal City." Of India—III

[BY T. P. SHARMA, M.A., LL.B., Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Benares]

[Concluded from the issue of 81st May, 1941.]

BENARES has been a centre of learning for ages past and is still maintaining its reputation in this line. Students from all parts of India and sometimes even from abroad repair to the city for the acquisition of knowledge of our ancient lore. has a system of free education not to be found elsewhere. Apart from its numerous Sanskrit Colleges and pathshalas, every Pundit of any importance considers it a part of his duty to maintain a free school for teaching his special subject, and candidates conforming to the ancient rules of studentship are welcome to these places. The students take these ancient traditions to the land far and wide and not only maintain a regard for their alma mater throughout their life, but also inculcate a feeling of reverence amongst their pupils and disciples. All doubts and difficulties on the questions of philosophy and religious principles and procedure are referred to Benares and the Vyavasthas or rulings of the scholars of this place command recognition througout the land. The Government Sanskrit College which has had a number of renowned scholars as its successive principals has a high position in education in the country and holds examinations at which thousands of students throughout the country appear for their diplomas. The Pundits ministering to the educational and religious needs of the country depend mostly for their support upon the presents and offerings from their disciples and other well-to-do people of the land and this system of mutual accommodation continues to maintain the There have ancient culture in its original form. no doubt been changes and to a certain extent deterioration, but it is still a matter for surprise how the system has survived throughout centuries. Not only the Hindus, but the Jains, the Bhudhists and the Aryasamajists also have their centres and educational institutions in Benares and help in maintaining the name of the place as the religious metropolis of India.

In the matter of modern education also Benares is not lagging behind. I will not speak here of the glorious Benares Hindu University, a monument to the grand conception and indefatigable zeal of the greatest Hindu of modern times. Apart from it, Benares has 15 High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for boys and girls including the Municipal High School and a residential Montessory School for children. The Municipal Board has four Vernacular Middle Schools for boys and five for girls. 48 primary and preparatory schools for boys and 14 primary schools for girls and engages 312 teachers for imparting education. The Board spends a sum of Rs. 1,60,000 annually un education and has compulsory education for boys in one ward. The scheme for compulsory education could not be extended to other wards on account of difficulty in obtaining the usual grant from the local government. The Board makes no distinction of caste and creed amongst its students and the boys

of the untouchable classes are allowed to sit freely and receive education with the boys of the so-called higher classes. The Board contributes a sum of Rs. 13,000 annually to other educational institutions as grant-in-aid and runs five night schools for adult education.

I will not attempt here to enumerate all the functions of a municipality, but have indicated certain of the most important ones as they are run by the Municipal Board here. The city has its daily intercourse of pilgrims from all parts of India and the Board endeavours to give them as much convenience as possible. The dharmshalas and lodging houses are examined and licensed and the ghats are cleaned and washed. Free dispensaries are run by the Board and grants are given to local institutions to provide free treatment to pilgrims in times of need. The Board has appointed pilgrim guides at two of the Railway Stations to look to the convenience of the visitors and bye-laws are in the course of preparation for the control of pandas in order to save the visitors from harass-Extensive arrangements are made for the pilgrims at the time of a lunar eclipse when a bath in the Ganges is considered to be particularly sacred and pilgrims gather in hundreds of thousands. A lunar eclipse must always occur in the night and the Municipal Board is busy for weeks together to provide accommodation, attendance and strong barricading at suitable places. The whole river front is illuminated from one and to the other with electric lights and boats run to and fro in the river to see that no bather comes to harm. A number of schools and other public institutions come forward in aid of the Municipal Board and the Government departments provide for the control of traffic and make necessary arrangements for the safety of visitors. Arrangements are made with the co-operation of the police and the district authorities with such thoroughness that despite the narrowness of the lanes and the congestion at the ghats there are generally no casualties and measures are undertaken to see that no epidemic spreads in the city as a result of the pilgrim traffic.

The limits of Kashi are given in the purans people and the religious-minded want to remain within them in order to be sure of the spiritual advantages. This has led to so much congestion in the pucca mahals that the average population in this part is more than 57.000 per sq. mile. It is stated to be one of the most densely populated areas in Asia and is said to be equal to Jehol in China which was bombarded by the Japanese a few years back Even the smoke of the burning dead bodies raising from the Manikarnikaghat . cannot prevent people from living in the mohallas around. It has become a common thing for them. No Improvement Trust can remove this congestion on account of the religious complications, but it can provide healthy places outside. The space

is limited by the Baruna on the one side, the Assinala on the other and the holy Ganges towards the east. As has already been stated the city is expanding towards the west which is the only direction in which it can extend. Even the holy temples of Sri Bishwanathji and Annapurna are situated in a lane through which even four persons can hardly pass abreast. The necessity for the widening of the area around and for opening a couple of roads, if not more, from Chetganj and Chauk direct upto the ghats is apparent. Numerous shrines will obstruct the way, but they can be allowed to stand as islands in the roads. The scheme requires a good deal of money and is beyond the present resources of the Municipal Board. The Board has been averse to taking a loan, however urgent its necessity. Another need of the town is a scientific drainage after a full survey of the area and the existing lines.

Another crying need of the city is the arrangement for the repairs of its crumbling ghats. There was an association 50 years back known as the Kashi Ganga Prasadini Sabha which contributed a sum of Rs. 1.22,951 towards the construction of the old drains. Nothing is now known of this body, but an association known as the Kashi Tirth Sudhar Trust was created about the year 1927 for the allied purpose of preventing pollution of the river and improving the ghats. It was with the efforts of this Trust and the assistance of the high officers of the Government that a survey of the ghats was undertaken and the Indian states owning the various ghats were approached for attention being paid to their properties in Benares. His Highness the Maharaja of Scindia was pleased to sanction the reconstruction of the Scindia ghat which has now been completed at The Manikarnika a cost of above Rs. 7,42,000. ghat was renewed at the expense of the Board costing Rs. 58.000 and the Lal ghat was consolidated at the generous expense of Raja Baldeo Das Birla who has also constructed a retiring room for the poor pilgrims and the persons accompanying dead bodies at Manikarnika ghat. The. Trust been able to make much headway in recent years. Another body known as the Tulsi ghat Reconstruction Committee took up a scheme for the reconstruction of the Tulsi ghat under the patronage of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and collected contributions including a promise of Rs. 10,000 from Raja Birla, Rs. 5,000 cash from the Municipal Board with a promise for further help. But as this was not sufficient, the scheme is still hanging fire. The ghats are hundreds of years old and some of them are in a dangerous condition. A few of them have already toppled down. It would be a pity if they are allowed to run into decay and the magnificent site is spoiled. The task is a huge one and is beyond the powers of the Board, but its urgency and importance cannot be minimised and it deserves the attention of the Government, the States and the rich people of the country in general.

Municipal administration touched the life of the public more intimately than any other branch of the public service and the public has been quick enough to recognise the importance of the Municipal Board in connection with their daily affairs. With the exception of political events, the general public is more interested in Municipal administration than in any other public affair, and there is a good deal of criticism, some of which is well-informed while much of it is made in ignorance. A blame for every difficulty and inconvenience is laid at the

door of the Municipal Board. The function of the Board is supposed to extend from the suppression of the nuisance caused by children playing hadoodoo in a lane in the night (which grievance was important enough to find a place in the annual report of an association) to the provision of charpoys to the authorities for the boys coming from the Muffassil for the patwarship examination. If a neighbour opens windows overlooking one's house, one comes to the Municipal Board for redress. If a bull throws down an old woman, it is the Municipal Board which is to be blamed. If the rate of electricity per unit charged by the supply company is high, it is again the Municipal Board which should come to the rescue of the private consumer. If there is a function at the house of a private gentleman, it is the Municipal Board which should provide light, furniture and flower-pots etc. and if there is a mela or exhibition, the barricading and other arrangements have to be undertaken by the Municipal Board even though the place may be a private one. The credit should, of course, go to the promoters who are able to extort these The Municipal Board services from the Board. should arrange for the removal of the monkeys while the public should prevent Municipal employees from catching them; and if as a result, the scheme is not successful, the fault lies with The Board endeavours to satisfy all the Board. these people so far as it can and so far as its funds allow, but the energy is frittered away in so many directions without much solid work. the necessary wasting involved in the administration of a body consisting of 29 members, most of the income of the public is, I should say, on the whole well-spent. But no credit is given for the services that the Board is able to provide while a disproportionate importance is given to the differences which are sometimes manifest in its meetings. Whatever the Board or its officials desire to do becomes public property on the follow-This is a healthy sign of public life and everybody has to be on his guard lest his action be susceptible to criticism.

The necessities of a town are complete and it is desirable that the functions of Municipal administration should be widened so as to include the control of the police and the administration of There is also the necessity of bringing in iustice. a greater measure of public representation. Certain drawbacks in the efficiency of administration have to be overcome and additional sources of revenue have to be tapped. The position was re-examined by two committees set up by the U. P. Government two years ago and a new measure of selfgovernment was under consideration when the Congress ministry resigned. Much improvement is expected in this line after the war in Europe is over. In the meantime Benares is plodding its way along with other cities, better in some respects, toddling behind in others, misunderstood in some of its well-meant efforts and misrepresented in some cases by interested parties. It muddles through and never grows old or weary and continues to lead its inhabitants to Shiva's blissful abode.

It is a privilege to be born in Benares; it is a still higher privilege to be of some use to Benares.

(Concluded)

Health & Hygiene

Does Your Child Have Normal Vision?

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

EDITOR

"Journal Of The American Medical Association
AND OF

"Hygica": The Health Magazine

HEN a child reaches one year of age, parents may determine whether or not its vision is perfect. There are simple tests that any parent may make for himself. For instance, a bandage may be tied over one eye. Then a block, a ball, or any other toy that the child uses, may be put close by. If the vision of the child is normal, it will pick up the toy when either eye is bandaged, showing that each eye is for itself sufficient. If, however, there is slowness to detect the toy or inability to recognize the presence of the object, a physician who specializes in conditions affecting the eyes should be consulted.

The next important occasion for testing vision will come when the child begins to read. At such a time difficulties with vision may be determined by the fact that the child holds the book too close to the eyes or too far away. Again, the book may be held at some peculiar angle. An intelligent parent will observe this matter and at once make arrangements to have the child's vision tested.

There are certain elementary symptoms which are quickly apparent. If the child has a pronounced degree of astigmatism, there may be frowning when reading. There may be an aversion to reading because it is associated by the child with headache and other difficulties. One eye alone may be farsighted, and the child will be able to get along by using just the other eye.

Unfortunately, the child who is nearsighted will have few symptoms that are easily apparent. In the first place, the child can see things that are close and will not be disturbed about objects that are far away. This difficulty may become apparent for the first time when attempting to play baseball, basketball or some other game.

Astigmatism, which is due to wrong shape of the eye, is detected only by a physician who understands how to make the examination. Finally, it is possible that the eyes do not work well together, producing what is called squint or crosseyes. Sometimes this condition may be greatly benefited by wearing proper glasses and by suitable exercises of the eyes. In other instances, it may be necessary to perform surgical operations.

Parents must realize that the simple prescribing of glasses or the kind of automatic fitting of eyeglasses that goes on at some bargain counter or at the hands of some itinerant eyeglass-fitter does not represent scientific study.

There are many other difficulties with the eyes besides those that can be controlled simply by

glasses. A complete examination by a competent investigator or specialist in diseases of the eye is basic to proper management.

LATEST IN MEDICINE

NEW method for evaluating physical fitness has just been described by Dr. Norman C. Wetzel, of the Babies' and Children's Hospital and the Department of Pediatrics of Western Reserve University School of Medicine.

The fact may seem strange to many people, but no real technic for evaluating physical fitness quickly has yet been established by medical science. There are several different methods, but none of them has been generally accepted. Dr. Wetzel has approached the problem from the point of view that physical fitness implies normal growth and development, whereas physical unfitness is associated with disturbatices of growth and nutrition.

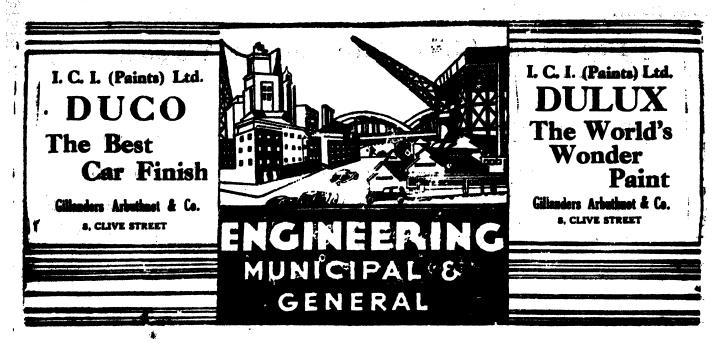
He has, therefore, prepared a chart on which it is possible to evaluate certain established data relative to physique or body build, development, the state of nutrition, the physical state, the advancement in relationship to age, and the approach to maturity. Successive heights and weights taken at annual or semi-annual intervals establish a record of progress.

Tests made on several thousand school children in Cleveland indicate a 94 per cent degree or reliability in picking out those who are called poorly nourished or borderline cases. A nation looking forward to a long-sustained program for national defence needs to evaluate the physical state of the coming generation.

ONE of the most painful of conditions is deposit of calcium salts in the tendon of the muscles that support the shoulder joint. This occurs most often in people between the ages of 30 and 45 and is often diagnosed by mistake as bursitis, which is an inflammation of the sac containing the fluid which permits the shoulder joints to move easily.

Dr. George F. Dick and his associates in the University of Chicago have described four methods of treatment for this condition, involving the giving of ammonium chloride internally, rest of the shoulder joint, treatment with heat and elimination of infection from the body.

'Hygeia', the Health Magazine, published by the American Medical Association, says that two tablespoonfuls of sugar daily should be the maximum allowance. That is because one pound of sugar provides 1,800 calories and nothing else of food value. The protein food, such as whole grain, eggs, fruit and vegetables, provide mineral salts and vitamine as well. There seems also to be some evidence that excessive consumption of sugar may weaken the protective power of the liver and produce serious symptoms.



Berlin's Electric Supply System

REATER Berlin covers about 400 square miles and has a population of approximately 45.00.000. The average density of population is much the same as that of Greater London; but most of the population live in flats, with the result that only 30 per cent of the total area is fully This central district is bordered by developed. lakes and forests covering a further 27 per cent, the remaining 43 per cent being mainly undeveloped country and small holdings. As a result of this concentration the actual density of population in Central Berlin is very high indeed. A park divides the city into two parts-old Berlin, and Charlottenburg—and each of these forms a separate load centre, the maximum load density being about 60,000 kw. per square mile.

Power Generation

In 1934 the Bewag sold 1,188,000,000 units with a peak load of 439,000 kw. The total consumption in Berlin was 1,450.8 million units, i.e., 345.8 units per head of the then population. The Bewag system load factor was 36.2 per cent. Noticeable features of the load curve were the smallness of the mid-day "valley" and the size of the morning peak—these features being chiefly due to the heavy traction load connected to the system. The bulk of the power is supplied from two large central stations—namely, Klingenberg, east of the City, and Kraftwerk West, to the west. one of these stations maintains the frequency using automatic relays for the purpose. Klingenberg,

which has pulverised fuel firing, was built with amazing rapidity—the whole of the construction, from the cutting of the first sod to the station coming into operation, taking little over one year. The Kraftwerk West Station, which followed about 1932, was less grandiose, and was likewise constructed very quickly. It serves as a support for Klingenberg. In addition, there are a number of smaller and older stations which are kept in commission in reserve, but the only one of importance is the station at Charlottenburg, which was re-conditioned in 1929. In 1926 this station, which is near the centre of the load, was equipped with pass-out turbines connected to a public heating system, and an experimental Ruths steam accumulator was afterwards installed. In 1929 the capacity of the steam accumulators was increased to deliver 73,000 kwh. per charge at a maximum rate of 50,000 kva. A novel feature in Berlin is the import of comparatively large proportions of the city's power and energy requirements through overhead lines, some of which go right into the thickly housed sections of the town, while one 100 kv. line goes up the centre of an important A large part of the power for the base load of the city is imported over these high voltage lines, which terminate in substations to the north and the south-east, and bring power from Trattendorf and Zschornewitz, two large stations on the lignite field in Central Germany. These stations are relics of the Great War and have been extended from time to time. In its underground cable system, Berlin was the first city to use 33 kv.

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

cables. These were of the belted type and were first installed about 1911. It is interesting to note that even now there are few, if any, cables working at a higher voltage in Berlin.

VOLTAGE SYSTEMS

At the beginning of 1924 three stations, all under 100,000 kw. capacity, were supplying the load through radial 6 kv. feeders. The system was divided into two sections which since 1918 had been running in synchronism. The interconnection was made over the two 100 kv. overhead lines from the stations on the lignite field. Between 1926 and 1932 the two large central stations were built. When the first station was being planned in 1924 it was proposed to connect

UNITED IRON

ENGINEERING WORKS

LIMITED

The biggest project of its kind since the War.



Everything in Steel & Iron.

"STEEL for PROGRESS"

MANUFACTURERS

OF ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL TOOLS
OF ANY SPECIFICATION INCLUDING
STEEL BOATS, TRAWLERS, CRANES,
CHAINS, HINGES, SHOVELS, LATHES,
JUTE MILL LOOMS, CYCLE &
MOTOR PARTS, PARTS AND
FITTINGS FOR RAILWAYS
AND SHIPS, ETC.

Made to any given Sample, Drawing and Specification

PRODUCERS OF RUBBER GOODS

OF VARIOUS TYPES INCLUDING
Waterproofed Jute & Cotton
Canvas, Tarpaulins, Anti-gas
Fabric, Hard Rubber Sheets,
Ground Sheets, Ebonite,
Etc. Etc.

Factory :

BELUR Phone: How. 936

Managing Agents:

UNITED TRADING CORPORATION

100, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: { Cal. 786. Cal. 4990.

Gram: BUYERS & EVERGREEN.

it with the 100 kv. substations, which lay approximately north and south, via a double 30 kv. ring. but the Bewag finally decided on a 30 kv. grid from which the low voltage systems should be fed through radial 6 kv. feeders. This system became known as the "Three-Voltage-Group System" be- . cause of the three voltages used, namely, 30 kv., 6 kv., and 380/220 volts, and because the networks were divided into groups and so arranged as to make the effect of the failure of any single unit, such as a cable, very slight. For this purpose Berlin was divided into a number of sections. In-1937 there were 24 of these with peak loads varying from 20,000 to 50,000 kva. in the central areas. All the substations in each section were supplied from a single distributing station (30 kg. substation) connected to the 30 kv. grid and situated near the centre of the section. Three Voltage System was completed in 1927, and in 1929 a simpler and more economical system was devised. This system, which is only suitable for areas of comparatively high load densities, was called the "Two-Voltage System" because it was proposed to discurd the costly distributing stations and to feed the low-voltage mains direct from 30 kv. cables radiatings from the power station, the 6 ky, system being retained only for bulk consumers. The most interesting installation is that in Charlottenburg, a busy centre of the city, where the new system has been used to strengthen the existing network. A single 220-volt grid is fed simultaneously from an existing 3 kv. substation, and also from a number of new 30 kv. 1.22 kv. transformer stations supplied from the existing high voltage grid. These stations are very compact, and some of them are constructed beneath the road.

SUPPLY CONTINUITY

The plant at Charlottenburg is one of the largest peak load plants on the continent. Its main pupose is to pronvide a reserve supply, if the 100 kv. transmission line should fail, enabling the margin of standby plant on the busbars in Berlin to be reduced. By means of steam accumulators, it is possible to produce anything up to 40,000 kw., and such a system of storage is an enormous advantage. The Berlin engineers have developed their protective system with great thoroughness,

(Continued on page 92)

750 Thistle Combines all the best qualities of both soft and metallic packing.

Sole Agents:

THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO., (INDIA) LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO., 12. MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA.

SEMI METALLIC H. P. STEAM PACKING

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS. The Week's Digest

University College Of Science

The Government of India have, it is learnt, withdrawn the order cancelling the wireless transmitting license of the College of Science and Technology of Calcutta University. The use of transmitters has, however, been restricted by the Government to those who are conducting serious research work.

It is recalled that the cancellation order was issued about a year ago under the Defence of India Rules.

A. R. P. In Bengal: Premier Meets Europeans

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Bengal Premier, met some members of the European party in the Bengal Legislature at the Assembly House last week end and discussed with them various problems connected with the internal defence of the province, particularly against air raids.

Some suggestions were considered and it is understood that a tentative scheme has been formulated which aims among other things at securing sufficient funds for A. R. P. work.

Street Markings For Pedestrians

In connexion with the decision of the Calcutta Police to restrict pedestrians to footpaths as much as possible in order to avoid accidents when street lights are dimmed, already a large number of busy crossings have been demarcated in herring-bone fashion all over Calcutta. It is intended that pedestrians wanting to get across from one side of a street to the other must use these demarcated points instead of crossing wherever they choose. Deep white paint is being used for the purpose as it is more visible in darkness.

Similarly, to help motorists in finding their bearings when driving through darkened streets, all lamp-posts, road islands, and bridges are being painted black and white. For the same purpose, white lines are being placed down the centre of streets all over Calcutta.

Flat Rates For Telephone

The United Press understands that the existing system of flat rates for telephone will be shortly abolished all over India by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department and cheaper call rates with fixed lower rental will be introduced instead. It is further understood that the Department is contemplating to further reduce the call charges after the war in order to enable people with moderate means to subscribe.

The Regent Telephone system at Calcutta will be closed down as soon as the control of the Bengal Telephone Corporation is taken over by the Government of India. As at present stranged, the shares of the Bengal Telephone Corporation are being purchased on behalf of the

Government of India and the management will be carried on by a board with the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs as Chairman until 1948 when the existing terms with the Corporation will expire.

Change In Office Hours

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce do not intend at present to recommend any change in office hours as a result of the restricted street lighting scheme which comes into operation at the end of June, but will observe its effects for a month or two. The position will then be reconsidered.

This information is contained in a circular issued to members of the Chamber by the Secretary of that body who points out that this decision is in line with the arrangement made when the question of a revision of business working hours was discussed in connexion with the daylight saving scheme referred to in the Chamber's circular of May 7.

The arrangement mentioned in that circular, the Secretary states, was that no immediate change in office hours should be made; that if, within a month or two, there was no indication of a daylight saving scheme being introduced, the matter would receive further consideration; but that if, in the meantime, a state of emergency was declared in the absence of some form of daylight saving, it would be a pre-arranged plan on the part of commercial interests to introduce 9 a.m. opening without further discussion.

Lighting Restriction: Accident Cases

To attend to possible cases of accidents when the Lighting Restrictions (Obscuration) Order comes into force the Commissioner of Police has decided to detail for duty First Aid and Ambulance Squads at various strategic points throughout Calcutta.

The public are requested to co-operate with this work by giving intimation of any accident to the nearest First Aid post or to the Police Headquarters at Lalbazar by telephone, stating place of occurrence and other particulars.

The following places have been selected for First-Aid posts:—

Park Street Signal Lights:—Cal. 2567. Jorabagan Police Station:—B.B. 2385.

Porabazar (behind Calcutta Club) :--P. K. 1673.

The Police Training School:-P.K. 35.

Corner of Park Street and Lower Circular-Road:—P.K. 2694.

Shambazar Circus:—B.B. 4323.

Koilaghat Police Station: - Cal. 2349.

Headquarters' (Lafbarar) :- Cal. 2000.

Walford Service Station: (46-1-A, Chowringhee Road):—P.K. 1190.

CIVICNEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Sylhet Municipal Board Elections

The Sylhet District Congress have decided to contest eight seats in the next election to the Sylhet Municipal Board.

Besides Congress candidates there will be some independent candidates. The contests are expected to be very keen in all the wards. The number of voters has also increased.

Petrol Rationing In Bombay

The United Press understands, a scheme of petrol rationing will shortly be enforced in the city of Bombay.

It is understood motorists in Bombay will be granted two-thirds of their total consumption of petrol on production of satisfactory evidence or documentary proof of their total annual requirement

Enquiries in official circles fail to elicit any information, but, it appears, the scheme had been under consideration of the authorities for some time.

Karachi Water-Supply Scheme

On a representation from the Karachi Municipal Corporation, the mercantile organisations in the city, it is understood, have convened meetings to consider the question of extending support to the Corporation in the latter's demand for grant from Government of Rs. 85 lakhs to execute the Indus Water-Supply Scheme for the city.

Meanwhile the Corporation is also submitting a petition to the Sind Legislative Assesbly requesting members of the House to support the memorial presented by it to the Governor for financial assistance for the water-supply project.

Darjeeling Municipality

At a special meeting of the Commissioners of Darjeeling Municipality, Mr. M. M. Stuart, Deputy Commissioner, presiding, a resolution was unminously adopted rescinding the committee's previous decision to combine the two posts of electrical and civil engineers.

The committee recommended to the Government the name of Mr. W. C. Patton, M.L.A., for the post of electrical engineer and decided to advertise for that of civil engineer. It was further decided that the term of office of Mr. S. K. Dutta, he present municipal engineer, be further extended or two months, subject to the Government's approval.

Madras Mayor Thanked

The Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, as written to the Mayor of Madras, conveying to he Mayor and the Madras Corporation "the most ordial expression of the gratitude of the Government of the Straits Settlements" for the donation of Rs. 7,500 the latter had received from the corporation as a contribution towards the trengthening of the defences of Singapore.

The Colonial Secretary adds: "The gift is given with as little ostentation as the arrival of Indian troops, and is just as warmly welcomed. It is a witness of the Corporation's appreciation of the importance of the naval base of Singapore as a bastion in the defence of India from any threat of aggression, and of its determination to join with all His Majesty's subjects throughout the Commonwealth in the most resolute resistance to any attack the forces of the aggressor powers may plan to make."

He also says that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is being informed of the gift and asked to arrange for its allocation.

Water-Supply In Rural Assam

The Government of Assam, it is understood, have under consideration the question of improvement of water-supply in rural areas.

For the purpose of execution of the water supply scheme, already proposed, a Committee consisting of the S. D. O. and the local members of the legislature, it is learnt, will be appointed in each sub-division of the province.

These Committees, when formed will determine in which villages wells, tube wells should be sunk or other sources of water-supply constructed or renovated, and also select new sites. It has been suggested, that so far as possible villagers themselves should be entrusted with the work.

Members of the legislature are already trying to enlist the keen interest of the Local Boards and Municipaities and other private organizations and they also confidently expect that landlords, merchants in general and the entire student community in particular will gladly come forward to take their share for improving the water-supply in the rural areas.

Bengal Premier Visits Barisal

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq. Bengal Premier, left Calcutta for Barisal, on the 31st May, to inspect the damage caused by the recent cyclone in that district. He visited some of the worst effected areas and came back to Calcutta on the 4th June last.

Relief for sufferers in Barisal and Noakhali has been sent by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha. Rs. 500 has been sent by the provincial body to Mr. Sarat Chandra Guha. President of the Barisal Hindu Mahasabha, for relief work there. A similar sum for the same purpose has been forwarded to Mr. Rajendra Lal Roy Chowdhury, President of the Noakhali Hindu Mahasabha.

A meeting of the people of Backerganj resident in Calcutta was held on 1st June, at 47, Gorachand Road to organise relief for those who have been affected by the recent cyclone in that district. Khan Bahadur Hashem Ali Khan, M.L.A., presided.

A.R.P. And Municipal Punds

The question whether the Municipal Commissioners are competent to use Municipal Fund for Air Raid precautionary measures undertaken in their area, is understood to have been considered by the Government of Bengal who in course of a circular letter to the Divisional Commissioners of Bengal have suggested to the latter that they in their turn should bring the decision of the Government in this respect to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners.

It is pointed out that under section 477 of the Calcutta Municipal Act and section 108(1)/of the Bengal Municipal Act, the Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta and the Municipal Commissioners have power to spend money with the sanction of the Government on measures likely to promote the safety of the inhabitants of the municipal area and that, as the Air Raid Precautionary measures are primarily intended to safeguard the lives and properties of the residents of the municipal areas during an emergency caused by air raids they are competent to apply the Municipal Fund to such measures with the sanction of Government and that they should contribute towards the cost of these measures as far as their funds permit.

It is pointed out further by the Government that the statutory obligations of these bodies to maintain the essential services such as water-supply, conservancy etc., will not be abrogated by an emergency arising from enemy air raids and that they should, therefore, take necessary precautionary measures in order to ensure the due performance of their normal duties during such emergency.

A.R.P. in Karachi

The subject of public co-operation in the matter of protection against possible air raid on the city of Karachi is under the immediate consideration of the Mayor's Civic Protection Committee.

Enquiries about slit trenches and sandbagging of private buildings are stated to have been received by the authorities from members of the public as well as organisations. The Civic Committee which met recently considered these subjects and proposed to issue a statement shortly. The Committee also decided to recommend to the Municipal Corporation to waive objections of possible encroachment due to sandbagging of private buildings.

"There is absolutely no truth in the rumour that there will be evacuation of Karachi. We are co-ordinating all defence services and there is no cause for panic," declared Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidyatulla, Home Minister in an interview to the Associated Press. He further disclosed that the Sind Government was re-organising the police department and proposals estimated to cost three lakks of rupees were being worked out.

In the meantime, reports of protective measures against possible internal disorders that are being adopted by authorities throughout Sind are received here. It is officially stated that in Dadu district which lies on the frontier of the Kalat State, roads are being constructed to provide increased mobility to police forces and about six new police outposts have been opened along the border. Night patrols have also been

organised and all police stations and outposts have been interconnected with special telephone communications, 'Badmashi' elements in the district have also been rounded up. In Hyderabad, Sukkur and other districts, conferences of officials and leaders are being held to seek cooperation of the public in Government efforts in regard to internal security.

"The problem of security and civic protection is being considered by the Premier and the Home Minister and His Excellency sees no reason to grant an interview until they have given their decision in the matter," says the Private Secretary to the Governor of Sind in the course of a reply to Major M. H. Gazdar, who earlier sought an interview with the Governor as directed by the All-Party Civic Security Committee.

-Berlin's Electric Supply System

(Continued from page 89)

in comparison with the London system it is remarkably simple. The protection of the Three-Voltage System is the result of a number of years of research and experience, while the Two-Voltage System represents a considerable step forward towards a simple system and has the additional advantage of a high continuity factor. It is interesting to note that the bulk supplies, which are those given to large industrial consumers (at 6 kv.), are often separated from the public supply net-work with the object of rendering the factories independent of any trouble in the low voltage net-work. In practice, however, it has not proved economical to do this to any large extent, and many factories receive their supplies from the 6 kv. rings that feed the low voltage network. With the development of the Two-Voltage System the 6 kv. mains were still to be used for industrial supplies.

GROUND LEVEL SUBSTATION

The low voltage networks are supplied from small transformer stations containing two or more transformers rated at 250 or 100 kva. according to requirements. These stations are usually located in the cellars of houses and factories; transformer kiosks and special buildings are rarely used. The cellars which house 6/.38 kv. transformer stations are of the semi-basement type and there is little danger of flooding. The only substations which are really underground are equipped with ironclad gear, and the experimental 30/.38 kv. stations have watertight gear designed to operate even under water. Except in these special substations, oil-filled ironclad switchgear is seldom used, German engineers having shown a marked preference for open busbars and having rapidly developed the expansion switch. Subways are not used at all in Berlin. In most streets the sewers are under the roadway on either side of the underground railway, which runs immediately below the tramlines. The pavement is divided into sections, which are allotted to the post office. the fire brigade, and the gas, water and electricity authorities, who are allowed to dig to any depth in their allocated areas. The "Bewag" cables are laid in the ground and protected by an arched clay cover which fits closely to the upper part of the cables. The cables and the cables of the

— Letters — TO THE EDITOR

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views empressed by the correspondents]

The Calcutta Tenancy Bill

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to object to the Calcutta Tenancy Bill of 1941 introduced by Babu Atul Krishna Ghosh in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the following among other grounds.

It is not a fact, as alleged that the rent of tenants of Calcutta is increased and they are ejected at the sweet will of the landlord. On the contrary, landlords have been reducing the rents of their tenants in Calcutta due to general depression of trade, commerce and industry and especially the outbreak of the war.

It is also not a fact, as alleged, that tenants carrying on business are put to heavy loss by the arbitrary action of the landlord. No tenant occupies any house or land unless he gets a written lease from his landlord, and therefore, he cannot be rejected by the landlord unlss he infringes the conditions of the lease.

The relationship between landlord and tenant is regulated by the Transfer of Property Act, which has been enacted by the Indian Legislature, and therefore, the Bill is ultra vires in the absence of a special previous sanction of the Government of India.

Under the Bill it is proposed to apply to only municipal Calcutta. If the object of the Bill is to grant relief to tenants, I fail to understand why it should not be made applicable to the whole of Bengal. The landlords of Calcutta are in no way inferior to landlords of other parts of Bengal in their treatment with their tenants.

House and land should not be placed on the same footing. An occupier of a house can certainly vacate it without any difficulty within a short period, but it causes hardship on the occupier of land with building thereon, erected by him, if he is forced to remove the building within a short period. I do, therefore, beg to suggest that in the case of a house the notice to quit be 15 days and in the case of bustee-land it should be two months. Under the Transfer of Property Act the notice to quit is 15 days ending with the last day of monthly tenancy. In the case of the removal of buildings in bustees some compensation should be paid to the tenants. This is generally done by bustee-owners who are not heartless as alleged. by the mover of the Bill.

There should not be one law for landlord and another for tenant. They should be placed on the same footing. If a tenant is entitled to quit by one month's notice, I fail to understand why the landlord shall have to give 3 months' notice to quit,

Lands are leased out to tenants for the erection of huts on very low rents, and the landlords eject the tenants on payment of compensation, or after the expiry of the period of lease with a view to erect masonry buildings for letting or own purposes, and therefore every facility should be given to the landlord to increase his income. The landlords are forced by the Corporation of Calcutta to eject their tenants for the improvement of their bustees and if they fail to do so they are dragged before the Municipal Magistrate and heavily fined.

I fail to understand as to why the landlords will not be entitled to increase the rent of their tenants if they incur heavy expenses for repair and especially improvement of the buildings. They are certainly entitled to increase the rent if they are forced to pay fees to the Corporation of Calcutta for improvement works, such as opening up of a public park or a public street.

If the said Bill is enacted into law it will cause the greatest hardship to the landholders of Calcutta, and will seriously affect the revenue of the Corporation of Calcutta.—Yours, etc.

A. D. ADDY.

15-A, Chetla Road, Calcutta.

Rebate on Corporation Rate-bills

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE."

Sir,-The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta has recently published a notice stating that unless the names of the owners are registered in the Assessment Book whether got by purchase or by inheritance within a year the Corporation will penalise them under Section 488 of the Act. We were also previously informed that unless rate-bills are paid within a specified time (vide Section 149 of the Act), the provisions of Sections 190 and 191 of the Act would be enforced. We are sorry to say that the departments concerned enforce those rules against the poor and middle class people but the rich and influential people are always exempted. This sort of application of law is seldom used in any part of the world. Laws are generally made for both the rich and poor alike, it is in the Calcutta Corporation only that such distinction is made.

Furthermore, under Section 159 of the Act the sum equal to ith of the consolidated rate (i.e., two annas per rupee) of the bustee-land, be allowed as rebates to the bustee owner for collecting the rates from the owners of the huts, whereas no such provision of rebate is made in the Act to allow the house owners of several rented houses, who collect and pay both the owner's and occupier's shares of taxes for such rented houses. There is also no provision to stop such rebate against the bustee owners, who do not pay taxes within the specified date, and there is no provision to recover the amount from the bustee-owner except by law suit. Hence the taxes of the bustee are being accumulated year after year.

It is also seen that persons who pay regularly on or before the due date their electric bills, gas bills and telephone bills, do not pay their rate-bills in due time. We begatherefore, to suggest that the relate system of all

the rate-bills at the rate of two annas per rupee be allowed. This will no doubt facilitate the collection of rate-bills but the responsibilities and work of the departments will be decreased to a great extent.—Yours, etc.

NATABAR DATTA.

Pura-tattwanidhi.

7. Durga Pituri Lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta.

Calcutta Associations = Institutions

WARD XX HEALTH ASSOCIATION

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

The Hony, Secretary writes :---

"Since the stoppage of the Corporation grant to all Ward Health Associations in the Four Districts the Ward XX Health Association has been functioning in a miniature form in a room at 32, Beniapooker Road; kindly let out by Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, Councillor, Ward XX at a nominal annual rent of rupee one.

"The office of Ward XX Health Association at the above address is kept open daily in the morning to receive complaints from the people of the locality, especially the bustee people in respect of uncleanliness, adulterated foodstaffs, etc., action on the complaints is taken with the co-operation and help of the Calcutta Corporation staff of this Ward. To propagate the utility of demonstrating the preventive and curative processes of infectious diseases cinema shows and lantern lectures are arranged for at selected centres with the ever-ready co-operation of the Health Publicity Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and his staff. Such shows with lectures in vernacular on prevalent infectious diseases of the season by lecturers of the Corporation Staff and outsiders are also arranged for.

When small-pox in an epidemic form had come on at the advent of the last cold weather we started receiving anquirice for vaccination from the people of the locality. In the beginning we forwarded the calls to the A. S. O. Ward XX for needful. But when we found that the enquiries were going up by leaps and bounds we approached the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation through Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee to open a vaccination station at our office at

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has teen received from Mr. Doyal Das, one of the recorded occupiers of stalls Nos. 29 and 38 in Block F in the Sir Stnart Hogg Market for registration of his name as the sole occupier of the above stalls to the exclusion of the names of the other two recorded occupiers Messrs. Sitaldas and Thakurdas. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

GEO, C. WOODWARD,

of the thirt is now in the

Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market. May, 1941.

32, Beniapooker Road. On receiving the reaction vaccination station was opened on the 23rd January, 1941, and the vascination work was teken up from that day with the co-operation of the local Ward Office Vaccinators, both male and female, for two hours twice a week. To give wide publicity to vaccination at our office announcement was made by a beat of drum on two different dates because most of the people of the locality being illiterate they could hardly realise the utility of vaccination work at 32, Beniapooker Road. This wide publicity coupled with the catholic spirit of the Health Publicity Officer of the Calcutta Corporation in complying with our request to place at our disposal the Health Publicity Department Van for street to street vaccination on the 16th March. 1941, and the 23rd April, 1941, in the morning and the Van in the evening for cinema shows and lectures through loud speaker explaining in simple language the various preventive and curative processes of infectious diseases brought for an admirable result as will be found from figures recorded from the 23rd January, 1941, to the 31st March, 1941. 1372 people were in all vaccinated during this period, of these street to atreet vaccination alone recorded 448 on the 16th March, 1941, and 220 on the 23rd March, 1941. The cinema shows and lectures drew large crowd at certain centres. In the interest of this neglected and helpless Ward, nay in the interest of the helpless and poor, the number of which is legion in this Ward. I, on their behalf make an earnest and fervent appeal to the Councillors of this Ward, members of this Ward Health Association and the feeling public in general for funds without which we can not get on efficiently with our activities. Any sum will be gratefully acknowledged."

CORPORATION SCAVENGERS' AND LABOUR IINTON

The Secretary writes :-

The prize distribution ceremony of the 18 schools maintained and managed by the Calcutta Corporation Scavengers' and Labour Union was held in the evening of the 17th May in the Hazra Methar Bustee, under the presidentahip of Councillor Debabrata Mukherjee of Calcutta Corporation. The prizes in the form of books, slates etc., were awarded to the students of the schools. Speeches were delivered by the guests present. remarked in the course of speeches that the schools where all the students were the wards of the Corporation employees, got very little help from the Corporation. Either the Corporation must undertake to run these schools properly, or they should be helped adequately to keep their existence, which was of utmost importance for primary education among the poor labour class. Compulsory primary education in Calcutta had been sanctioned by the Corporation but no attempt had yet been made to get the resolution into action. The aid of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per year was very imadequate and could hardly maintain 18 echools even for a fertnight. The Corporation must see to this and arrange for greater help to the schools in the cause of mass education.

SOUTH CALCUTTA PROPLE'S ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The 13th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association was held at the residence of its President Mr. J. C. Gupto when the following resolutions were passed:

That missionery activities be started under the auspic of this Association with a view to inculcating ideas of

hygiene, civic in and fellow-feeling and brotherhood amongst the different communities in this locality.

That the Comperation nurses and midwives' establishment at 47/1C, white Read be not removed from its present location as it will cause enormous hardship to the busined dwellers of Ward II.

That the South Calcutta People's Association appreciates the excellent humanitarian work carried on by the band of selfless doctors running the Chittaranjan Hospital, Gora Chand Road, Calcutta, and this Association further resolves to raise donations, subscriptions and contributions towards this Hospital.

After the meeting Mrs. Gupta entertained the members present to refreshments.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 31st May, 1941,

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 660 against 652 and 711 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 104. The general death-rate of the week was 30.1 per mille against 27.9 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1-25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 31st May, 1941, was 556 against 552 and 621 in the two preceding weeks. There were 51 deaths from cholers, against 73 and 87 in the two preceding weeks. There were 33 deaths from small-pox during the week against 32 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from Influenza against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 31 and 65 respectively against 20 and 72 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 290 per mille per annum.

There were 26 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 27.6.

There were 87 deaths from respiratory diseases against 80 in the previous week.

There were 50 deaths from tuberculosis against 63 in the previous week.

There were 92 deaths of infants under one year.

VALAMOID ROOF CEMENT

The permanent cure for leaking roofs.

Don't wait until the Monsoon starts.

Consult

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD. CALCUITA & BOMBAY

Suburbs (Wards 25-32.)

The number of deaths registered was 104 against 100 and 90 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 8 were from cholers, 8 from small-pox, nil from influence, 5 from fevers, 18 from bowel-complaints and 21 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 38.0 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-

There were 24 deaths from tuberculosis against 18 in the previous week.

There were 21 deaths of infants under one year.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUITA Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending 31st May, 1941.

Wards.			Sm.	LL-POX.
			Cases.	Deaths.
<u>.I</u>	•••	•••	*	
II	•••	•••	3	3 3
IV IV	•••	•••	4	
v	•••	•••	1	8 1 5
νĭ	•••	•••	<u> 6</u> .	5
VII	***	•••	5	•
IX XI	***	•••	4	3
XI	•••	•••	•	3 1
XIII	***	•••	ĩ	i
XIV	***	***	ì	i
XIX	•••	•••	ž	ĭ
XXIII	***	***	ī	
XXV	•••	•••	1	1
XXVII	•••	•••	1	1
XXIX	•••	•••	4	4
XXXI	•••	•••	i	1
XXXII		•••	1	1
Campbell Hospital	_	•••	*	7
combodii mosbiesi		•••	2	3
	Grand	Total	47	41

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the wash ending 81st May, 1941.

nding 81st Maz	, 19 4 1.				
Wards.	C	LSOS.	Deaths.		
1	•••	7	•••	5	
	•••	4	•••	ž	
3	•••	9	•••	_	
	1	8	***	1 3 1	
5 6 7	•••	7	***	1	
9	•••	8	•••	1	
8	•••	6	•••		
ě	· L	3	***	8	
1 ŏ	•••	3	•••	3	
ii	•••	ż	•••	8	
13	•••	7 6 3 7	•••	1	
13	•••	ž ·	•••	~	
14	***	Š	•••	1	
15		Ĭ	***	_	
16		3	•••	_	
18	***	5	•••		
19	•••	5	***		
90 81	-	3	•••	2	
31		7	•••	Ĭ	
. 23 23			***	4	
33 24	3			1	
25	4		•••		
27			***	3	
24	9 13	,	***	4	
- F		•	***	3	
. 12	1	•	***	, i	
empbell Hospital			***	•	
hitterenien Meest	13		***	1	
hitteranjan Hospi I. N. P.	641 8 1			3	
ort	···· 2		,	ı	

Clarent Marcal	-	する 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			

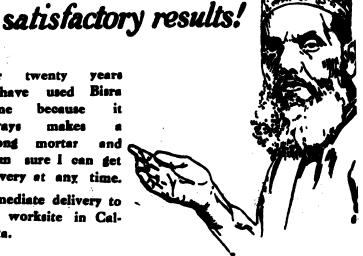
Again

has been used with





For twenty delivery at any time. Immediate delivery to any worksite in Calcutta.



Depots: Garden Reach: South 284, Kidderpore Dock: South 745, Bagh Bazer: B. B. 1823, Ramkristopore: Howrah 243 or ring up Bird & Co Cal. 6040.

Managing Agents:

BIRD & CO. CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA

BLK 4

SOME SELECTED INSURANCE COMPANIES

PHONE: CAL. 6645

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India)

FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, RIOT, EARTHQUAKE, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, ETC. NORTON BUILDINGS, P. O. Box 2226, Calcutta

PHONE CAL. 5386 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

CONCORD of INDIA THE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

8, CLIVE ROW, GALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India)

TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

ERAD OFFICE: 9, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

LET US SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS

TELEPHONE: CAL } 7061



MILL & TEA GARDEN REOUSITES

The state of the s



CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclased in a scaled cover and superscribed—"Tender for......" For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 s.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Painting the street gas lamp posts in different streets of Calcutta.

2. Construction of reinforced concrete railing along Chetla Bridge Approach. Tenders are invited in duplicate for

2. Construction of reinforced concrete railing along Chetla Bridge Approach.
Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 10th June, 1941, and the rates quoted in them are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Com-

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before

the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., reasurer's receipts, terents, licenses and bills. tender forms, agree-

Any deviation from this on the part of ny contractor whenever detected, will under his tender liable for cancellation.

render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office. The 28th May, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No I Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are in vited and will be received by the Chief Engineer, in duplicate, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for......"

In Friday, the 13th June, 1941, apto 2 nm

Repairs to kerb and channel stones

in Kan Dutt Street (portion), Ward 2—Rs 879, dated 4th June, 1941, (5 weeks)
47 Repairs to Burtalla School Building, Ward 5—Rs. 461, dated 4th June, 1941, (1 month).

Repairs to kerb and channel

At Copairs to kerb and channel stones at Upper Chitpore Road (portion). Ward 5—R. 934, dated 4th June, 1941, (1 month).

45 Repairs to kitchen and stores, etc., of District Engineer's quarters at 79, Cornwalls Street, Ward 3.—Rs. 915, dated 4th June, 1941, (1 search).

of District Engineer walls Street, Ward 3.- Rs. 915. dated surface. 1941, (1 month).

46. Repairs to Upper Chitpore Rend be tween Radhakanta Deb 1st Lane and Raja Naba Kissen Street. Ward. 2— Rs. 907. dated 4th June, 1941, (5 weeks).

8. C. GHOSE, District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office. The 4th June, 1941.

District No. I Engineer's Department. (Cossipore)

superscribed "Tender for...." on Friday, the 13th June, 1941, upto 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender form from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of marks for the contractors. items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No. I (Cossipore Office) for inspetion.

23. Barbed wire fencing over the north east boundary wall behind the New Station Turbine Room at Tallah Pumping Station, Ward 30—Rs. 156, dated 5th May, 1941, (15 days).

24 Repairs to sruface drain in Rustom jee Parsee Road, Ward 32-Rs. 950, dated 24th May, 1941, (2 months).

24th May, 1941, (2 months).

25. Repairs to surface drain in Nawah Dilwarjung Road, Ward 32 Rs 179, dated 26th May, 1941, (15 days).

26. Repairs to surface drain in South Sinthee Road, Ward 31 Rs 939, dated 27th May, 1941, (2 months)

27 Repairs to stone sett pavement at Kundu Lane, Ward 30 -Rs 393, dated

28th May, 1941, (1 month)

28. Repairs to stone sett pavement at Nilmoney Mitter Row, Ward 30.—Rs. 751, dated 29th May, 1941, (1! months).

S C. GHOSH, District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office, The 2nd June. 1941

District III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for on Wednesday, the 11th June, 1941, upto 2 u.m.

68 Replacing the collapsible gate between Stall Nos C 910 in Su Stuart Hogg Market Ru 115, dated 4th June.

1941, (15 days)
69 Inside general repairs to Inspector
Raha's quarters in Sir Stimrt Hogg
Market Rs 856, dated 4th June, 1941, 14 months)
70 Remark

13 months)
70 Repairing I. P Stone tootpath in Wellesley Street in Ward No. 13-Rs 163, dated 4th June, 1941, (2 weeks)
71 Repairing I. P. Stone footpath in Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Ward 13.—Rs 935, dated 4th June, 1941, (1 month).
72 Repairs to surface drain in Bib Bagan Lane.—Rs. 335, dated 4th June, 1941, (3 weeks).
73 Repairs to cooly quarters, garages, drivers room and offices in Central Lorry Garrage—Rs. 936, dated 4th June, 1941, (1½ months).

drivers
Garrage —Rs. 936, dateo
(11 months).
74. Earth work in flank in Shamsul
Huda Road in Ward No 21 --Rs. 316,
dated 4th June. 1941, (3 weeks).
75. Repairs to footpath of Lower Circular Road between Park Street and
Theatre Rosd in Ward No. 15.--Rs. 666,
dated 4th June. 1941, (1 month)
76. Repairs to footpath of Royd Street
in Ward No. 15-- Rs. 575, dated 4th June,
1941. (1 month),
77. Repairs to footpath of Russell Street
in Ward 16.---Rs. 444, dated 4th June,
3041 (3 weeks).

77. Repairs to template of sources of the pairs to template of sources of the pairs

79. Earth work in flank at Ballygunge Circular Road in Ward 21.—Rs. 252, dated 4th June, 1941, (3 weeks).
80. Relaying kerb and channel atones in Chhattoo Babu Lane...—Rs. 386, dated 4th June, 1941. (3 weeks).
81. Repairing L. P. Stone footpath in Rani Ranimony Road. -Rs. 801, dated 4th June, 1941. (1 month).
82. Providing a yard-gully at the junction of Goristhan Lane and Karaya Road, Ward 20.—Rs. 89, dated 4th June, 1941, (15 days).

(15 days).

83. Repairs to stone sett in passage loading to Januagore Road Pail Depot, Ward 20 Rs. 71, dated 4th June, 1941, (15

20 Rs. 71, gaten will sum, to 2, days).

84. Repairs to Store's Shed at Gor-i Gariban Cemetery in Ward 18.—Rs. 193, dated 4th June, 1941, (1½ months).

85. Repairs to Pail Depot of Ward 20—Rs 271, dated 4th June, 1941, (1½ months).

86. Relaying kerb and channel stones in Munshi Bazar Road in Ward 19.—Rs. 430, dated 4th June, 1941. (1 month).

N. B —Please note that words in stakes
"7 days' notice" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days' notice".

A. F. NABI BAKSH, District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office. The 4th June. 1941

Modification of Alignment.

It is notified for general information that Corporation of Calcutta, under powers, vested in them in this behalf, have, by a revolution, dated the 14th May, 1941, modified the portion of the alignment of the 30 ft projected public street, connecting the 20 ft reads at Nos. 106 and 109, Hazra Road, with the 40 ft, projected road, connecting the two ends of Nandalal Jew Road, in Ward 27, which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation on 19th July, 1940, so far as it affects plot 11 of 106, Hazra Road It is notified for general information that

A copy of the modified plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corpora-tion any working day except Saturday, be tween 11 a.m. and 2 30 p.m. and between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays only, on payment of usual fee

J C. MUKERJEA Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office, The 30th May, 1941.

Situation Vacant

Applications' are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 9th June, 1941, for the post of a Jamadar of Armed Guards of the Treasury in the grade of Rs. 25—1—35. Only experienced and discharged military men above the rank of Sepoys, and able to control and accept responsibility for the staff to te placed under him need apply. He will also have to render wholstime service and be responsible for the cash to be left in the office Strong Room during the period the uffice remains closed. His services will be regulated by the Corporation Provident Fund, Leave and other service rules.

A. K. MITTER, Treasurer.

Central Municipal Office, 1 The 25th May, 1941.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED (Incorporated in the United Ringdom.)
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN RENTA COLONY AND UGANDA Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000
Pald-up Capita' ... £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 2,200,000

Head Office :- 26, Bishopegate, London, E. C. 2. Brenches: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karschi, Chittagong, Amritasr, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandaley, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zansibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakaru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Darres-Salaam, Mwanta.

ets GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE The Bonk tren BUSINESS of every description.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most mo

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank
Suitding at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lookers of different sizes intended for
the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellerr, etc. Bach hirer receives
a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open
the locker rented by him.
Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both
fire and burglary.

Eastals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers
and periods of hire.
For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indice)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:-7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Breaches-Narainguage and Burra Bazar (Calcutta)

OURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at \$% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on BAYINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% Interest on BAYINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% Fixed Deposits received for one year or tess. Example Deposits received for one year or tess. LOAMS, CASE CHEDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

Graphical BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1883.)
(Italitity of sharsholders limited)
with which is affiliated the Allahabad Budt Limited.

... 43,000,000 ... 43,000,000 Capital erve Fund

Head Office: 38, Bishopagate, London, E. C. 2,
London { 117-122, Londonhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Bronches throughout the East, and at Manchaster

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Sesions transported MEUOVERY OF INQUIE-LAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or nettlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and super-Tax returns.

Calcutts 11.1 (Nime Manager)

Caloutie 1-1, Chive Street—D. R. KINLOUH, Agent. Office: ... 1. Fairlie Place,—J. E. MOIH, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England,)
(Lashility of Shareholders Hadisel.)

Head Office:-2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopgate

Lendon, E. C. 3
Subscribed Capital
Pald-un Communication £ 2,000,000 £ 1,000,000 £ 500,000 £ 500,000 £ 1,000,000 ... £ 1,000,000 Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund

Reserve Liability of Share-holders Brenches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Baerah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore. The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

9, Clise Street, Calcutta.

N. R. NEWSUM, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIFA

(ESTABLISHED 1908)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bembay.

Calentia Branches:—Becurity House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison tonu. (Barabasar) and S, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bembay Branches:—Buillon Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Bill.

Other Branches:—A hmedabad (Bladra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Blilis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Hauton Branch), Andberl, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamehedpur, Karachi, Naspur, Naspur Oity, Poqua, Ponua City, Balkay and Buchi, Naspur, Naspur Oity, Poqua, Ponua City, Balkay and Buchi.

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Castal Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Maglication.

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,18,50,00 Suicetta Local Committee :—Mr. Jugmons Prasad Goenka. Mr. Gaganvibari L. Mehte, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birls. General Benking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE ches :- CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11. Clive Row.

Phone: Cal. 6517

SPACE

AYAILABLE

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXIII INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. 84, Chewriaghee Road, Calcutta

OURRENT ACCOUNT:-Interest at I per cent, p. a. on Re. 200-RAYINGS BANK:-Interest at 2) per cent, p. a. FIXED DEPOSITES:-Interest at 5 per cent, p. a. LOANS:-Grantel against Gold ornsmists and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1148

N. MRN. Rooms are

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal. 2300 (8 lines) 45, Dharamtain Street, Calcutta Trensacts all Sorts of Banking Business :-- Rate of Interest on Deposits. No Account is a

1, Savings 2 per cent per annum

8 Fixed 8 p c to 6 ..

No Account in too untill to be taken care of by this Bank. Branches -HOW RAH, BALKIA. BBILR, BAILL, LTTARIARA and SERAMPORL

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LIMITED

Paid-up Capital & Reserves Exceed Rs. 5,30,000 Our Cash Certificates yield 5% p.a. All Banking business transacted. 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, EAST, CALCUTTA. Branches: Chittagong, Chetla (Alipore).



ESTD. 1926.

BANKOF COMMERCE L. 12, CLIVE ST CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES

Phone Cal 2073.

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8, Madan Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: -3, Hare Street, Calcutta

Phone Cal 6483 & 2125

Branches —Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati Bhatpara,
Sirajgani, Dinajpur Rangpur & Benares,
Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 64 per cent

Free of Income-tax. ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD. 6, Clive Street, Calcutta

Dividend declared for 1939—the per cent free of Income tax Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders money.

Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Branches.—Midnaport. Nabadwip. Chinwurah, Kharaspore, Ghatal,

Contai, Krishnagar, Jossore, Bardal & Kushita.

Telegram:

Managing Director —

L. M. Mukherli, M. Sc (Cal.)

A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretars.

BENGAL BANK LIMITED

2, CLIVE ROW, CALOUTIA.

Regd. Office :- SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up to-date lines Promoted & Organised by

RAHA BROTHERS

Branches:—DACCA, RANAGH 'T, DEOGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH,
BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG

Telephone Cal. 1818

Telegram "Safebonds"

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD. ESTD. 1928.

Head Office -CHITTAGONG.

Branches . CALCUTTA 9. Clive Street. narayanganj & bhola

The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends

from its inception.

GIRISH BANK LIMITED

Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta Phone Cal 4731

A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.

TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS. Chairman — RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR,
Gent I leader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.

REGENT BANK LTD.

3. Maharshi Debendra Road. Calcutta

PHONE: B. B. 6419

Lard. 1927

Phone No. Cal, 2631

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED

Head Office. - 29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :-- BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transacted
Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people.
Rates, rules and all information on application. P. K. CHOWDHURY, Managing Director

8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA. Branches :-

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

hes :—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna Our Specialities: —Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme, Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service. All sorts of Banking business transacted.

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office -8, Clive Street, Calcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.

Brenchu: LLAKR MARKET (Oal.), BURDWAN ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JEAERUGUDA (Orima) EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 3486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

NATIONAL MERCANTILE BANK LTD. Head Office :- 30, Clive Street.

Stanches — BELEGHATA (CALCUTTA), DACCA, MYMENSINGH, MARSINGDI, KISHOREGANJ, LALMONIRHAT, ALIPURDUAR, NARAYANGANJ KAILASHAHAR.

U. M. DAR.

Phone Oal. 6364.

Managing Director,

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and practice.

CORPORATION NOTICES-Contd.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Regarding Construction of 36 in. dis.
Brick Culvert at Karaidanga

Quotations in scaled covers are invited

Quotations in sealed covers are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Tuesday, the 10th June, 1941 for the construction of 36 in. dia, brick culvert at Karaidanga in connection with Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfal Scheme.

Full particulars and other information desired in this sespect can be had from the office of the Special Officer and Chief Engineer. The work must be completed within 30 days from the date of receipt of the intimation of the acceptance of tender and the successful tenderer must deposit a and the successful tenderer must deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up the work in hand.

A. N. BANERJEE. Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office, The 4th June, 1941.

Re: Construction of Sweepers' Quarters

Quotations in sealed covers are invited for the construction of Sweepers' quarters at Kulti and will be received by the under-

at Kulti and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Tuesday, the 10th June, 1941.

Full particulars and other information required in this respect can be had from the office of the Special Officer and Chief Engineer. The work must be completed within 30 days from the date of intimation of the acceptance of the tender and the

successful tenderer must deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up the work in hand.

A. N. BANERJEE, Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office, The 4th June, 1941.

Registration of Names as Contractors.

Notice to Petty Improvement and Petty Plumbing Contractors for the year 1941-42.

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. the following has further been extended.

The applications from them will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the 30th June, 1941, upto 2 p.m., instead of on the 31st May, as previously advertised. The earnest money required in this connection must be deposited in

the Corporation Treasury by 1 p.m. of the 28th June, 1941, at the latest.

(1) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year

(2) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mesers. Abdul Aziz Nasker, Ashraf Ali Nasker and Azehar Ali Nasker for registration of stalls. their names as the occupiers of stalls Nos. G-29, G-44 and G-47 respectively and also as the joint occupiers of stall No. G-45 in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place the deceased recorded occupiers of the above stalls.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned. within 15 days from date hereof.

GEO. C. WOODWARD, Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market, The 24th May, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mrs. Saleha Kate Latiff the recorded occupier of Stall No. 1 in Block New Building in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer her rights and interests in the above stall to Mrs. Sylvia Agarwalla. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM, Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market, The 21st May, 1941.

LANDS FOR SALE

LAND for SALE

Before selecting any land please inspect our lands and be convinced how best and healthiest our lands in quality, how cheapest our prices and how easiest our terms.

Thousands of plots

Suitable for houses and mills are for sale in our Estate. One-third value now.

Apply to:

M/s. Mugneeram Bangur & Co., and

Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee

TOLLYGUNGE, Ph: South 135. 2. Church Lane, Calcutta

NOW IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE

___ IN ___ THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave half the purchase price outstanding on mortgage for a Period of 12 years.

Valuable Freehold Building Sites

Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgachta area facing the Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space (Sections I & II), in the Bellaghata area (Scheme IIIM), in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIM), on the Jagannath Ghat Road (Scheme VIIF and VIIG), in the Moydapati area (Scheme XXVII), on Chittaranjan Avenue and neighbourhood (Schemes VIID, VIIE, VIIH and VIIJ), in the Shambasar Street area (Scheme XXXVII), in Mission Row, Bentinok Street and Chittaranjan Avenue areas (Scheme XXXVIII), in the Chittaranjan Avenue and Wellington Street area (Scheme XL), in the Chandni Chak Street area (Scheme XLI), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Basar) area (Scheme XLIII), in the area adjoining Posta Basar (Scheme XLIII), in the Ahritola Area (Scheme XLIV), Eastern Portion, from Grey Street to Shanker Halder Lane and Western Portion from Shanker Halder Lane to Nimtala Ghat Street, in the Radhabasar area (Scheme XLV portion—from Dalhansis Square North to Canning Street), in the Southern Avanue Extension and Lake areas (Scheme XLVIII—Blocks II, III IV and V), and in the Old Ballygunge Road area (Scheme XLVIIII—Block II). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shope, flats, dwelling houses, etc. dwelling hou

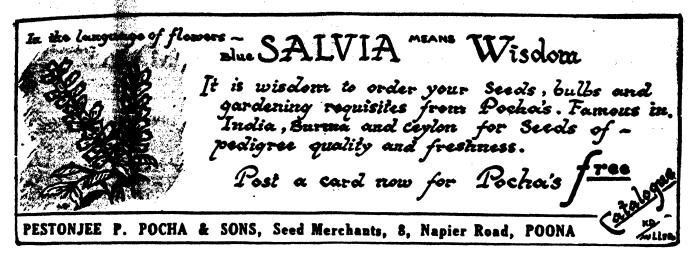
Offers will also be considered for a few selected plets Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in suce of construction of the Scheme.

For raise and further information apply persons to the Okief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Olive Street, Calcutta.

andre en stationer i de la communitation de la communitation de la communitation de la communitation de la comm La communitation de la communitation de la communitation de la communitation de la communitation de la communi

C. W. GURNER, Chairma

Clive Street, Calcutta. lated 22nd March 1941.



MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the tollowing rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki cont with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a vouoher to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintenedent's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is tound short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against true shop-keeper it any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD, Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA-DACCA.

Premier Concern in India Established 1901.

DACCA, BENGAL AND INDIA. HAS BROUGHT ABOUT A NEW ERA IN THE AYURVEDIC WORLD.

Proprietors :-- MATHURAMOBAN, LALM PHANINDRAMOHAN MURHOPADHYATA. CHAKRAVARTY.

Managing Proprietor-Mathuramohan Mukhopadhyaya, Chakravarty, B.A.

-The Elixir of Life-SANJIBANI SUDHA

Use for nervous and general debility and after delivery. Pint Rs. 1-8-0.

THE AYURVEDIYA DHANWANTARI BHABAN. 191-2. Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

-HEERA MANJAN-

This wonderful production of Unant Chemistry will keep your teeth sound, healthy and clean. It will strengthen the Gums and com-bat mouth acids.

SHIFAKHANA-I-KABIR.

8, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta.

DHRUBA'S **BIDYUT DHARA**

A powerful Tonic to tone up the system run down by acute or chronic diseases.

DHRUBASAKTI AUSHADHALAYA

166. Russa Road, Calcutta

·VITALITY·

is maintained & rejuvenation resorted by the use of A. P. Yakuti the most potent drug to increase vigour and virility, Rs. 10 per phial.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI 85, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta

Saluna Branch.-177. Harrison Road, Calcutta

"RITU BANDHU" FOR DIFFICULT **MENSTRUATION**

is sure to clear off obstructed and difficult menstruation of any nature for 4 or months even. Price Rs. 3.

HAKIM KAZI AFAZULLA, 37-10, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Famous Snake Bite Cure Net Prices :

Bottle half oz. - Re. 1-8. Box of 6 amps. 2 c.c.—Rs. 3-12.

This is NETT, being supplied to the

Trade on terms which will not allow of Discount to the Public. exin is made of the best chemicals.

of the very highest purity, imported from Europe. If war continues for a long time, these chemicals may not be available. Time may come when the manufacture of Lexin will stop, as we shall not make Lexin with second class materials.

P. BANERJI, Mihijam, E.I.R.

RADIO CALCIN TABLET

FOR NURSING MOTHERS AND DURING PREGNANCY

NATIONAL DRUG CO. LD.

3, Barrackpore Trunk Road

JAKSHMARI, I.e. T. B. CURE

is a very successful Ayurvedic remedy for all kinds of T. B. Many patients have been cured. Do not lose heart without giving it a fair trial in your case. Apply for free literature to.—

RAJVAIDYA AYURVEDIC WORKS

(Founded by Rejvaidya Kavira)

Prabhakar Chatterice, M.A.)

172, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Thone: B. B. 4038.



A Fine Emulsion of Makaradhwaj in Pure Honey

Easy to take and sure to produce maximum effect

KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS Kalpataru Palace, Calcutta

SPACE

AVAILABLE

INDIA'S BIGGEST. BEST & CHEAPEST.

DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD.

Head Office - DACCA

Branches—All over India.

First Manufacturers of

MRITA·SANJIBANI SUDHA

Unrivalled in Fever, Debility, Sutika & Rheumatism.

ACIDITY

ACIDITY

ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)

Guaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indi-"gestions. Ask for free sample (with postage).

For particulars apply to- S. C. BOSE.

Olo THE EASTERN UNION BANK, LTD. 9. CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA. Phone Cal. 4401 IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN "THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door.

ficalth should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plambing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutts

Sound Plumbing means health and longovity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

artiol es .			1.	st ()la	56.		1	Inc	ı C	las	B.,		ARTICLES.			20	d (مال	86.			3	ird	Cı.	88
articles.	į	F	TO		!	To)	P	топ			To					TUE	3)		10		P	roı	•		1.
BEEF		Re.	. 🛦	Р.	R	. 🛦	. P	Re	٠ ۵.	P.	Ro.		P	VEAL (a)		N.	. 🛦	. P.	K	. 🛦	. P.	R	. 4	. P.	Re	. A. I
Brisket, per seer Curry-Beef Fillet or undercut per ce	-	ŏ	5 5 0	Ŏ	0	6	0	0 0	4	ō !	Ō	5	Ú	Leg per seer	•••	: O	10	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	5 0 10 0
Hamp per seer Rib Pannd	•••	ò	5	0	Ó	10	Ŏ	. 0	6	Ō			Ū	Bhoulder	•		6		:	•••		0	5 6	0	0	6 0
Birioin Sees (Kidney)		0	8	0	0	12	0	i	5	0	0	6	0	Fore-quarter per seer Hind-quarter Saddle	••	:			:			,				
Do. Balted per seer Do. Melted	:	0	11 8	0	0	12	0							Leg per lb. Other portion per lh	-		14							:		
SALT PROVISIONS	i				:					:						:	10	3 (Ola	88.		1	nd			3rd
Brisket, per seer Hump		0	10 12	0	0	12 14	0	0	7 8					MUTTON. Uhops per seer		·			, 1			- 11 844	las			lees.
Round Fongse each	••	0	8	0	0	8 12	0	0	6		0	5 8	0	Breast ., Curry Muston per a Leg	••	0	10 10	0	0 1	12	0	0 0	10	0	۸	12 0 10 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					:			1		:				Saddle per lb. Shoulder per seer Kidneys, each	•••	0	10 1	0	0	12	0	Λ	941	A !	•	8 0
Brain each Beelsweet-bread per dos. Leart, each	•••	٠	_	0	,	•	•			i				Heart Liver Brain	••	0	3		0	•	ŏ					
Oxtails, each		0	2	0	0	8	0	•						Tongue Trotters Head (without tongue	 •nd	0		0 6		3				!		
Bkrits, esch Pongue, esch Eidneys, per dosen	•••	0 0 1	8	0	0	0	0	0	4 (0 :	0	6	0	brain) each Head (entire) each Mutton Dripping per			5	0		6	ŏ			1		
Manager 11	-	0	2	6	. 0		0			:				Goat and Kid meat					0	1)	0			:		



AMRUTANJAN

SOLD EVERYWHERE AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta FOR HEADACHE

-AND-

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	; F	rom		'	Γo									
in the building on the south-east	1		:				DRY FISH.		Fr	010	•	T	0	
of the Market.	R	. A.	P	Re,	, Δ,	P.	1				!		-	
rech Breakfast Bausages per don.	: (۱ ۹	0	0	19	n	‡		Ks.	. ▲.	P.	Ra,		_
sops per seer	: (10	0	0	12	0	Hilsa Fish per see:		U	14	0	1	7	•
Bit Firk per seer	1 (12	0	i	0	U	Shrimps with shell per seer		0	10	0	ō	13	ı
acon per lb		12	0	1	4	U	Do. (without shell) per seer		1	Ü	0	i	õ	
ooked Pors sindaloo per lb		10	0 :				Hilsa Fish Ros per seet		1	4	Ō	ī	12	
llard Fig per ic.	: i	10	0 .	0	12	U			ō	10	ōi	ī	-6	,
Ouxed Ham per ib	ì	8	Ō		0		Pomfrete per seer	:	Ĭ	ō	ō		7	
g Prosters per dose	: 6	12	0 .				Bhettee	- 1	ō	12	0	ī	-	
E's I ard per over		10	Ō.	٥	12	0	Maldine ,,		ĭ	Ã	ă l	i	7	
nabiati Games th		12	ñ.	•		•	China Grass White per packet		ō	Ā	0	•	•	
10 m m la m m m m	! .	10	0				Do. per large packet	•	ĭ	Ă				
needed De-L		10	0				Ball chau per seer		•	Ä	ň	•		
man == 50 . 11		13					Papadums per 100		•	2	21			
A4A!	4		Δ.					-	·	Ž			٠,	۶.
arries ber dozen	. 4	•	٠,				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per s			J	•	1	•	2



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-contd

articles.		Fr		Í	1	ľo	ARTICLES. From To ARTICLES.	J	'rom	. 7
POULTRY		·(A.	Δ.	P.	Rs.	 ▲. P.	VEGETABLES-(Contd.) Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. FRUITS.	Ra	. A.P	Re
oken (Spring) each		0	8 (0	0	4 0	Cauliflower Benares each Do. (Cooking)	1 -	00	
leken (broth)		0	•	0	-	6 0	Do. S. Africa	1		
poma	•	3	0 (0 0	Do. Kuju 8 to 10	1		
ok (curry) ·· ·		1	0			2 0	Do Davisellan o 40 o Do Manitel 8-13			1
e. (Special)		i	4	- :		8 0	Do. Ranchi			
w) (curry)		0	8		0	9 0	Vestes byout per uos Do Cashmana 6 to 10	1	0 0	1
o. (cutlet)	-::	0	9	0	0 1	Ú O	Do. King David]
b. (ordinary roass'	ng)	Λ	10	0	0	1 2 0	Do. Jonathan	1		1
ach e. (spenial) each -		ĭ	ŏ		-	4 0	Ci			i
of (abatter) and		•	-	-	•		Green Chilly per seer 0 3 0 0 4 0 Do. Australia 6-8	1 -	υ 0	i
		2	0		3	0 0	Turmario 0 60 Do Biograph	1		
10020	•••	0	3	0.	0	4 0	Do. per 2 lb. packet	1		
llet ·				- 1			Ladies force per score 0 10 0 16 Almond, English per lb	1		1
rkey Cock		6	0	o i	12	0 0		1		1.
Do. Hen		4	Ŏ			0 0	Do. Darjeeling each Do. English fried per	1	4 0	1
	1						oo, magness tried per			3
7004			•	1			Lettuce per score U SU U IU II Anglesta nee Il Dechama	.		0 1
EGG8.	` ;			1			Apricotadry per lb.	1 4	8 0	-
ska per score		0	7	0	0	× 0	Onions, Madras per seer 0 1 3 0 1 6 Amra per seore		í2 o	١.
vis, fresh, per score			12			13 Ŏ	Do. Patna red			0
	1			- 1			Pot Walte ii Redama Kahul par and		10	1
GAME.							DO: COMMIT TOO !! MPAGE mmta man 1h			İ
70 000b	Ì	0	8	^	1	0 0	Black Berry per score	0	0 6	0
inea fowl		2	ő		2	80	Page Modhumus 0 8 0 0 10 0 Chestaut per lb.	1 -	10	
rtsidge		ĩ	8		2		Do. Darjeeling Cocoanut each	0	10 0	0
noock		8	0	0	10	0 0	per seer 0 60 0 Comman Annia	1		1
		١.	_	_			Ourrants Australian	0	8 0	1
ahen Dvets per dosen		3	0	0		0 0	Do. Render per see	1	0 U	0 1
all each		0		ŏ		12 0	D. C. English nor in	0	3 6	'
abbis	•••	3		ŏ		ōŏ	Dates Arab per seet	1	_	0
ippets per dose.	••	-		•			Beer De Remakén 1 lb aké	0		0
ipes "	•••	1			1		The Eabel neath	1	4 0	0
al (large) . al (cotion)	A.	1			1		Do. New per seer 0 2 6 De. Smyarna in 1 lb	1		1
ald Theor each					1		Do (Old) West-to-s			
ad Grouse each	-				1		The (Tritty (Class)	1		1
					1		Do. Madras Do. World 11b	0		١.,
BIRDS.		ł			1		and annual on the second of th	1	8 0	0 1
mary (Cuck) each		8	0	u	10	0 0	Police and Charge	ĺ		1
Do. (Hen)		2		ñ		ŏŏ	Weller or see	1	4 0	1
seons (Fancy)		5	0	n	8	0 0	Radish English per bundle	1		
V MITETABLES.					1		Do. Country per score 0 2 6 0 5 0 Grape Fruit each			
							Salarah analat at at at at at a salarah	1		}
nichoke Darjeeling	east	0	3	0	0	4 0	Sanah mar coor U 40 0 5 0 Guava (Allahabad) ner	1		1
Do. Ground per		ľ	_	_		•	SOPP	١.		1
rtipesch per seer et root Darjeeling							Sweet Potatoes red per sr. 0 16 0 3 0 Do. (Country) per score	0	0 0 8 0	1 2
pungje 162 idat perlesunk	per	١.,	3		١.,	4 0	Hasel nuts ner lh.			2
o. Country per hi			•		"	• "	Comate Darjeeling per er. 0 8 " 0 1) 6 Kajoo nuts per seer	1	4 0	1
an Country per see	r.	1					Do. Ranchi per seer U 6 0 0 8 0 Khubanee ,,			1
o. French (ivarios					_		Do. Country 0 6 0 0 8 0 Do. (large) "	1	8 0	1
. bes	1998	('	4	•	U	5 0	Do. Chukerdhurpur , 0 10 0 0 13 6 Khurma Keeur China per seer	5	0 0	0
a. Butter per score		1					Lime patty per seere	-		1_
inial " seer	•••	0	2	6	0	3.0	bundle 0 3 0 0 3 0 Lemon (English) per des	0	36	0
bbage each	•••					_	Do. per seer 0 8 0 0 9 0 Lichees per 100 (Mosaffet	1.	y C	1 *
Do. Mureidabad	•••						par)	1		1
Do. Country Do Darjoeling	•••	0	5				egetable marrow Country Do. (Country)	1.		١
trets Derjeeling	Der	•	. 3	"	Ψ,	8 0	each " a a a a a l'eager bet recet	10	10 0	0.1
bundle	•••		1	6	0	2 0	Do. Darjeeling each . Montey huts Madrae per	0	3 6	6
Do. per seez		۱ ۵	3		0		White Pumpkins each 0 1 0 0 4 0 Monkey Lichese per 100			, *

Friess in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-could

ARTOLIA,	•	2000		To .	ARTIOLES,	From	To	abticles.	Rece	70
FRUITS—(Contd.)	40	A.P.	2	. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	s. ∆. P.	Re. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Ra, A, I
fask moles per seer fask moles (Lucknew	0	3 6	0	3 0	Plentein Champs bunch C	30		Baleina Kabel Sunkissed		
(angula Altongo per con-	4	Ŏ Ö	6		Do. Singapore per des. 0	30	0 66	Do. Descert in 1 lb.	• • •	• 10 •
Do. Pyri (Bombay)	8	• •	3	••	Do. Kabul	80	0 13 0	Do. Table in 1 lb.		
Be Langra 8-18	1	• •			Papaya Ranchi cach	4 0	0 12 0	packet	• 10 a	0 11 0
Do. Sukul Do. Fasli			ł		Plums per lb. (Kabul)	16	0 4 0	De. Musestal lesse per		0 10 0
Do. Kissen Bhog			1		Do. S. African per lb			Do. do. in 1 lb.	•	A 70 A
Do Golankhash 8-13	1	0 0			Ponceranate Showans-			Rose Berry per score		
Do. Himsagore 12—16 Do. Green per scere	1	50		7 0	gore per seer			22-31 A1610U	1 00	
Do Country per 100	3	0 0		0 0	Pumalo each (country) (3 0	. 40	Sunkist (Orange) per des Star Apple per score		
Do Bombay 12-20 Do Madras 10-13	1	0 0	ĺ		Pumalo balbar oach			S. Africa Orange per des. Jafa per des. (Urange)	1	
Do Lilam 4-6 ···	2	0 0	8	0 0	Prunes Fresh per lb Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)			Do. Small per score	<i>!</i>	
Kangosteen per des Kalberry per seore			l		Do. Liby do	1		Sweet Limes (Peshwar) S to 13	1 00	
lagpur Mussomi 6	1	0 0			Calasia de	,		Do. Country per secre		
Poona n					Pears Cashmere De. (Cooking)	i	I	Surdah Quetta per seer Tamarind per seer	0 60	1 !!
branges Sikkur	1	0 0			Do. Kulu per lo. English	1		Water melon Country edob		•
Do. Bombay	_	•			Do. California per lb. — Do. American per lb	į	l	Do. Coalund	1 00	1 0 0
De. Darjeeling					Do. Poshwar 8-12	- 1		Do. Onesta		. ••
Seeds Areh ner sees	3 2	8 0	3	0 0	Do. Australian per lb Do. California Dry per lb. 1	80	i	Water Meton Bhagalpur Water fruit per seer		
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	3	Ŏ	3		Do. S. African per lb	j	1	Walnut per lb	0 7 0	0 .
Do. Kabul	2	8 0			Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry p. lb. 1		1 40	Do. do. (Shelled)	0 20 0	
Do. Kandahar					Do. S. African per lb	0.0	l	BUTTER, Etc.		
Do. Fried	3 1	00	4	0 0 8 0	Do. Peshwar 8—13 I Do. English Dry per lb.		[-		
'eanut per seer 'Incapple Country each	ō	16	Õ	20	Quince (Quetta)	20	0 10 0	Aligarh Butter per lb Bombay	1 8 0	1 40
De, Assam "	0	3 0	0	4 0	Do. do. (California)	18 0	1 00	Dinapus	0 11 0	0 13 0
Do. Singapore De. Ceylon per lb.		8 0		10 0	De. (Red) per seel 0	6 0	0 8 0	Butter for cake Cow's Ghee per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Tejpur each Do. Kalimpong each	0	13 0	1	80		12 0		Ghee per seer	1 80	iiii

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies

VALUE

FOR

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shope To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rentanced against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rept.	Business.
2 5 38 88.A 84 Chandrey. 32 Chandrey.	Ra. A. P. 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0 , 0 8 0 daily 0 4 0 , 0 5 0 , 0 5 0 ,	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chandrey, 11 85-86 Chandrey 29 & 30 13 16-20	Ra. A. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 10 0 per day 0 8 0 ,, 4 0 0 ,, 1 11 0 ,,	Business to be approved by the authority.

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, Superintendent.

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA: BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-contd

ARTICLES.	From	To	articles.	From	Te	articles.	From	T
1 - 3	Re. A. P.	Ra. A. I.	FLOUR.	Re. A. P.	Ra, A, P	COAL AND CORE.	Ro. A. P.	Re A
MILE AND ORBAN			Californian flour No. 1			Soft Coke per md	0 8 0	,
Pare cow's milk fresh per	0 40		per seer	0 3 0	0 33			O IG
rock proom per ib.			Oalifornian flour per bag	0 8 0		Confectionery.		
			Californian flour No. 3			Cakes, Assorted per lb Plum Cakes	0 18 0	1 (
TISH.			Country four per seer	- !	0 3 6	X'mas Cake (Almond	0 12 0	1 (
hetkee (Jhill) per seer	1 00	1 40	Atta Sujee	0 3 3	0 3 6	Iced) per lb. Plum Puddings (English)	1 80	3 1
The family places !	1 12 0 1	2 00				Der Ib.	1 12 0	
Do. (salt-water) per seer Do. (aut pieces) per seer	3 8 0	1 80	RICE.		1	Assorted Tea Cakes per		
	0 9 0		Desai coarse per md			Slab Chocolates per	1 40	1 (
utle per seer Do. (Out plesse)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Patas let quality per md.	5 8 0	6 0 0	Milk Checolates slab	9 1 6	1
ahi ser seer	0 9 0 1	0 10 0 0 13 0	Do. per seer	0 2 3	0 16	OFFICIAL STED ***)		
De. (Out please)		` '	Do, coarse per md Do. per seer			Confectionery.		
tige each	0 80	1 0 0	Banktoolst mania per md.	7 0 0	8 0 0	-(Contd)		
rab per lot of 4 lange fish with ree 8—18	1 00	•	Do. per seer Chielsakkar per md	0 3 0 7 0 0	0 3 6	Assorted Chosolates per		
Do. without roe 16-20	1 00		Do. per seer	0 2 6	0 3 3	iD.	1 80	3
allet per seer	0 8 0	0 13 0	Kabul rice per seer Kashmere rice per seer	1	0 80	Short Bread per lb. English Sweets, Assorted	1 40	4
angach (Butter fich) per seer (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 13 0	Golab Soru Rice	0 36	0 4 0	PELID.	0 18 0	3
seer (Out pleees),		1 80	SUGAR.			Caramels Assorted per lb. H. & P. Bisoutts 1 lb. tins	1 80	3 1
omfret per seer (Small)	1 0 0	0 6 0	Company Sugar per seco			" . 8 lb	2 40	4
Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Orystal	• 48	0 46	PEAK FREAMS BISOUITS.		
aheter	• 10 •	0 18 0	DAL Etc.,	1	1	Glazo	1 18 0	
ne fish	0 13 0	1 40	A-20-2			Assorted Consumer	3 • a	8 .
ther fish			Ohana	0 2 6	0 30	Golden Puffe Barley Sugar (English)	3 8 6	
DEAD CHEESE AND			Khari Massor ,,	0 26	0 3 0		1 00	
CAKE PRESERVES.			Mung sons	0 40	0 8 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)	0 40	
treed (White or Brown)		,	Salt "	0 16	0 30	Asserted Patties per des. Jacob's Gream Grackers	0 13 0	1 (
3 lbs. each _	0 5 0	0 20	1 lb. tin per lb	0 13 0	1	per tin	2 40	2 (
Do. (Sour) 1 lb. coch	0 16	0 10	416.	1 4 0 3 18 0	1			
Do. do. f. os	0 1 0	4 1 "	Coccanut Oil per seer		í	HUNTLEY PALMER.	1	
			Caster Oil	8 0	0 70	Marie \$ lb. tin		
tik Rell	0 40		Kerosene oil.			Nice 2 lb. stn	2 10 0	•
maer Roll	0 0 6		Chester per case			Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	
nesse Bandel each	0 19	0 2 0	Browfake ,,		I	Dans	' l	
Do. Daces per lb		1 0 0	"Victoria"- "Swan" per			Britannia.	4 1h	
Do, Edam , Do, Overland ,			4-I. G. tin Do. 4-I. G. Bulk	Ì	3 8 0	Rs. A. P.	Ko. A. P.	
Do. Bandel per lb			"Rising Sun"—"Chukker"		• • • •	Gen 0 10 A	1 8 0)
Do. Cheddarn ,,			per 4-I. G. tin Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk	İ	3 14 0	Genz lood 0 13 6	1 60	#
eperved, mixed, per ib.	0 50	0 5 0	Liephani Brand I'in		3 14 0	Ko-Nut (Reg.) 0 11 9	1 30	13
anmixed, ,,			Do Bulk Do Small	I	3 8 0	Marie 1 3 0 Milk 1 1 0	1 18 0	E
nava choose per ib	0 5 0	, I	Owl Tin			Mized (House-	, , ,	X
att choose per lb.	1 80	. 1		4 14 0		Nice 1 5 0	1 13 0	1=

Fried in the Six Stuart Bogg Market contd.

ABTICLES, "	Front	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	articles.	Press.	20
GONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	GIGARS & GIGARETTES —Contd.	Ra, A. P.	R4, A. P.	-Contd	Ru. A. P.	1
Britannia Biscuits-	-		Spencers'"Doretto"		,	Condensed Milk 1 lb, tin Cowlec Skim Milk Powder	0 40	0 13 0
1 lb. tin.	1		Do. "Planters" per 50	-	2 4 0	1 lb. tin per tin Soupe, Assorted,	0 13 0	11 0 4
Rs. A. F. Himki 0 13 0	1 30	1	State Express 555 Gign- rettes per tin	1 10 0	1 11 0	Tart Fruits, Bott.	1 13 0	
Petit Bourre 1 1 0	1 1 9	ģ	Passing Show Cigarettes	0 18 0		White Sugar, 5 seems per bag	1 8 0	
Thin Arrowroot 1 1 0	1 79	E	Black & White tin of 50 Craven A tin of 50	1 80		I. X. L. Assorted James	0 4 0	
Sociorical 0 10 6	1 1 9	126	OILMAN'S STORES.			C. & B. Assorted James	1 70	0 12 0
Oream Oracker, 12 lb tim	per tin	12]	1	Delmonte Prunes per 1-13 oz. tin		• 4
Jow & Gate Milk Food	3 18 0 1 8 0	5 5 0	LIPTON'S TEA—		1	Best Darjeeling Tea. 1 lb.	3 4 0	• • •
				1 0 0		Eine George Changian	1 18 0	* * *
Lipton's biscuits—				1 14 0	•	C. & B. Vinegar per hote	3 13 0	
Cilkmaid Full Oream			IMPERIAL TEA—			tie Redgate or Mickson Ham	1 80	
Milk— Per Tin	0 40	0 12 0		1 4 0	1	per lb. Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Cowles Malted Milk Pow-			Orange do. do	0 18 0 0 18 0		con per lb. Morton's Sected Catmeal	3 8 0	
der 1 lb. tin per tin	1 60		TOSH'S TEA-		- 1	3 lb. tin Morton's 'Eagle' Brand	1 18 0	
Skimmed Milk Acriick's Malted Milk	1 80	1 60	Special Darjeeling Red		į ·	Bootch Polled Conce to	0 14 0	
Herlick's Malted Milk Do	5 18 0	11 0 0		1 80	1	1		
dorlick's Malted Milk-			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt. Do. 2nd quality	1 40	o	SUNDRIES.	1	
Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 60	11 0 0	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt	120	14	Shamola Leasher James	0 6 0	
dorton's Pepperments per lb	1 0 0	1	Red Boston Com.	6.0	li	Mosquito Destroyen han	0 6 0	4 0 0
•		i	Cocoa Ibs 1	20		Eno's Fruit Salt Bisurated Magnesia, me-	1 20	1 13 0
oigabs & Cigabettes		- 1	Robinson's Barley 1 , 0	14 0	١,	GIUM	1 12 0	
Deresske per tin of 50	1 0 0			20	1 80 3	am-Buk		0 14 0
Seissor per pkt	0 3 0		Chuineys 1 ,, 0		(Oriental Balm	18 6	100
Capstan Navyout per tin	1 0 0	1 30	Mustard Colman per tin 0	70	0 18 0 1	Cruschen Salt	iii	
or so Cold Flake per tin of 50	[]	- 1	Mustard			PAINTS.		
	1 00	• • •	Pepper (Black and White) 0	90		Inamel Paint English		
Devender per tin of 50		1	Salmon 1 lb, tin 0	90		Do. (India) per dos.	00	
Blasgow Mixture per lb	2 20	į '	presector meduce)	12 0 1		Do. (Japanese) "		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shope To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-80 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and - Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1—2 A. 3, 6—12 C. 19A & 19B E. 2—5 & 8 G. 3 C. 24 C. 20	Rs. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. D	C. 1st floor Betel 3 Meat 8 Do. 5 Milk 2 C.&H. 3	Rs. A. P. 37 0 0 (per month) 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Do. Milk Cloth

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week,

ARTICLES.	1	y 1	rom.		To		ARTIGLES	1	Prom.	1	lo .	articles,	Pı			To
MUTTON.	1	Re.	A. F	R	. A , I		BUITS-(Contd.)		a. A. 1				Re.	A.P	B	a. A.
latton 1st class per sec Do, Sad , , ,	-	• :	12 0	•	14 6	Mang	o of Bari		,		70 V	Binajperi Khatari Sheg Deshi (Nagra) permd.		0 0 13 0		1
BEE BOY GOOF	=			١.	• • •		Madras			1		Do. (Medium)	5	8 0	1	Ŏ
id Fultry Chicken cach	_	U	13 0	"	14 0	Do.			5 0 0	6	0 0	Patnai (Atap) ,, md Hilly (Old) per md	•	0 0	7	Ö
owi (our.y)						Do.	Fasli Dhamb	_				Hagra (Old) Wa 2 per md.			1	
owl (ordinary for so ting)	•••			1		De.	Milambari	-00		1		Jhingasal per u 4. Banktoelshi (Manja) No. 1	4	8 0	1,	10
tack (ourry and reactin	NG)											per maund	-	•	1	
EGGS,				١.		Oran	e Ichanagore			1		Chamormoni No. 2 per md.		0 0	1	12
asks per secre	_	0	7 6		10	Do.	Dariceling	-				Balam (Old) par and		- •	وا	-
						Do.	Magpur 10 to 16	·•• 1	• •			TRIDI Shakkar No. per i	•	0 0	•	v
vegetables.						Posta	Bombay Bagdad per seer					maund (eld) Kalma (polished) No. 1 per	6	8 0	6	13
rinjale per seer	***	0	1 6				Multan Kabul	-	8 0 1 4 0			Maund !	5	8 0	5	13
nonmhor each arlie per seer		ŏ	3 0	0	4 0	Paar		_		1		Kalma (polished) No. 3 per				
inger Ati Lemon per seere		0	4 0 5 0		7 6	Pinea	ppie Singapore eac Darjeeling			1		Kamini per maund	7	8 0	8	0
adies finger per seer	•••	0	3 0			De	Country each		. 60	١,	12 0	Peshwar Rice per md. Dhaki Chata	11 5 1	00		12
agji Lemon per seere nions Pains red per se	 10	0	3 0	"	,	Pesol	•	- '	, ••	1.		- Seri Oneth	•	• •	•	1.0
Do. Bombay "	***	0	16			Plant	ain Champa po		1 0		2 6	SUGAR, ETC.				
De. Country otatees Maintal per se	POT	ŏ	2 0	0	2 3	Do.						1			ŀ	
De. Deshi (New)	•••			1		M		- 0	4 0	101	10 0		0	4 3	ŀ	
Do, Madrael Do, Rangoon "						Pome	gramate per seer .	•• -	10 0	• 1	2 0			4 6		
Do. Gaubati	:::						Multan per sec Kandahar	- 1				Salt person	•	5 U 6 B	0	8
	er	0	2 0		. 2 0	Do.	Dholka .	= 0	80	١,,	0	l Flour		16	٥	3 :
SOCT		Ö	3.6		3 0		(Red) per seer . Sultuna	- `	• •	0 1	3 0	1 45 0 16 40 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	- ,	0 0	6	8
Do. Disi per seer		0	16			Almei	ad shelled ,, .]]	-	1	80	Atta fresh per maund ""	6	4 0	5	4 0
abbago each auliflower each		Ŏ	8 0	Ŏ	4 0	Do.	. without shell . de. large .				•	Til Oil Chandausi Atta per md.		- 1	3 3	Ōi
eas Ranchi per seer		0	8 0	0	10 0	Burda	h Quaman pe	r	10 0	1			4 1: 0 14		ð	13 (
Do. Darjeeling "	=	_			4 0	Water					8 0	DAL.				
9824 "		v	8 0	1	- •	Do.	Doshi	- 0	3 0 6 U	i	• 0	Mug Dai (Bhaja)				
gwash " omato "		0	40	0	6 0 3 0	Do.	A					Mug Dal per seer		6 6	0	4 6
toon Mangoos per seer		U	* U	"			e. Bhagaipur ti Lemon 10 to 2		0 0			Kalai (D	10	0	3 4
Truits.		1	0 •	1		Wala	at per seer	. 0	13 0			ADOSATI		3	0	2 (
pple Australia 6- Do, Cashmere		•	•				Shelled .,	" ŏ	4 0			Mosoor (apilis)	•			
De. American						l		"				Mator				2 1
De. Kulu De. Japan							UTTER, ETC. ng Butter per poun	a 1	0 0	l		Do		3		2 6 2 9
Do. Quetta						Darje	ling do. "	- 1 4	00	1		Biuli		3		3 6
lubokhara per seer pricot		0 1	10 0		13 0 8 0	Bombs Aligar		•								
tavia per pair		0	3 6 0 6	0	4 0	Jessor	e " per see	_ 2	0 0	1	ĺ	ľ£∆.				
el fruit esch			06	0	10	Dinap Pabna	11 11 10	•	-	1		Family Mixture	10	١	0 1	le i
coanus each			0 6	0	1 0 10 0		anga " " "	1 1	0 0	1		Golden Urange Pekoe		1	_	_
Del militari		0 1	0 0		4 0	Ghee	11 -	1	80	Ĩ 1	ō	Flowery Orange Pekoe	8	"	•	0 0
tes Arab "			5 0 3 0	1		Cow's	MIL	l n	0 0	8			12			8 0
lo. Bagded rapes Kishnugiri per se	o o z	U	3 U			20. '		' '			`	Pekoe per ib 0				נס ט
Do, Nasik "				0	I3 0	Bagda	FISH.	. 0	10 0	0 11		Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	8		,	8 6
n. Chaman						Bhetk	ee (Salt) per md		10 0	30 0 0 11		90. A	10	- 1	-	3 0
Do. Australia per see	F	0	6 0			Do. Bhetk		. 0	80	0 10	0	COKE & KEROSENE OIL				
same Donki			io o	ļ		Prawn Hilsa	s .,	0	60	0 8						•
okani		1	0 0	1	4 0	Robi	,, •	0	80	0 11	0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.) Bulk (4 I. G.)			8 1	4 0
den Muts Der seer						Robi (d	out pieces) per sees Sah	10	12 0 4 0	0 14		Owl & Swan per tin		ļ	3	4 0
Mosafferpur per 1	öö	_	_			Chetal	•••		20			Monkey Brand per tin		l	_	_
ack Relains per seer		0	8 0	0	18 0	Grab p		Ö	10 0	1 0	ŏ	Elephant Brand				4 0
Gountry	-	0	10	0	4 0	Singe	Der seer	. 0	80	0 11	0	Snowfake per tin			- 4	V
ater fruit per seer	-1			Ì		Magoo Do.	r per seer (small) (large)	, , ,		i		Boft Cloke per md				

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Lanadowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	Artioles.	From	To
RICE.	Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BREAD. Bread 1 lb Do. 4 lb		Rs. A. P. 0 3 0	MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Re. Δ. 1
Balam per md. Banktoolsi (Manje)	6 8 0	6 13 0	Do. 11b	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mutton Goat		0 12 U
Do. (Kors) -	7 00	6 8 0	BUTTER. Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0	£ 668.	,	
Kamini (Do.) Dinisakkar (Do.) Dadkhani		7 8 0	Bombay per lb. Salted Pabna per seer Polson's 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0 1 4 0 1 8 0	1 00	Egg (Fowl) per score (Duck) Do	0 9 0	0 10 0 0 9 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora)	5 4 0 5 12 0	6 8 0 5 14 0	Milk Cows' Head Condensed Milk	0 5 0 6 3 9	0 4 0	Confectionery.		
fagra Painal (Kora) Bangoon (Boiled)	6 0 0	6 6 0	Condensed Milk Milk Maid OIL.	0 11 0		Lipton's Tea- Yellow per tin	_	1 70
Do. (Atap)	6 0 0	6 4 0	Mustard Oll Coccanut Do	0 7 0	0 60	Coffee Poison's ib Condensed Milk	0 8 6	1 10
DAL.	0.40		FRUITS. Mangoes 20 to 40			BISOUITS.		
Mug Dal (Harl) per seer Do. (Sona) Do. (Krishna)	0 40	0 5 0	Apples 16 Alubokra per seer Orangas 25 to 60	0 8 0 1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 3 lb. tin H. & P. Do	-	1 96
Arabar Dal	0 3 0 0 2 3 0 3 0	0 3 0	Bedana per seer Pesta		1 13 0 2 8 0 0 5 0	Household per tin Jacob's Cream Cracker		8 6 0
Khasari Dal Mosoor Dal (Split) Do. (Khari)	0 3 6	0 2 9	Dates Arab Grapes per seer Pomegranates per seer		0 12 0	OIGARETTES, ETC.		-
Matter Dal	0 30	0 2 6	VEGETABLES.	0 2 0	- 1	State Express Cigarettes, 555 Passing Show Cigarettes	1 10 0	
GHEE.	2 00		New Patal New Potatoes Potatoes (New)	0 1 6	0 30	rettes Religion's Barley Alb	0 76	0 11 6
Ranchi ··· Darbhanga ···	170	1 8 0	Brinjal Cabbages each	0 30	0 4 0 1	Fearl Barley (O, B.) Sago (Pearl) Quaker's Oats	0 18 6	0 14 0
Broo (Mark)	1 4 0 1 13 0	1 80	Ginger Oucumber each Ladies finger per seer	0 0 8	0 10	Pascal's Logenges	- 1	0 10 6
Lakhi Debla Debee " per seer	ı	!	Onion Cauliflower		0 401	Jam Jelly Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	~ ~ ~ .	0 7 0 0 7 U
SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH. Parsey per seer	V 1	U 10 0	Quickwhite(White)	0 14 0	
Do. (Brown)	0 4 0	0 4 6 0 4 6	Pons Do (Cut pieces) Bagda	0 10 0	0 12 0 0 13 0 0 13 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Do. (Bata)	0 3 3	0 2 9	Bhetki	0 8 0	0 13 0	Do. per bottle Do. , bulk	=	3 6
o. B	0 8 6		Hilsa Kol per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	Rising Sun Do. per bottle	=	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

isioch and Stalls No.	Rent,	Business.	Block, and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
Ver 1 to 6)	Rs. As. P.				
Veg. 1 to 6) ,, 9 to 15}	0 8 0 each	Vegetables,		÷	•

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

		Prison po	r maund.	Rote	ll pric	os per se	•z.		;	Prices pe	r maund,	Rote	d) pek	oce per se
articles,		From	To	Fr	om,	To	_	ARTIOLES.		From	To	7	rom	То
RICE.		Ra. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Ra.	A. P.	Re. A. 1	P.	VEGETABLES.		Ra. A.P.	Ra, A. P.	Re.	A.P.	Be, A. 1
Balam (Coarse)	_	_		0	8 0		0	Potatoes (Nainital))	_	-	0	16	0 2
De. (Medium) Sanktooki (Manja)		•••	-	0	19	0 2	6	Do. New (Country) Do. (Gauhati)		_	•••	. 0	1 0	1
Do (Kore)		-		i	10	0 2		Do. (Rangoon))			Ŏ		0 1
Do. (Atap)		•••	-	•	30	0 1	6	Pasal			_	o	2 0	1
Chinishakkar (Do.)		***		ŏ	3640	0 3	٦.	Brinja)	***	-		ő		0 1
Going Thus (Atap)		-	•••	١.		0 4		Peas Cauliflower each	•••		_			• •
Dadkhani Doshi Boiled	-	-		0	3 6	0 4 (ě ł	Cabbage each	-	•••	-			l
Dudhkalma	-	-	_			0 1	οl	Ginger	***	-	***	0	4 0	0 5
Nagra (Medium)		-	•••	-	~	0 3 (Onion				٥	0 9	1
Patnet (Course) Bearcon (Bolled)		•••	***			0 2		O4100		- 1			· •	0 1
Do. (Atap)		•••	•••	0	1 6			MEAT.		!	(
						0 2 0	6 l							
DAL	_	-						Mutton	•••	-	•••	U	10 0	0 13
	-					0 3		Goat & Khashi		_	•••	0	10 o	
Gram (Dal)		•••	-	0	3 0	0 2 (6		•••		***			0 13
Mag Dal			-	0	3 0 4 0	0 4	0	fish.	`					
Do. (Sone) Mag (Krishne)		-	-	ō	3 6	0 3	0	Rohi (Out-pieces)			-	•	10 0	0 13
Arabar Dal	-	•••	•••	0	3 6	0 8		Other Hilsa	•••		•••	0	8 0	0 10
Marian and Articles		•••	***	Ö	30	0 3		Prawne	***		*~	ŏ	8 0 8 0	0 13 (0 13
	_		_	0	23		·	Parsey			-	0	8 ŏ	0 10 0
Khari	-			0	3 6 3 6			Bagda Bhetki	•••		•••	0	6 O	0 10
Easter ser		-	-			010		Orab per pair	***	-		ŏ	10	0 13
	i						١	Kol	-			0	8 0	0 14
BUTTER & GHEE							١	EGGS.						
BUTTER & GENER	.			l]	- 1	Egg (Fowl) per so	ore					
			•••	. 1	10		1	(Fresh) Egg (Duck) per se	•••	-		Ű	6 0	0 10 0
Aligarh		***	•••	1	4 0	ł	- 1	(Fresh)	ore		_	0	7 0	0 10 0
Ches (Gaws)		•••	•••	1 1		1 12	9							
Do. (Buffalo)			-	i	8 0 4 0	1 6	٩l	Sundrike.						
OIL.	-						-	Cobra Boot Polish la	ree .				6.	
•				0	7 0	0 8 (ı	each tim	-	_		0	1 6	
		***	_	Ŏ	7 0	0 8		Hair Oream emall	-		_	0	60	
Concerns Oll	-			0	5 0 2 3	Per bot.	-	Mosquito Destroy			1			
Waterier an	-	•••	•••		• •	of 26 or.		pox		_	0 1 6	0	3 0	
SUGAR & FLOUR				_				Amrutanjan Pain Ba	ılm	_	_	0	70	•
Bagar (White Java) Da. (Brown Java)		-	•••	0	4 0	0 5	١.	Oriental Balm			0 4 0	Δ	13 6	
De. (Bete)	-		***	Ŏ	40	0 5 0	0	Arian 12. Saim		-	• • •	U	70 D	
Flour (Country)	-			0	30	0 3				i				
		=		U	- 1	0 3								
Our (Sugar Case)	-	•	-	0	30		1	• •						
* Kpoleto	-	- 1	-				ı		1	!	1			

N. B .- Priose vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stells on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.			
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	4 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 12 0	Sweetmeat. Business to be approved by the amherity. Sweetmeat. Dashakarma. Putness to be approved by the authority. Shoe.	W. B. 9—1 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 10 Do. 11 Do. 11A Do. 12—16 & 16	0 4 0 0 15 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 1 2 0 0 12 0 1 0 0	Betel Mudi, Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Recty made shoe, elether.			

(Candina) in page 115).

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1	To	m		T)	ARTICLES.	· F	rom	.	To	ARTICLES.	1	Pro	m		To
FISH.	R	s. A	L.P	. R	e. <i>A</i>	. P	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Nainital) per	Re	. A. F	R	s. A. P.	Flour per see	Re	 I. <u>A</u>	P.	Re 0	. 1.
one per seer	, 0	6	0		10		SOOT	0	16	10	20	Atta White No. 1	U	8	6	ŏ	3 (
Do. (Cut pieces)	0	8	0	0			Pulbul per seer		2 ()	O		Sujee		•	9	ă	3
llong	10	8	0	. 0		0	Raddish (Country) per	1		ŧ		Atta Brown	ıŏ		3	ŏ	1
obster	; 0	8		, 0		0	score			, 0	16	'B' Atta	-	-		ŏ	1
agda	0	8	0	0		0	Squash per seer	_				RICE.	!		1	_	- ,
hangaur	0		0		10		Sweet Potatoes	Ŏ	10			Patna per seer	0	2	3	0	2 (
betki			. 0		11		Pumpkin each New Potato	. 0	1 0	10	40	(are seriful)	1				- '
ther Fish					10		New Potato	U	1 3	1 0	20	per md	6		0	6	4 (
	0		10		10	0 (i		;		Chining has been	0		6	١.	
Of the residence.	ŏ			Ó		ט נ מ	FRUITS.	,		1		Chinisakkar " md. Deshi (Boiled)			0		0 (
rab each	, -			. 0		0	racits.	;		i	1	Hannon non non	5	0	0	6	8 0
ran each	•	•		, "			Mangoes 10 to 16	1	0 ()	1		Katari Bhog (Attap)	יי	3	U	i	
				1			Grapes		12 0			per md				9	
MEAT.	!			1			Alubokhora per seer				10 0	per mu				•	0 (
				1			Amra (Belati) per score			•	•	SUNDRIES.	ł			l	
oat & Kid per seer -	0	10	0	: 0	12	0	Bedapa per seer	0	8 0	. 0	10 0	Mustard Oil per seer	0	R	0	0	7 (
lutton	0	10	0	Ü	12	ō	Bael each	_	0 6	Ö		Sugar	ŏ		ŏ	ŏ	5 0
							Dates per seer			: 0	5 0 1	Tea per lb.	Ŏ		ŏ	2	
							Almond	1	0 0	2	0 0	Gur per seer	ō		ě	_	• 4
EGG8.							Lime per score	0	16	0	3 0			•	•		:
				:			Orange 13 to 16	ì	0 0		I	DAL.					•
nok's eggs per score	;			0		0	Plantain (Champa) per			1		Arabar per seer	0	•	0		
owl's eggs	ï			0	9	0	score	0	19	0		Chana ,	0		6	0	3 (
•	:					1	Do. (Martaban)	_		İ _		Khari Masoor ,,	0	3	6		
							per doz.	0	3 0	0		Bhanga	١.			0	. 8 (
vegetables.	•			,			Papaya each	Ď	10	U	4 0	Khasaree	0		0		•
(Warrah) managan	Λ	4	Λ	٥	£	0	Sugarcane each Pomegranate per seer	Ď	10		10 0	Kalai Buli	0		6	1	
Sean (French) per seer	: 0	•	ŏ	ŏ		6	LomeRighter bei seel	U	0 U		10 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		-	6	ŀ	
rinjal		3	ŏ	Ü		ŏ						(17-1-1	Ü	_	0	1	
aniflower each	ă					ŏ	BUTTER.				1	Matter	o		0	0	5 (
omato per see:	0		ŏ	ō		ŏ	DOLLER.			; i		0-14	ŏ	_	6	ŀ	
uoumber per soore	ŏ	3			-		Butter per seer	1	2 0		40	Sait	U	1	0		
inger perseer		5		1			Madras "			i	2 0	COKE & COAL.					
arile	0	5	Ŏ	i			Ghee Lakhee			į		0.64 ()-1	0	8	_	0	9 (
reen Chilly	0	1	6	:					14 Ö	i	1	Coal	ŏ	7	-	v	,
nion ,,:	0	1	·	0	1	6	Do. Sree	1 1	12 0	ĺ		Fuel		11		0	12 (
sas (Darjeeling)	0	3	0	i		ı	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		12 0		u o l'	Kerosene Oil-Elephant	•			•	"
otato (Rangoon) -						- 1	Milk "			0	4 0	Brand per bottle			- 1	٥	2.2

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Business. Block and Stalls No. Daily Rent.				
Onion 2 & 8	Ra. As. P. 0 8 0 each	Onion, Garlio & Ginger	Potato 8, 4 9 & 10 Fruits 4 & 5		Potato. Fruits (dry)		

Prominent Architects, Builders & Contractors

Residence Phone N. GUIN & CO. Office Phone No. B. B. 5274 N. GUIN & CO. B. B. 2171

Architects, Builders and Contractors
117-B, Chitterenjen Assense, Calcutte

The state of the s

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week

٠.	Artioles.		F	ro	m		То		Artioles.	1	From [L	To	Articles.	F	rom.	I	To.
	FIBH.		Ra.	. 🛦	. P.	Ra	. А.	Р.	· VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Re	. A. P	R	. A. P.	TOTE.	Rs	. A. P.	B	s. A.
	r seer it pieces)		Ŏ	8 10	Ō	0	10 12	0	Garlie Green Chilly per seer	0	80	0	40	Flour per seer Atta white No. 1	0	2 6 2 6		
llong	•	•••	0		0		10		Onion "	0		0		Sujee	١		lo	8
obstor		•••	0	8	0		10 12		Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0		0		Atta Brown	1		ا ا	9
egde kongeu		•••	· -		ŏ		10		Do. (Modhupur) ,, Potatoes (Mainital)	0		0		"B" Atta	0	2 6	0	•
hotici	ı F	***	ŏ		Õ		12		Do. (Deshi) ,,	0			16	RICE.	l		1	
ther Ti	ab	•••	0	4	0	0	8	Õ	Pulbul "	o		Ιŏ		Mos.			1	
jies .		•••		6	Õ		8		Ladies finger	0		O	80		10	26	1	
ol & Me	SOOT		0		ŏ		0		Raddish per soore		***	1	•••	Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	B	80	la	· ō
arney		•••	-	8	U	10	10	0	Squash' ,,		•••	1	•••	I DO. (Kora) Der seer	ŏ		۱°	•
reb		••• '	1	•••			•••		Sweet Potatoes ,,	0		1_	***	Deshi (Boiled) per md	5	0 0	1	8
		i	i			1			Sweet Pumpkin each White	0	10		8 0		0	20	`	
	MEAT.	į				1			White ", ",	0	1 0	۱۳	80	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.	۱_	4	ı	
						l				1		1		Do. (Atap)	8	00	7	
and 1	Der Seer	***		4			5		fruits.	1		1		Do. (Ausp)	9	0 0	8	8
utton	· 100		0		0		10							SUNDRIES.	1		ı	
oat & E	CIA"	•••	0	8	0	0	10	0				1			l		1	
	•					1		1	Almond per seer	0	14 0	2	0.0		U	66	l٥	8
	POULTRY.					1			Alubokra "	1	•••	1	•••	Sugar "		40	۱ŏ	
	POULTKI.					1			Amra (Belati) per score Bedana per seer		•••	1	•••	Tea per lb.				8
n cik	each		٥	8	0	۱۵	10	0		0	 0 8	١	0 9	For noc.			lo	3
owl and	***************************************			ĕ			iŏ		Dates per seer	ŏ			50	Cocoanut oil ,,	0	60	1	
Liekon	33 M	100	0	8	0		4		Grapes	١		١٠		DAL.	1		1	
igeon	**			•••		0	8	Ó	Lime per score	0		0	80	242.	ı		l	
	••								Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0			16	Arahar per seer	0	20	٥	8 (
		- 1				1			Do. (Martaban) ,,	0			80	Chana '	6	20	ام	
	nggs.					1			Papaya cach	0			40	Khari Masoor "		28	١ŏ	
		- 1	0		0	١,	9	_	Pomegranates per seer		10 0		12 0	Khasaree ,,	Ü	20	1	
,oaj,t o stor s d	Car ber seels	•==			ŏ		10		Mangoes (Green) per 100 Sugarcane cach	ŏ			10	Dinl:	0	2 8	0	
ans a	BBs 10	•••	V	•	•	١٣	••	٦	Oranges per score		10 0		14 0	96 - (99 1)	0		0	2
						ı		1	armigo for some	-		۱۳		Do. (Sona)	ĺŏ		١,	•=
		ì				1								Matter	ŏ	28	lő	9 4
TE	GETABLES.					1				ĺ		1		Salt		1 6	lŏ	î
	• • •	ļ		_		1 _	_		BUTTER			1		D 4 D 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2]		ľ	•
oen (Fr	rench) per seer	***	0		0	0	5 2					1		BARLEY POWDER.	1			
rinjal	(Darjeeling) e	-::	0	ı	6	10			Butter yes seen	1	2 0	١.	8.0	Baulan Bamdan	١.		l	
an lifer			Ö		Ö	١٥			Butter per seer Ghee Lakhee ,,		40	۱ '						7
Pares ((Country) per	m Mari		i	ŏ		8		Do. Bhadwa "		18 0	١	•••	Bobinson's Barley		66		12
Do. 7	Darjeeling)		0	4	0	۱	•••	-	Do. Sree	Ιī	12 0	ı	•••			50		14
uou mb	er per seore	٠	0	2	8	0	8		Pure Cow Ghee per seer	I	12 0		00	Kerosene oil-Elephant	۱"	- 0	١٧	12
	1998 199	•••		8	0	0	4	0	Milk		***	0	40			26	•	
7		1	l		٠.	1				1		1		•	ı *		ı	•

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7[a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A 3 Do. 18 & 14 Do. 16—18	0 8 0 0 14 0 1 5 0	Business to be approved by the authority.			

S. K. DAS,

COLLEGE STREET MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications for the privilege of compying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undernigned.

Stell Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business
A. 148—144 "147 to 154 "155 "160-1162 "164-7166	Re. 0-8 per day " 0-4 " " 0-5 " " 0-9 " " 0-12 "	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5 ,, 99 ,, 100 ,, 107 ,, 106	Ra. 0-15 per day 1-9 2-15 1-8 1-6 1-6	Business to be approved by authority
1158-1160 , 1167-168 , 258	,, 0-11 ,, ,, 0-7-6 ,, ,, 0-10 ,, ,, 0-10 ,,	Milk"	,, 110 ,, 112 ,, 114 F. 8	9-18 ,, 0-10 ,, 0-10 ,, 1-8 ,,	Godowa. Do. Shoss. Do.
B. 48 " 47 " 68 " 64 " 69-1 " 69-2 " 72 " 44 & 45	7. 0-10 9 9. 0-18 9 9. 0-8 9 9. 1-4 9 1. 1-8 9 Re. 10 per month 10 9 1. 1-4 per day 9. 0-8 9	Godown	" 12 " 16 " 83 " 81 " 32 " 84 " 85, 86 " 87, 88 " 13 " 9, 10 " 39	., 1-18 each, ., 0-14 ,, ., 1-8 ,, ., 2-0 ,, ., 1-6 ,, ., 1-0 ,, ., 1-4 ,, ., 1-8 ,, ., 1-13 ,, ., 1-8 ,, ., 1-8 ,,	Business to be approved by authority Shoes. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
C. 20-21 " 40 " 9—10 " 52 " 15	28-0 Fermonth 37-8 36-0 36-0 318-0 39,		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11 B. N. C. 8, 4 & 6	, 0-8 ,	Betel,
E. 1 " 3 " 40 " 32 " 89 - 85 " 83 - 48	2-4 per day ., 1-8 ,, 1-7-6 ,, 1-11 ,, 1-8 ,, 1-10 ,, 1-4 ,, 1-6 ,, 1-6 ,, 1-9 ,,	Business to be approved by authority.	Eggs. 5, 6, 7	,, 0-4 ,,	lggs.
,, 87-6 ,, 44 ,, 86-8	, 0-11 ,, ,, 1-18-6 ,, ,, 1-1 ,,	Do.	309, Upper Circular Road. ,, 8-10 ,, 11	b	Business to e approved y authority. Do. Do.
		は、2000年 - 14 - 14	100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

The second secon

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.		Res	18,	,	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.			Re	nt		Business.
	Per			h			-		de			
	Ra,	A,	P.						A.			
O. (old) 74-75	0	12	0		Dry fruit.	N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10		0			each,	Betel & Beri
C.(new) 26	2	0	0		Shoes.	Do. 11, 13, 14	4	1	0	.0	22	
18. . 45-47	1	12	0		Butter.	N. B. 7, 8, 9	1)				· (Business to
125-126	1	U	.0		79	,, 22-1 & 21	15	4	0	0	00. }	be approved
128-124	1	0	0		77		ני				(by authority.
49 & 50	1	0	0		"	,, 26-1	15	1	12	0	,	Do.
27-28	1	0	0		97	W. R. 32	15					
D. 47—48	2	0	0		Shoe or Cloth	W. R. 82	1	1	4	0	daily	. Do.
						W. R. 36	1	84	0	0	per month	
							1.	25	0	0	44	Do.
Eggs 4, 6, 8,	0	8	0	98.	Eggs.	W. R. (new)	3	8	14	0	daiĺy	. Do.
28 & 24.						" 10—11	1	8	9	0	- 0	Do.
-7-02	0	4	0		•,	1		269	8	0	per	
22	0	3	0	"	1	1 "				m	onth	Do.
90-91	Ö	6	Ŏ	77	••	H. 26, 28		4	0	v		
95-86	Ö	8	Ö	"	"	,, 5—12		21		Ŏ	j	_
R. 5 & 31, 16	ŏ	6	Ö	"	Potatoes.	,, 13, 14-16		8	Õ	-	oa, {	Do.
,, 86, 87 & 8	Ŏ	6	ŏ	99		,, 17, 18, 19		8	Ŏ		SA.)	
P. H. 88	0	8	Ŏ	99	"	,, 81 to 85,86	.	12		Ō		Do.
L. (New) 46	0	6	Ŏ	"	Fruits.	Milk 1		1	Ř	Ö	**	Milk
4960	4	-	Ö		Do.	,, 3, 4, 8 & 9	i	2	8	Ð	••	
7 04	-		0		$\mathbf{D_0}$.	,, 11		- ī	۵	0	"	7.0
,, 84	0	0	U		D 0.	1 12	1	2 1 2		0	"	79
				i		M. 14, 15 16		•	•	U	99	•• •
Rooms with						37, 82, 38,	11	0		^		0
4 doors on						84, 17 & 18	1	v	•	0	90	Country fruits
Hogg Street						OK DE	13					
to the east						08 08 07	1	0		_		_
d Chandney.	10	0	0		Oilman's Stores	47_ 40	1	U	4	0	"	Do.
)						" 46	1	^	10	_		
uet. 19-20	0	4	0	each					10	0	9.7	Do.
, 8, 8, 9,)					,, 45 & 46.		1	0	0	"	Plantain
12, 13, 17,	6 0	5	0	each	"	Fish Stalls						
18, 22 & 24)					87 to 88,						!
•						77 40 84		^	_	_		
futton.8 & 4	2	12	0	99	Mutton.	77 to 84,	1	0	4	6	17	Fish.
., 25-26, 29	ī	8	Ŏ			110 to 136 17 & 18	ì	0	5	6	"	Do.
, 8 & 12	ō	8	Ŏ	97	Heads & Trotte	N K 00 4	_	U	.4	6	"	Do.
81 & 82	2	13	Ō	99	Mutton.	N. 5, 28, 47,	1)					
-	_		•	77		48, 68-66,	15	0	5	0	68.	K Vanatable
1.V. F. S. 105	1	0	0	_	Dates.	72,73,74,	1			•	OB ,	E. Vegetables
. 106	ī	Ŏ	Ŏ	*	5,	67 & 77.	J		_			
	•	•	•	*	,	36, 46, & 54	١.	0	6	0	20	Da.
), R. 6	0	6	Ö		Cocoanuta.	,, 57—59		3	0	0	90	Do.
,, 21, 18, 14	Ŏ	10	Ö			,, 44—45		0	11	0	,,	Do.
17 - 10	ŏ	8	Ö		Potatoes.	Poultry-					-	- -
7 & 8	Ŏ	10	0	90		Hen Coops						
	1	8	0	**	99 Oilman's Stores	, 67-74	11	8	Λ	Λ		10°1
	Ö	6	0	>>		115-180.	15	. 0	0	0	"	Fowls
7-9	1.5	12		Mach.	Spices. Business to be	" 91—98	1	1	0	0	,,	Do.
7-9			v	each.		" 139-142		0	8	0		
7-9	ŏ	10	•		approved by					•	9e 1	. 10
7—9 19-20 7. G. 1, 2 & 8	0	_			authority.	" 191-194	1	• 0 .	8	Ō.	27	Do. Do.
79 19-20 F.G. 1, 2 & 8 Beef. 80	0	8	0		Beef.	, 195-198		0			? ?	Do.
P. 7—9 19-20 F.G. 1, 2 & 8	0	_			authority.	106 100			8	0		

e**s al familia de la facilidad** de la compansión de la co

Prices in the Bulaily Market for the current week.

ARTIOLES.		1) Tom		•	To	ARTICLES. From To ARTICLES.	200		20
MBA T	V .	Re	. 4.	P.	la.	A.P	VEGETABLES-Contd. Re. A. P. Re. A. P. PRUITS-Contd.	-	اد	Do. A.
ool per seer	•••		4 (•	50		-	- 54	- Marie
mittee	•	_	10			13 0	quach (Darjoeling) per sr. 0 5 0 0 6 0 Kechin Bhog 16 to 30	_	L	
et and Eld ,,	. ****		10 (0 1	l s 0	woot Potatoes 0 2 0 6 2 6 Facil 2 to 10	_	Γ	•
rk. POULTRY.		•	• (•			weet Pampkin sach 0 1 0 0 2 0 France S. W. per seer comate (Ranchi) per sr 0 4 0 0 5 0 Sarda per seer	_ 1 0	•	1 1
ME GOODING	-	1	8 0		0 1	0 0	Omate (Reacht) per sr 0 4 0 0 5 0 Sarda per seer Do. (Country) per seer 0 5 0 0 6 0 Sugareane	-	- 1	
		Ŏ	6 (ÕĪ	0 0	Vhite Pumpkin each 0 2 0 0 3 6 Water Melen each		• :	• 1
jeken "	-	0	3 6			4 0	armip (Darjeeling) per des 0 3 0 0 6 0	-	- [
1008 17		l		- 1	0	3 0	0 4 0 0 5 0 BUTTER,	1	- 1	
MGG6,		0	7 (0	8 0	PRUITS. Aligara per 15.	_ 1 0		_
ok's oggs per seere	•••	ŏ	7			9 0		- 0 18		11
wi's "Fish"		•	•	' '	v	• •	Alubokhera per seer 1 0 0 1 4 0 Ghee per seer Apricot Pure Cow's Milk	1 4		1 18 (
20.per 2007	***	0	7 0			9 0	Apples	- -	١ -	
p. (But places)	-		10 0			3 0	igs per seer 0 10 0 0 13 0 BREAD	1		
eng	•••	0	8 (1	_	imra (Belati) per secre Bread 1 lb	0 1		
beter .		0	8 0			3 0	edums per seer 1 0 0 1 4 0 De. 4 16	0 1		-
gda			13 0	' '	0 1		0 0 9 0 1 0 Do. 1 lb	0 0	6	
ingat/ itki		0	8 0		D 1		emegramate ,, O 10 G O 12 D FLOTR	i	. .	
ber Fish	-	ŏ	4 0	' '		9 0	lackberries per 100 0 16 0 86 Fleur per seer	0 3		
b per pair	-	ŏ	1 0		•	2 0	netard Apples 19 to 16 1 0.0			
les	•••	ŏ	7 0		_	ě	ates per seer 0 40 9 50	• • • •	• •	, , ,
& Magoor		Ŏ.	18 0	,		4 0	lmond 1 80 2 00 Rior.	1	-1	
mfret per seer		0	14 O	1 2	l	0 0	rape ,, Paina per seer	. 0 2 (3 l	
ngo fish per seer		0	10 0	1	1	3 0	Do. per boz Bankiulshi (Manja) per si	0 8		
VEGETABLES.				1			cosparry per seer Do. (Kora)	0 8		
or	• 1	_		١.		6 0	TOT TO THE TOTAL DEL BOOK] 0	
Do. (Dest)	•••	0	3 0	1	, ,	יי	hubani per seer 0 10 0 0 18 0 Deshi	0 8 8	170	36
m (French) per seer		0	4 0	10		5 0	ichis per 100 SUMDRIES.	1	-	
an (Renchi) ,,		•	• 0	"	•		ime per score 0 16 0 40 Mastard Ott	0 6 6		7.0
njal ,,		0	16	() 1	80	okote ,, 0 1 6 Bagar			
bage (Country) each	ا ا	0	20				ranges to to zu I U U Tea per 15.			
o, (Derjeeling)	•••	0	3 0			5 0	esta per acer X U U X S U Cocoanut Oll			
ilifiewer ,, rois (Country) per é		Ŏ	16	0		3 O	antain (Champa) per 0 1 6 0 2 0 DAI	1	1	
rots (Country) per c be. (Dariseling)		0	10			5 0		1		_
ery per dos	•	U	3 U	1	, ,	יי	dos O O O O O O O O			3 0
amber per score		0	5 .	10	. (6 O I	O 10 O Thorn War.			2 4
ger per seer	•••	ŏ	3 0	0		5 0	neepple 0 1 c 0 4 0 Rhance	lo i		10
rlic		Õ	4 0	0		5 0	ums per score Khasaree	lo i		ii
on Chilly per seer		0	4 0	10		5 0	aisins ,, 0 10 0 0 13 0 Kalai		Ö	36
lies Anger	•••	0	3 0			1.0	oseberry per score 0 2 0 Mung (Hari)	0 3 6	0	40
lon us (Darieo Mng)	•••	Ŏ	10	1 -		6	iarappie (Soma)	0 40	, -	4 4
(Richmo)		0	6.0	, 0	, 7	70	amaring per seer 0 1 0 Wastor	0 8 0	0	3 6
(Dool)	1	0	16	່ 0		6	angoes (Green) per 0 10 0 1 0 0 Salt	0 16	1	
o. (Ranchi)		v	1 0	"	, 4	۱ ۳	handard COTT ATT OF		1	
atoes (Nainital)	•••	0	1 6	0	9	2 o l	Oo. (Madras) 12-16 _ Kerosene Oil in Bulk			2 0
o. (Dest)	•••	•	- •	"		٠ ١	olap Khas Kerosene Otl—Elephani	1		bor
bul	•••	0	2 0	10) 1	2 6 l	angra 16-30 Brand per tin Refined	1	1	
	per			1		1	ombay 35 to 30 Ordinary	3 10 3		
vandle	•••			İ			ptapari per score BARLEY POWDER	2 10 8		
ddish (Country) p. so	Dro	l		1			ipia Robinson Barley 1 lb. Mr.	0 14 0	1	

ENTALLY MARKET-Shops To Let-Consi.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.		
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.	Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes		
Do. 22-25	Each 0 15 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 51-52	Each 0 4 0	Do.		
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.	Do. 56-57	0 4 .0	Do.		
Do. 28	0 12 0		Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.		
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 62-64	" 0 4 U	Country vegetable and fruite.		
Do. 30	080	Do.	Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.		
Do. 81-86	, 0 10 0	Do.	Do. 72	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.		
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.	Do. 75-77	., 0 8 0	Do.		
Do. 17	070	Dry fruits,	Do. 80	" v 3 0	English Vegetable.		
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.	Do. 84-86	,, 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.		
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.	Do. 92	060	Dry fruite.		
Do. 34-86	,, 0 8 0	Spices.	Pork 8, 5-7	., 0 8 0	Pork .		
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes	Chandney 87	,, 0 6 0	Dry fruits.		

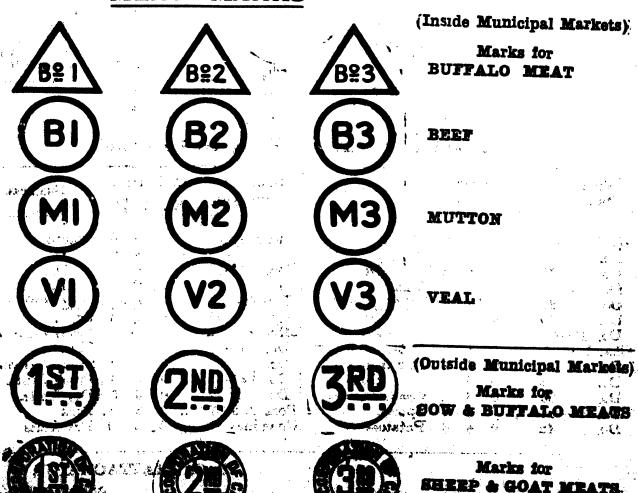
P. C. BHATTACHARJI,

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

6.3	articles.	1		roe			To		articles.		roux.		To	ARTICLES.		you.	1	9	to	•
. • .	st e f ish.		Re		P.			1	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Nainital) per	Be	, A. P.	Re	. A. P	Patna per seer	Re	4.1	P	Re.	4:	P.
F	ons per seer Do. (Out pieces)	**-	0.	10	9		10 (seer (New) per seer	1	10		1 6	Banktulshi (Manja)			. [_	137	4.,
, A i	long	-		-	ŏ	Ŏ	10	Ō.	Mangoes (Langra)	"	-			per md (Kora) per seer	8	. 8 (7	0 ()
Li	Phaser			, ž	Ŏ			0	Pulbul	0	3 0	0	6 Q	Chinisakkar md.	ě	6		•		io ´
. <u>.</u>	egda .		0	8			10		Raddish (Country) per	10	10		9 4	Deshi (Bollad)				٠.	0 (Ö
	hangaur hetki		1	8	Ď		12		Squash per seer	10	10	Ĭŏ		Rangoon per seer Katari Bhog (Atap)	0	\$ (P	0	3 1	3 . A
	hor Fish		ŏ	4	•		8		Sweet Petatoes	Ŏ	õĎ	ŏ		Batari Bhog (Atap) per md	,	8 (. 1	۵	Δ.,	
H	llee	_	Ō	6			8 (Pumpkin each	0	10	0	3 0	1	•	•	١.	•	V 1	,
*	Magpor	•••	0		0	1	8 (FRUITS,			1		SUNDRIES.	•					
· Pi	11007		0	6	U	0	8 (١,	Grapes	1				Mustard Oil per seer	Ŏ	6		0	6 (j.
•	ab each		1			}			Alubokhora per seer	, -	10 0		18 0	Tan	0	4 (9	4	į
		1						1	Amra (Belati) per score	0	2 0	0	3 0	Gar per seer (New)	ŏ	3		ō	1 1	
4. :	• • •							ı	Bedana per seer	1	0 6	0	1 0					•		1
	MEAT.							- [Dates per seer	0	4 6	ŏ		DAL.						
	. =14		0	10	0	0	12 (۱ (Akmond ,		14 0	3	οŭ	Chana	0	2 6			3 0	1
, G	oet & Kid per seer		•		-	1		ı	Lime per score	0	3 0			Khari Masoor	ŏ	1 9		0	X (,
1 .		- 1						-	Oranges 16 to 20	0	4.0	0	8 0	Bhanga	ŏ	1 6		o.	1 0	
5 5	EGG 8.							Ì	Plantain (Champa) per	٥	2 0	٥	4 0	Khasaree	0	3 0		_	2 0	j
			0	7		0	7 6	1	Do: (Martaban)	U		•	••	Kalaj Biuli	0	2 3	1		3 (š
Ðι	nok's eggs per score	_	Ŏ	7	6		8 0		per dos.	0	3 0	0	4 0	Mung (Hari) (Katoha)	0	3 8	! [0	3 6	í
	owl's oggs "	_						1	Papaya each	0	10	0	4 9		ŏ	4 6		A		
17.5	1							١	Sugarcane each	Ó	0 9	0	10	Matter	Ŏ	3 3	- 1	õ	2 6	,
1	VEGETABLES.					i		-	Pomegranate BUTTER.	1	0 0	1	8 0	Balt				•	ī	
	* *		0	3	0	0	3 0	ı	Butter per seer	1	20	1	8 0	Soft Coke per md.						ř
	on (French) per se		0		0	0	2 0		Madras	Ō	14 0		ÕÕ	Coal	: O	10 0 7 6	!	0 1	1 0)
, Bi	rinjal Abbage (Country) = 1	och	0	1	0	0	4 0)	Ghee Lakhee	1				Kerosene Oli-Elephant	U	1 0	'			
. 6	wildower each		٨	1	٥	0	4 0	П	Do. Bhadwa		18 0 11 0			Brand par hottle	0	2 6	:			
Ť	mate per see!		ŏ	i		ă	3 0	П	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		12 0	3	00	BARLEY POWDED		_				
Ö	nomber per score	•••	Ŏ	2		Ō	4 0	1	Milk	•		ō	4 0	Barley Powder lb. tin.	0	4 6	3			
-	nger per seer		0	3			_	1	FLOUR.		1	-			0	7 6				
•	Alle "		0	3	0	0	3 O	1	Flour per seer	Ŏ	3 6	0	30	Do. 2""		6 6 12 a				
	reen Chilly		U	i		0	3 0	1	<u> </u>	0	2 6	0	3 6	Corn Flower 1 " "	0	7 0				
	as (Darjeeling)		ŏ	i	ŏ	ŏ	3 0	ı	Atta Brown	ŏ	20	ă			Ö	6 6		0 1	1 6	
D								ŀ	"B" Atta	Ŏ	\$ 6	ŏ	1	Cobra Boot Polish		1 0	П	0	5 0)
								1					-		0	5 0	1	0 1	8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS





UTTA MUNIC

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 14th June, 1941

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page.		Page
MISCELLANEOUS-		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS-The Week's	_
The Calcutta Tenancy Bill, 1941—Report Of The		Digest	139
Corporation Special Committee—"The Bill Should Not Be Passed Into Law"	117	CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR	132
The Appointment Of Standing Committees—To Consider Two Requisitions	120	LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—	
Calcutta Traffic From The Motorists' Point Of		Bengal Local Self-Government Amendment Bill	133
View—Discussion At The Rotary Club	131	Road-Naming In Calcutta	133
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION	132	CALCUTTA SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS Meetings and Assemblies	134
Scarcity Of Water-Supply Removal Of Refuse Deshabandhu Anniversary		LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	134
Fees For The Supply Of Water		THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST	134
HEALTH AND HYGIENE-		VITAL STATISTICS	135
Tuberculosis Problem In India—I	125	HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS	135
ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL—		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	137
Some • Notes On The History Of Municipal Savings Banks	127	MARKET PRICES CURRENT	141

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Miscellaneous

The Calcutta Tenancy Bill, 1941

Report Of The Corporation Special Committee

"The Bill Should Not Be Passed Into Law"

THE Special Committee appointed to consider the Calcutta Tenancy Bill, 1941, introduced by Mr. Atul Krishna Ghose, M.L.A., in the Bengal Legislative Assembly has submitted its report. The Committee consisted of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee (Chairman), Mr. Debendra Nath Mukerjee (Deputy Chairman), Mr. D. J. Cohen, Mr. Mohamed Rafique, Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee and Mr. Tanweer Ahmed.

The Committee carefully considered the provisions of the proposed Calcutta Tenancy Bill, 1941. The Committee does not approve of the provisions of the Bill and in its opinion the Bill, if enacted into law, will be detrimental to the interests of both landlords and tenants and will arrest the development of the City of Calcutta and will put an effective check on further building operations in this restriction on the enhancement of rent, there is oity.

The Bill proposes to tackle two problems:— (a) to regulate the enhancement of rent

due from the tenants of Calcutta properties

(b) to regulate the ejectment of tenants from such properties.

With regard to the first problem, namely, the sweeping proposal that no landlord in Calcutta will be entitled to increase the rent of any tenant excepting the municipal taxes. The landlords will only be entitled to realise from the tenants any additional amount due to the increment of municipal rates and taxes. The Committee is of opinion that there should not be any such universal restriction placed on all house properties in Calcutta in regard to the increment of rents. The Calcutta Rent Act of 1920 was enacted in order to prevent profiteering in house properties. There has been no such recent profiteering in house properties in Calcutta so as to demand an embargo on the increase of rents payable by the tenants. On the other hand rents in many parts of Calcutta are actually on the decline.

No provision has been made to fix any Standard Rent as was provided in the Calcutta Rent Act of 1920, or the Bombay Rent Act of 1918. No increment of rent has been allowed for improvements or additions or to meet cases when long leases have expired and altered circumstances demand a fair increment of rent. The Committee is of opinion that the enactment of such a provision will discourage new building operations in Calcutta and may lead to an attempt to evict tenants from Calcutta properties by the landlords which will mean more trouble and harassment to the tenants.

With regard to the second problem, namely, the ejectment of tenants, the proposals are neither fair nor equitable. It provides that any tenant who is carrying on business in any house or land or portion thereof, shall not be liable to ejectment except by two years' notice. If he has been "in occupancy" for more than 8 years, then he cannot be ejected except by three years' notice. But the tenant will be always entitled to vacate the premises by three months' notice. This is most unfair,

The Bill also proposes that every tenant who has taken the lease of a house or land or portion thereof for residential purpose and had been in occupancy for 6 months, shall not be liable to ejectment without three months' notice, irrespective of the fact whether he has paid the rents or has been a defaulter. But the tenant will be entitled to quit by one month's notice. The Bill has been very unsatisfactorily drafted. It does not prescribe the nature of the notice to be served. It does not

state whether the notice should expire with the end of the month of tenancy nor does it state how it is to be served or whether it must be in writing. It does not state whether any contract or local usage will supersede the provisions of the Bill. Under the ordinary law the provision as to notice to quit as prescribed by section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, applies to cases where parties are not regulated by their own contract. Both the period of the lease and the length of notice may be determined by the contract between the parties (See 12 C. W. N. 724, 22 C. L. J. 78, and Sir Dinshaw Mulla's Transfer of Property Act, 2nd Edition, page 584.)

Ordinarily a monthly tenancy is determined by a monthly notice to quit. The experience of persons who are competent to speak on the subject is that it is very difficult for a landlord to eject a tenant. As a matter of fact, there are few landlords in Calcutta who want to evict tenants who are regularly paying rents. It is in cases of defaulting tenants that landlords are compelled to serve notice to quit and to take steps to eject them. Ordinarily, even if a notice to quit is served, that has seldom any effect on the tenant and a suit for ejectment by landlord means protracted proceedings in Court which usually last for about one year. During this period the landlord is not paid his rents and even if the suit for ejectment is decreed the Court usually grants some time to the tenant to vacate the premises. The situation is not such as to justify any hasty or radical alteration of the law on the subject.

The provision of Section 3, Clause 4, of the proposed Bill is not at all satisfactory. The Committee apprehends that it will lead to numerous litigations between the landlords and tenants which will be more detrimental to the tenants than to the landlords.

The enactment of this Bill will seriously affect the revenue of the Corporation. Numerous disputes and litigations are bound to follow the enactment of this Bill and experience tells us that it is difficult to realise rents wherever any property is in dispute or is under litigation.

In the circumstances aforesaid, the Committee recommends that the proposed Calcutta Tenancy Bill should not be passed into law.

TEXT OF THE BILL

A Bill to regulate enhancement of rent and ejectment of tenants in respect of Calcutta properties.

WHERRAS it is expedient to regulate the increment of rent due from tenants of Calcutta properties; and

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate ejectment of tenants of such properties it is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Short title.

1. (1) This Act shall be called the Calcutta Tensate Act, 1941.

Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called "the commencement of the Act") as the Local Government may, by notification in the local Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Legal extent.

(8) It extends by its own operation to the entire area under the Calcutta Corporation.

CHAPTER II.

DEFINITION.

2. (1) "Tenant" means a person or a firm incorporated under the Indian Companies Act or unincorporated who takes a lease written or verbal for the use and occupation of a house or land or a portion thereof there the owner or a superior lesses of the house or had as the case may be on the condition of payment of rent per month or per any period as may be agreed upon between the parties.

- or a lessee under him who lets out a house or land or a portion thereof to a tenant.
- (8) "Rent" means money payable by a tenant for the use and occupation of the house or land in his tenancy and may include or exclude municipal tax either the occupier's share or the owner's share or both.

CHAPTER III.

EJECTMENT OF TENANT.

3. (1) Where a tenant has taken lease of a house or land or portion thereof for residential purposes and has occupied the same for a period of six months or over, he shall not be liable to ejectment without three months' notice:

Provided that such tenant shall be entitled to quit by one month's notice.

or land or portion thereof for business purposes and carries on business therein he shall not be liable to ejectment except by two years' notice in ordinary circumstances and by three years' notice if he has been in occupancy for more than eight years:

Provided that such tenant shall be entitled to quit by three months' notice.

COST OF A. R. P. MEASURES

Attitude Of The Corporation

The Corporation of Calcutta have not agreed to accept the views of the Government of Bengal in respect of expenditure from Municipal funds on the Air Raid Precautionary measures as advised by the latter in course of a circular to local bodies of areas considered to be vulnerable.

The Government, the Corporation hold, is suffering under a misapprehension that the Air Raid Precautionary measures come within the scope of the ordinary duties of local bodies and should, therefore, be met from their ordinary funds. These are regarded by the Corporation as war measures and as such are abnormal and therefore do not come within the scope of normal civic administration. It is further pointed out that local bodies in Britain as well have taken up the same view in this respect. In the circumstances the Corporation further hold that the Government should contribute funds for safe-guarding the essential services as well as life and properties of the citizens of these areas.

The Corporation will shortly inform the Government of their views in this respect.

In this connection it may be recalled that on May 16 last the Corporation decided to discuss the question of the A. R. P. measures including expenditure on this account with the Government and suggested the formation of a Committee consisting of the nominees of the Government and the Corporation to the Government. The proposed Committee has not yet been format.

(3) The landlord will be entitled to eject a tenant by giving one month's notice if the latter fails to pay the rent for three successive months.

(Clause 4.)

(4) The landlord will be entitled to eject a tenant if he can satisfy the Court that he is going to occupy the premises for his own use and in that case, the Court on hearing both the tenant and the landlord, will determine the period by which the tenant will vacate the premises.

DESHABANDHU CHITTARANJAN

To be unveiled at Shahnagore Memorial

A MARBLE BUST OF THE LATE
DESHABANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS

presented by

MR. ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI

Ex-Mayor of Calcutta

Will be Unveiled by

THE NAWAB BAHADUR OF MURSHIDABAD

AT THE

Deshabandhu Memorial, Shahnagore Burning Ghat

ON

SUNDAY, 15TH JUNE, 1941, AT 4-80 P.M.

CHAPTER IV.

ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.

4. The landlord will not be entitled to increase the rent of a tenant excepting the municipal tax to the extent which he may have to pay due to the increment of taxes, if any, by the Corporation of Calcutta.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

It has been a long-felt grievance of the tenants of Calcutta that their rent is increased and they are ejected at the sweet will of the landlord. Whenever a tenant does not agree to pay the increased rent, he is served with a notice to quit. Middle class business tenants, who have started some business and have established some goodthere, will are being put to heavy loss the arbitrary action of the landlord. It is urgently necessary that the tenants of Calcutta should be protected from the arbitrary action of the landlord. It is for this purpose that this Bill has been brought before the House to regulate the increment of rent and ejectment of tenants.

The Appointment Of Standing Committees

To Consider Two Requisitions

(A)

A Special Meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta [under Section 58 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1928] will be held in the Council Chamber, Central Municipal Office Buildings, on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1941, at 5-15 p.m. to consider the motion set forth in the following requisition:—

4th June, 1941.

To

The Mayor, Calcutta Corporation.

DEAR SIR,

We, the undersigned Councillors and Aldermen, request you to call a Special Meeting of the Corporation under Section 58 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act. 1928, at which one of us will move the following resolution:

"That all the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Corporation held on 4th June. 1941, regarding the appointment of Standing Committees and delegations of powers thereto, for the year 1941-42, under Sections 71, 72 and 78 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1928, be rescinded and the matter be reconsidered."

We further request you that pending the disposal of the above rescission motion, no effect be given and no action be taken regarding the said resolutions passed on the 4th June, 1941, in connection with the formation of the above mentioned Standing Committees.

Yours faithfully,

A. R. Siddiqi. B. N. Roy Chowdhury. M. A. Jabbar. Abdur Rezak. A. Ahsan. Adam Oosman. Z. Ahmed. Taj Mahamed. H. T. Ahmad. S. Sharfuddin Ahmed. Md. Hossain. M. ('. Law. Panchu Kali Shaw. N. C. Bose. Laurence P. Atkinson. A. C. Das. M. Ghuznavi. Hamoodur Rahman. J. C. Ghose. P. K. Dutt. N. Dalal. Kahitish Ch. Chakravarty.

(B)

After the close of the Special (Requisition) Meeting called at 5-15 p.m. (Agenda marked A), another Special Meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta [under Section 58 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1928] will be held in the Council

Chamber, Central Municipal Office Buildings, on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1941, to consider the motion set forth in the following requisition:—

5th June, 1941.

To

The Mayor, Calcutta Corporation.

DEAR SIR,

We, the undersigned Councillors and Aldermen, request you to call a Special Meeting of the Corporation under Section 58 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1928, at which one of us will move the following resolution:

"That under Section 71 (4) of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1928, all Standing Committees appointed on the 4th June. 1941, by the Corporation for the year 1941-42, under Sections 71, 72 and 73 of the said Municipal Act, be dissolved and the question of appointment, constitution and powers of all such Standing Committees be revised and reconsidered."

Yours faithfully,

A R. Siddigi. Md. Israil. Abdur Rezak. A. Ahsan. M. A. Jabbar. Adam Oosman. Taj Mahamed. B. N. Roy Chowdhury. Laurence P. Atkinson. M. Ghuznavi. S. C. Varma. H. T. Ahmad. Md. Hossain. M. C. Law. Panchu Kali Shaw. Z. Ahmed. S. Sharfuddin Ahmed. A. C. Das. N. C. Bose.

CYCLONE RELIEF IN BAKEROUNJ

Rs. 4-LAKH LOAN GRANTED BY GOVERNMENT

A further grant of Rs. 4,00,000 as an agricultural loan for the cyclone-stricken area in the District of Bakergunj has, it is learnt, been granted by the Government of Bengal.

This brings the total amount of grants made so far for the district towards cyclone relief to Rs. 8,00,000.

The Collector of Bakergunj is mobilizing all Government officers in the district for rescue operations in the affected area. The Government have also sent 24 officers from outside the district for the purpose. To expedite the supply of provisions to sufferers in inaccessible parts of the district three motor boats have been requisitioned, and an additional Sub-Divisional Officer has been posted at Bhola to help the permanent Sub-Divisional Officer there in relief work.

Calcutta Traffic From The Motorists' Point Of View

Discussion At The Rotary Club

A N inevation in the form of a discussion by members and guests on "Calcutta traffic from the motorists" point of view" was introduced at the weekly luncheon of the Calcutta Rotary Club at the Great Eastern Hotel the other day.

Opening the discussion, Mr. N. C. Ghosh drew attention to the different varieties of motor vehicles in Calcutta and said that the roads, which were built years ago, were utterly inadequate to cope with the amount of traffic imposed on them.

Motorists, he added, looked to the experts to find ways and means to improve their lot. He suggested effective control; specific routes for buses and trams; two kinds of fast moving vehicles not to be allowed on inadequate roads, segregation of slow traffic from arterial roads; and more traffic islands

Mr. D. G. Bell said that the crux of the problem lay in having "unscattered" wits and not "scattered" wits. How to educate the masses and make them realise that there was an order easily assimilated by all road users, if only brains were used; how to teach one and all that roads could be safe and free from danger even with the existing traffic; how by applying simply the little bit of common sense which every man and woman really did possess if only it were trained to operate a little.

MOTORISTS' NIGHTMARE

Not only did this cure of his, Mr. Bell continued, concern the masses but the people of Calcutta as a whole-all classes, all creeds and especially those in authority. It concerned them inasmuch that they should agitate as never before, during these black-outs, for sensible action regarding all illegal road users-the Brahmani bulls with their longing for the most dangerous part of the road; the many disease-ridden pariah dogs which, according to the Corporation, should already be on their way to the newly-built lethal chamber; the whining beggars in their thousands; the stray ponies which choose the darkest patches of the darkest streets for their grazing; the numerous obstructions which made the life of the motorist in Calcutta one long neuropathical nightmare.

Mr. N. N. De submitted that traffic control lights were rather high from the ground and should be re-adjusted while some sort of alarm should be given before exhibiting a change of colour. Further, there should be traffic control lights in many more important points in the city. Where there were traffic policemen, they should blow whistles as a warning before changing the direction of their hands. Slow moving vehicles should be compelled to hug the sides of roads.

Mr. W. J. Savage drew attention to what he described as "lack of police control" over buses in North Calcutta.

Mr. J. Buchanan complained of the danger of "cutting in" at important junctions where there were three or four lines of traffic with branch roads right and left.

Dr. A. C. Ukil thought that citizens and drivers should have a certain amount of education to make roads safe for driving.

Dr. S. K. Mitra wondered why in India tramways were not moved from big cities as in Europe. In Calcutta tramways were being added to in thickly populated areas. There was no reason why in Calcutta there should be two transport systems running side by side.

TRAINING OF DRIVERS

Mr. S. L. Boothroyd, to improve the bus traffic, suggested that traffic police should ride as free-lances in buses, and that buses should be taken off roads which were well served by trams.

Mr. R. S. Bir said that bus drivers were drawn from an uneducated class and, therefore, had not the same sense of duty as educated people. Bus owners were aware of existing difficulties and were trying to remove them.

Mr. W. Buchan suggested that instead of fining drivers for breach of traffic regulations they should be sent to a traffic school for some days for tuition. That would be a much greater deterrent than a fine of say Rs. 5. Trams were at times a muisance to motorists but tram drivers were a most orderly body of men.

Mr. A. J. L. Allen considered that a very large percentage of bus and taxi drivers as well as other people who drove cars were insufficiently trained.

Mr. R. S. Pursell, said that it was incorrect to state that trams were out of date in big cities in Europe. As a matter of fact, he added, many of the most progressive places in the world still had trams. The whole point was how to carry a large body of people for the cheapest fare. There was no vehicle in existence to-day which could carry people as cheaply as trams did.

As regards the traffic problem, Mr. Pursell suggested that if people driving cars would only have a little thought for the other man, half the present trouble would be solved. There was a wild rush by drivers to get their cars in front. Europeans were far worse than any body else and did things in Calcutta which, if done in London, would result in their being locked up.

LOCAL BODIES AND SATYAGRAHIS Congress Party Members Not To Attend Meetings

That Satyagrahis released from the jail, who happen to be members of Congress Parties in the local bodies cannot attend meetings either of their parties or the local bodies of which they are members, unless they are specially permitted to do so, is one of the instructions contained in a circular issued by the A. I. C. C. to Provincial Congress Units.

It is stated any Satyagrahi acting contrary to the instructions is liable to expulsion from the Congress.

It is further instructed that Satyagrahir, who have not been arrested for offering Satyagraha and who are touring in the provinces also should not attend meetings of Local Bodies, if they happen to be members thereof.

In suppression of the previous instruction the A. I. C. C. has advised the Provincial Congress Units not to compel members of local bodies to tender resignation of their memberships of those bodies for the reason that they are unable to sign the Satyagraha pledge for some reason or other.

WEEKINTHE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1941

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings,—Ed., "C, M, G."]

FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH JUNE, 1941

Scarcity Of Water Supply

A statement of the Mayor on the city's watersupply for drinking purposes was made at Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation.

The Mayor stated that he had received complaints from various quarters about the inadequacy of water-supply for drinking purposes. The solution of the problem, Mr. Brahma stated, lay on the increase of the supply. He went to Pulta accompanied by the First Deputy Executive Officer, the Executive Engineer, Water Works, officers of the Corporation. other found that 12 to 15 million gallons of water were being run to waste everyday as it did not satisfy the requisite test. The Mayor felt that if that 12 to 15 million gallons of water could be brought to Calcutta every day that might be used for drinking purposes and consequently the water supply problem would be solved.

A scheme, the Mayor continued, had been prepared by the department concerned to bring this water to Calcutta after chlorinating it. Experiment, he added, was however being carried on at Pulta Laboratory to find out means to bring this water to Calcutta after chlorinating it at a cheaper cost. The Mayor proposed to make a fuller statement about the feasibility of this scheme on a subsequent data

Referring to the complaint about inadequacy of water supply in Wards Nos. 18, 19 and 20, the Mayor stated that he personally inspected those areas. He found the water-pressure in those Wards extremely low, in fact he believed it to be zero. On inquiry the Mayor found that the Corporation had sanctioned the sinking of three tube-wells in those areas but unfortunately the expenditure had not been provided in the budget. The department concerned believed and the Mayor also felt it to be correct, that if these tube-wells were sunk, the water-supply in those Wards would be adequate. So the Mayor requested the Councillors representing the Wards mentioned to see that the tube-wells were sunk forthwith.

Referring to the condition in Ward No. 27. the Mayor said that although he was told by officers of the Corporation who accompanied him to the inspection of the area that the state of affairs there was not as bad as that of other Wards, he found that in 10 or 12 houses the water-pressure was zero. The street hydrants had pressure of about 5 cubic-feet. There was a tube-well in that

area which was now out of order. The residents there felt that if that tube-well was again put in order the supply of water might be adequate. Regarding other portion of the Ward, a 24 in, main was being laids Mr. Brahma went there and found 3 or 4 coolies excavating a ditch. There was no Corporation officer but a mistry. The way in which the work was proceeding would take two months to complete the work. Mr. Brahma assured that he would look into the matter so that the work might be finished without unnecessury delay. The Mayor felt that when the 24 in. main would be laid the inadequacy of watersupply in Ward No. 27 would be solved. If however that did not solve it. the Mayor would see that other arrangements were made.

Mr. D. J. Cohen suggested that the Chief Engineer should be asked to place a detailed note showing his opinion as to how to remedy the problem.

Mr. W. A. Burns: May I throw out a suggestion. I happen to pass along a certain road very often and I find that one of the filtered water standposts is always leaking. There are many such taps throughout the city from which water is continuously running to waste and I suggest that the Engineering Department might be asked to make a survey of these taps with a view to preventing waste.

The Mayor: It is a common sight to see gadgets attached to street hydrants to ensure a continuous flow. No doubt this is a pernicious practice, but you connot change the habits of the people in a day. Of course, we could use penal powers but would ratepayers like it?

Mr. K. C. Chakravarty mentioned that a serious crack had appeared on one of the embankments of the Kulti Outfall and, as a result, there had been flooding. He requested the Mayor to make enquiries and to take such steps as might be considered necessary.

The Mayor: I have had reports about it from outsiders and I cannot say what reliance can be placed upon them. I have also heard that water is not flowing through the silted up channel of the Bidyadhari. I shall draw the attention of the Department to the matter, and if necessary, make a statement afterwards.

Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh: In the Calcutta Municipal Gazette of the 5th May there appeared an advertisement inviting tenders for

repairs to crack on the Dry Weather Flow Sluice at Kulti. I would request you to make enquiries ponement of consideration of the matter for a fortabout this and less us know the result.

The Mayor promised to make enquiries.

Removal Of Refuse

The meeting resolved that the present system of removal of refuse by hired lorries in District II. and part of District IV be continued and an attempt be made to purchase a suitable number of lorries as and when funds are available to replace the hired lorries.

It might be mentioned that with the adoption of the above resolution the city's conservancy transport system had now been completely having already mechanised, the Corporation effected its mechanisation in Districts I. III and part of IV.

The question of mechanising city's refusetransport first croppped up following the strike by the refuse carters on August 26 last. At that time conservancy service had to be managed by diverting Corporation lorries from services which could remain suspended and by engaging contractors' lorries on hire. Subsequently the Chief Executive Officer in course of statements on this matter stressed the need for complete mechanisation of the conservancy transport service. The Corporation asked for a report from the Chief Engineer compuring the cost of cart system with actual cost incurred on the removal of refuse by means of hired lorries during three months, from September to November, 1940.

The Chief Engineer reported that the Corporation would have an approximate saving of over 20 per cent, due to the inauguration of lorry system. the cost of conservancy service in cart system being Rs. 1.42,380 per annum as against Rs. 1.14,000 in hired lovey system.

The Corporation, thereafter, referred the matter to the Works Committee and the Finance Committee to consider it jointly and submit a report. Accordingly the Joint Committee considered the matter and passed the following resolution which was adopted by the Corporation meeting :-

"That this Committee are of opinion that mechanisation of the conservancy system in the districts proper is a condition precedent to the working of the refuse platform after removal to Dhappa and therefore, this meeting do not think that they should revert to the cart system again. They, therefore, recommend that the present system of removal of refuse by hired lorries in District II and part of District IV be continued and an attempt be made to purchase a suitable number of lorries as and when funds are available to replace the hired lorries."

The resolution was placed before the Corporation by Mr. W. A. Burns.

Mr. Kshitish Ch. Chakravarti pointed out that the matter ought to be referred back to the Joint Committee calling for a report of the Chief Engineer on the cost of the lorry system having regard to the fact that the price of petrol had gone up.

Mr. N. N. Dalal thought that they should revert to cart system as in his opinion the transport of refuse in certain lanes and bye-lanes could not be effected by lorries.

Mr. Mahommed Raffique also moved for postnight for report from the Chief Executive Officer on certain points.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee thought that the move to mechanise the system of refuse transport had been in the right direction. But he * thought that for the present they might adhere to the cart system having regard to the war conditions in Europe. It was difficult for them to get lorries now and the price of petrol would go up. It would be advisable, therefore, to wait till things

Mr. Debabrata Mukherji suggested introduction of mechanization "as and when conditions permit."

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi supported the resolution moved by Mr. Burns. He said that they must have the city clean and for the purpose the Corporation should not mind if there was increase in cost owing to rise of price of petrol. Referring to the situation that might be created by the rationing of petrol. Mr. Siddiqi believed that the Corporation would get necessary amount of petrol for the essential services of the city. The question of cost, he remarked, should not deter them from going forward even in these hard days.

Sir Hari Sanker Paul also supported the resolution.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman wanted that the mechanisation of the transport service should be postponed till the end of the war.

Mr. W. A. Burns in his reply stated that the Joint Committee had taken all the points raised by members during the discussion into consideration and had come to the opinion that the transport of refuse should be carried on by means of lorries.

The resolution as stated was carried.

Deshabandhu Anniversary

The Corporation sanctioned expenditure not exceeding Rs. 800 for making necessary arrangements for the celebration of the 16th Death Anniversary of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das at the Shahnagar Burning Ghat on the 16th June, 1941, and for unveiling the bust of Deshabandhu presented by Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, in the Memorial Building on the 15th June, 1941.

Fees for the Supply of Water

The House considered the following recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee, dated the 15th March, 1941 (e-

That it be recommended that the proposal of holding in deposit a sufficient amount to be drawn upon in case of failure to pay water charges, in respect of supply of filtered or unfiltered water under Sections 230 and 243 of the Act for any purpose other than domestic purposes, be given effect to in the manner following:-

> (a) That in respect of all new applications for supply of water under Sections 230 and 243 of the Act, parties be required to deposit a sum based on ferrule rates, or a lump sum amount

approximately equal to the cost of the average quarterly supply in cases of metered connections, be held by the Corporation, free of interest, against failure to pay future bills.

- (b) That as regards the existing connections, whenever any party makes default in payment of bills within 15 days after presentation, the supply shall be cut off in exercise of the powers under Section 245 (b) of the Act, (as use of water without payment of proper fees will be in contravention of the Section 220/(2) of the Act) and that connection be not restored unless the party accepts the condition requiring deposit, without interest, as in the case of new connections mentioned in (a) above.
- (c) That a separate permanent register be kept in the Water Works Department for realisation of security deposit wherein the particulars about the party, serial number of the business connections and their subsequent corrections should be noted and that the advice for all such things should be intimated to the Accounts Department.

At the Corporation Meeting held on the 5th May, 1941, confirmation of the recommendation of the Committee, as above, was moved and seconded. Consideration of the matter was postponed for its being brought up along with the revised recommendation of the Water Supply Committee on the subject.

The Water Supply Committee on 16th January, 1941, resolved as follows:—

That in view of the opinion of the Chief Law Officer the Corporation cannot impose condition for the existing connections of filtered and unfiltered water for non-domestic purposes as suggested by the Corporation in their resolution dated the 19th July, 1940, and also in view of the fact that the number of existing non-domestic connections is about 3500 and the average annual new connections number about 700, this Committee consider that it will be hard and unequitable to impose any such condition on new connections only. They, therefore, recommend to the Corporation to rescind their said resolution dated 19th July, 1940.

At the meeting of the Corporation held on 21st May, 1941, Mr. M. M. Burman moved as an amendment that the matter be referred back. Mr. D. N. Ghosh seconded. The matter was under discussion, when it being time, the meeting was closed.

On the matter coming up again at last Wednesday's meeting, the House, after some discussion, accepted the recommendation of the Water Supply Standing Committee.

BENÀRES CHAIRMAN'S PRAYER

INJUNCTION AGAINST LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Granting an injunction in favour of Mr. Ram Chandra Singh, Chairman of the Benares District Board, the City Munsiff has restrained the Local Government from removing him from the chairmanship and membership of the Board for an alleged act of nepotism until such time as the suit filed by the Chairman against the Government is decided one way or the other.

It may be recalled that the Local Self-Government Department in May had demanded an explanation from Mr. Ram Chandra Singh as to why he should not be removed from the chairmanship of District Board under Section 31 (2) of the District Boards Act for appointing his son Mr Ranghao Saran Singh as the Assessing Officer of the District Board without the previous sanction of the Commissioner. The Chairman had, according to the Government, acquired directly or indirectly a self-interest in the appointment on behalf of the Board.

AN OATH FOR OUR CITY FATHERS

"We believe in Our City, in the spirit of her institutions, and in the principles of freedom of thought, equality of opportunity, and sense of individual responsibility, for which she stands: and as an expression of our gratitude to those who have wrought to give us this priceless heritage, we pledge to these free institutions our allegiance and loyalty in times of peace as well as in hours of peril, and we will do all in our power to aid Our City to reach the

goal visioned by our forebears."

HEALTH & HYGIENE,

Tuberculosis Problem In India-I

[By Hulas Rai, L.M.P., Hony. Physician, Municipal Board, T. B. Clinic, Gandhinagar, Camppore]

IteRE are at present nearly 34 sanatoria in India and all these are maintained from philanthropic and therapeutic view points but the conception of these institutions in other countries is entirely different from that of ours. There, these institutions are not mere alms-houses for the relief of physical wants but the light houses that the message of public health and education through the fog, that carry light and knowledge and raise the health standard of the individuals and consequently the health standard of the community.

One who contemplates the scheme must keep this conception in view and then proceed further. Let our clinic and sanatorium or hospital do the dual function of charity and prophylaxis. Let not the future contemplated institution be an old boarding house type of sanatorium. Let it not be only a place of isolation and seclusion but a place of education for laymen, medical men and women, and a place through which should be spread activities in field organization. Let it not be a refuge for a few chronic cases but an institution to serve as a centrifugal and centripetal force for anti-tuberculosis campaign in the towns of India.

Our aim should be to control tuberculosis, to achieve this, we must thoroughly recognise local conditions and not follow the line of work done in sanatoria which are situated on the hills and where patients who can afford to pay the expenses of treatment go from all towns. Here we have to deal with patients who cannot afford to pay even for a meal a day. We must put the economic condition of the people in the forefront. The programme of tuberculosis control in each town must, therefore, be tailor made. The details of the plan must be fitted to the needs of the town. Factors operative in one town should not be considered applicable in all respects to another town of the province.

In industrial towns, where labourers live in very congested localities, a room of 10 ft. by 12 ft. by 12 ft. is rented to a poor labourer by the land-lords at Rs. 2/- or 3/- per mensem and is occupied by some 4 to 6 labourers—this small room serves as a kitchen for all in the day time and at night as a bed-room with doors closed in winters.

The scheme will have to be evolved, therefore, to suit local conditions. In such towns vigorous educative propagands will have to be continued permanently on account of the wretched conditions prevailing and of the migratory nature of population due to the agriculturists migrating to such towns during the time they have no work on their fields in the villages. Field work in addition to therapeutic agency is, therefore, most essential in every town. By neglecting field work we will be allowing extermination of the labouring class of people.

It is they who suffer most from this disease. In India our economic condition has to be given due weight.

In India, clinics, hospitals and sanatoria are maintained only on philanthropic grounds, the incidence of tuberculosis, therefore, will not be reduced and ultimately these institutions will prove a failure. A comprehensive scheme on prophylactic grounds is, therefore, required to be considered by the Government of our country. I shall, therefore, try to give in details as to how we should proceed and see as to what we need in making the scheme effective. Our needs may be considered under the heads—therapeutic, economic, public health ones, education and social service. All these are essential and sure to benefit the tuberculosis patients.

Therapeutically, a sanatorium stay, for even a short period of time is advisable for every case of tuberculosis but the practical application of this principle is not economically possible. The sanatorium itself cannot meet the needs of tuberculosis. To ask patients to come to the clinics in an ekka or on foot except on their first visit is to deprive them of the benefit they receive from physical and mental rest, so essential in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis therapy, therefore, in most instances must be provided through the medium of home treatment, and this also in its turn must be administered under the careful supervision of physicians either in private practice or on the clinic staff. This plan of treatment, in order to make it effective, must be unified. Care should be taken to infringe on the prerogative of private practitioners nor on the obligations of the Public Health Staff. Their activities are very necessary in this field.

In other countries medical aid excepting infectious diseases is not provided by the State but by private practitioners, whose charges of medicine and attendance are cheaper than in India. In short, the most important field of treatment of tuberculosis is in the home of the patients. It is there that the seed of tuberculosis is planted. Therefore, it is there that we should go and fight our battle against the implantation of the seed of tuberculosis and make barren the ground on which it has grown. It should, therefore, be our duty to popularise home treatment and make it acceptable to every one. The protracted sanatorium treatment and costly specialistic care are not absolutely essential in the cure of tuberculosis. More time, more money must, therefore, he spent in the field or in other words in the homes of patients.

I would, therefore, strongly recommend that for an industrial town one whole time medical officer, with adequate conveyance allowance be appointed exclusively for treatment. He should administer proper medical aid to people who can remain at home without working, and under satisfactory housing, hygienic and dietetic conditions. They should be given free medical aid as well as free attendance at their homes. These should be visited once a week by rotation: at least 20 patients a day can thus be visited by the medical officer even if he has to visit them in different muhallas. In poor families where the wage-earner is striken, the patient should, however, be recommended for admission to tuberculosis hospital and his family supported by charity from people approached by a Care Taking Committee

In the home treatment, the visiting medical officer will have the opportunity of surveying the economic status of the patient. He will in each case be able to decide just how much he may hope to do with the facilities at his command. He can subject every individual case to economic analysis and can govern the supervision of the case so as not to impose such financial burden as the family is unable to bear. He will prescribe a dietetic or hygienic regime within the financial means of the patient. The physician will carefully outline every phase and every angle of the treatment which will not only be impressive but will also enable him to gain confidence of the patient and put the patient in most favourable mental attitude for treatment. By interesting himself in the financial problems of the patient, during the course of treatment he can to a great extent relieve the patient from mental worries which have often been the cause of serious breakdown of this general resistance against the disease.

But before taking up the home-treatment of a patient, he should be allowed, where possible, a short period of residence in the hospital or sanatorium to inculcate in him the spirit of regularity in his habits in day to day life. The education, in respect of hygienic and dietetic conditions and regular habits, of the patient is of paramount importance and this can best be imparted in the sanatorium environment.

· The clinic staff should examine the inmates of the houses wherein death of a patient has been reported to be due to tuberculosis. The mortuary clerk must, therefore, be instructed to furnish them with information required to enable the Medical Officer of the clinic to examine the contacts of the victim; for educational need the Medical Officer attending the patients at their houses will be the fit person to create hygienic sense in the family. The private practitioner is frequently desirous of consultation, but the economic situation of the patient does not permit him to advise a measure which would mean additional expense. This can also be best met with by the clinic staff. Laboratory and X'ray service must, therefore, be given free of charge or at nominal charges to cover the expenses of the clinic incurred under this head and this offer of service should be freely advertised to effect co-operation possible with the private physician who in his turn will report the existence of T. B. cases in a locality under his charge.

The need of social service to a tuberculosis sufficient is the most important but most difficult to meet. So the co-operation and co-ordination of all

service agencies in all towns should be secured if proper and prompt economic relief is to be obtained for the sufferer.

care of tuberculosis Proper nursing and patients, creating home sanatorium atmosphere, relief of physical needs and supply of every day necessities of life that the patient cannot afford, are the chief items of services to be looked after by public or private agencies. Sewa samitis, endowment funds and charitable trusts should be roped in and their sympathy enlisted. In other countries they have welfare agencies such as mother's pension fund, rehabilitation funds and funds for specific purposes such as the securing of railroad transport facilities for tuberculosis patients. No such agencies exist in India. In America there is a federal fund of one million dollars that is available for vocational training of persons injured through accident or otherwise. It is also available to arrested cases of tuberculosis whose former occupations are unstable.

In Japan laws have been passed to provide for the families of tuberculous patients. An agency has, therefore, to be created to provide for the physical wants of such patients that cannot be admitted to a tuberculosis hospital or sanatorium.

Prevention and cure of tuberculosis is a question of economics. Tuberculosis is an economic disease entailing physical disability of long duration, as rest, which is so essential, is usually prescribed. The patient, therefore, is put to financial embarrassment, especially where he is either the sole supporter of his family or an important contributor to its resources. In such cases financial relief becomes almost an immediate necessity. A public health tax be, therefore, recommended to be imposed on every individual living in town. The income thus derived should be carmarked for providing medical relief and other necessities of life during the period of illness of the bread winer of a family.

In other countries the best and the most useful social servant is the trained field nurse, who is almost always well educated and in many instances belongs to high families thereby enjoying the confidence of the people. She is trained to analyse and study thoroughly not only the physical but also the economic needs of the patient. She commands respect and her word is obeyed ungrudgingly. She understands the sick and, as part of her routine duty, tries to understand various economic phases of family life of the patient and to fulfil, as much as possible, the ends from every view point as a social relief worker.

The duties of a field nurse have not been well understood in this country. She is the most valuable asset to the community. With her humanitarian instinct and her public health knowledge, she is an ideal social service liaison officer. She is the connecting link between the patient and the relief organization. She is qualified to survey the social service needs of the patient and has the advantage of being financially helped by relief organizations whom she refers the needs of sufferers and thus secures the co-operation so essential in field work

(Continued on page 129.)



Some Notes On The History Of Municipal Savings Banks

[BY PAUL H. GUENAULT]

I DO not intend in this short article to enter into any controversy with regard to the desirability of establishing municipal savings banks in this country, but merely to trace some of the history of these banks in certain other countries. Little has been written on the history of municipal banks, and most of our sources only tell us a part of the whole story, so that this account, which is built out of a perusal of these inadequate sources, is itself very incomplete and sketchy.

In the first place it must be borne in mind that many municipal savings banks have a long and honourable history. This was particularly true of the savings banks of Germany and other con-In Great Britain, however. tinental countries. there is only one well-known municipal savings bank, in Birmingham, but this is one of the municipal enterprises, of which that city is rightly proud, and which has long justified its establishment (at least in the view of the majority of Birmingham's citizens). It is thus wrong to consider that such enterprises are insecure, nushroom growths; on the other hand the fact that many of these enterprises are old. solid institutions should not necessarily be taken to justify their establishment in other countries and towns.

SAVINGS BANKS IN EUROPE

• Professor Knoop, in his standard work or municipal trading, published in 1912, described the municipal savings banks existing at that time. There were none in Great Britain, but they were by no means uncommon on the continent of Europe. For example, in 1901 in Prussia, out of 1.508 savings banks, 686 were municipal, and in Saxony all the savings banks were municipal. Further, some of these had a lengthy history; the Mannheim Bank, for example, had been founded in 1822, that of Magdeburg in 1823, that of Munich in 1824. Practically all these banks in addition to investing some of their funds in gilt edged securities, made loans to local authorities and lent money on the security of land and buildings. Often too, they assisted in the erection of small buildings and dwellings.

All these banks operated on a non-profit basis. but it was intended that they should be self-support-Now Professor Knoop pointed out that in Germany "there were no State savings banks, so that local authorities were practically forced into establishing savings banks" in which people of small means might place their savings in safety. In England, on the other hand, the Post Office Savings Bank had been established in 1866, and other institutious such as Co-operative banks and private savings banks rapidly developed and had great success. Hence there was not the same incentive for municipalities to take action in England. There were, of course, other factors of importance: we must not forget that the rapid industrialisation of Great Britain as compared with Germany meant that the banking system in Great Britain was

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

much more highly developed and was much more made through employers nor shall the bank powerful. receive any deposit which makes the sum standing

There were, too, banks of similar kinds in other parts of Europe. The Municipal Corporation of Budapest held practically all the shares in the Budapest Bank; in Switzerland most of the cantons had cantonal banks (which were practically public utility companies), and in Germany and Italy there were many banks run on co-operative and other principles.

In effect the municipal savings bank has/not been, by any means, unimportant in the development of banking services on the continent of Europe. As one writer puts it:

"In Germany and Holland, and also in Austria, these savings banks play an important role. They are of old origin and perform both an economic as well as a social function."*

THE BIRMINGHAM BANK

In Great Britain, it was in 1916 that Mr. Chamberlain, then Lord Mayor, carried a resolution in Council for the establishment of a municipal bank. But neither Birmingham nor any other city had the powers to establish one and, in April, Mr. E. S. Montague, put forward a Bill in Parliament to empower all authorities with populations of over 50,000 to establish such banks. There was an immediate reaction, particularly in banking circles, and the Bill was withdrawn. But as the Birmingham Municipality was determined in its objective. a Bill was eventually allowed to pass. But the text is curious; it is clear that only the most foolhardy authorities would dream of establishing a bank under the terms of such an Act—it was, in fact, intended to discourage such ventures, whilst on paper it made a concession to the Birmingham Municipality. The Act was entitled the "Municipal Savings Bank (War Loan Investments) Bill, August, 1916.

Some of the clauses are still worth citing because of the curious provisions in them. For example, Clause 1, Sub-section (a) stated that "the bank shall not receive any deposits except from persons in the employment of some other person and

*Dr. Oscar Mulert; 4th International Congress of Towns and Local Authorities, 1929, Volume 2.

made through employers nor shall the bank receive any deposit which makes the sum standing in the name of any depositor exceed £200." Subsection (b) stipulated that "the bank shall not be carried on after the expiration of three months from the termination" of the war. Sub-section (c) stated that "all sums belonging to the bank shall be invested through the National Debt Commissioners." These were not the only restrictive clauses. Only towns with populations of at least 250,000 were to be allowed to start a bank, withdrawals at under seven days' notice were restricted to £1, and so on. It will be clear even to the casual reader that this Act was not intended to facilitate the formation of municipal banks!

Only Birmingham had the courage or the temerity to proceed under this Act, and naturally the bank made a loss. But this was not accepted as a sign of failure by the advocates of municipal banking, although it was seized upon joyously by the opposing school of thought. The Birmingham Bank, as the Munchester Guardian rightly observed, was under sentence of death from its inception.

The present successful venture, on the other hand, dates from the establishment of a bank under the Local Act of Parliament which Birmingham secured in 1919, largely due to the persistence and determination of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. To-day the bank still operates under regulations which are approved of by the Treasury; one of these regulations, for example, is that half the deposits must be invested in Trustee securities, and therefore the amount available to the Corporation, although very important. is consequently reduced. It combines the functions of a savings bank and a housing department whereby advances can be made to depositors to purchase their houses, and now it has so rapidly expanded that it has nearly sixty branches. Its growth may be also seen from the figures of the balance due to depositors. In 1920 these deposits stood at just under £750,000, in 1924 the sum was over £4 million, in 1927 over £7 million, in 1982 over £15 million and in 1987 £23.8 million.

It is not at all surprising, therefore, that many other municipalities have tried to secure similar powers; by 1927, 19 city councils had tried and failed.

LEYLAND H O S E S FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICE

SUCTION AIR WELDING BREWERS GARDEN
DELIVERY PETROL SPRAYING STEAM OIL

THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO., (INDIA) LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO., 12, MISSIGN ROW, CALCUTTA.

THE MADBURY REPORT

In consequence of this unsatisfactory position the Government see up in September, 1926, a Committee of Inquiry, Lord Bradbury was Chair-But the report produced was, in certain quarters, believed to be unfair and biased. Those who supported the idea of municipal banks complained, and with some justification, that two of the Committee were professional bankers and the other three associated in one way or another with the City.+ The Committee, in their report, suggested that no other banks of the Birmingham variety should be established during the next ten years, and that although they did not consider that the establishment of the Birmingham bank had been a wise move, they were reluctant to suggest that it should be disbanded. They considered that only where adequate facilities for saving did not exist was there a case for such banks, and even then only in municipalities with populations of over

In effect the position in Great Britain since 1926 has been far from hopeful for those municipalities who desired to experiment in the same way as Birmingham.

OTHER MUNICIPAL SAVINGS BANKS

But there were certain Scotch municipalities which avoided the difficulties which the larger English towns had tried vainly to overcome. In certain small municipalities members of the local councils

+See Financiers and the Nation, by the Rt. Hon. Thos. Johnston. 1934, page 174.

·UNITED IRON ENGINEERING WORKS LIMITED

The biggest project of its kind since the War.



Everything in Steel & Iron.

"STEEL for PROGRESS" MANUFACTURERS —

OF ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL TOOLS
OF ANY SPECIFICATION INCLUDING
STEEL BOATS, TRAWLERS, CRANES,
CHAINS HINGES, SHOVELS, LATHES,
JUTE MILL LOOMS, CYCLE &
MOTOR PARTS, PARTS AND
FITTINGS FOR RAILWAYS
AND SHIPS, ETC.
Made to any given Sample Drawing and

Made to any given Sample, Drawing and Specification

PRODUCERS OF RUBBER GOODS

OF VARIOUS TYPES INCLUDING Waterproofed Jute & Cotton Canvas, Tarpaulins, Antigas Fabric, Hard Rubber Sheets, Ground Sheets, Ebonite.

Factory:

BELUR

Phone: How. 936

Managing Agents:

UNITED TRADING CORPORATION

100, Clive Street, Calcutte

Phone: [Cal. 786.

Gram: BUYERS &

had converted themselves into limited liability companies under the Companies Acts of 1908 to 1917. The first of these was Kirkintilloch Municipal Bank, Limited, formed in 1917; there, Mr. Johnston took the initiative in advocating the enterprise, and in his book, already referred to, there is a short account of the procedure adopted. Shares were only to be held by members of the Council; no member could hold more than one share, which he had to give up to his successor when he ceased to be on the Council. Mr. Johnston cites the names of a few more banks of this type and, speaking from memory. I believe I am correct in saying that there are about twenty such banks in Great Britain, in the main operating in small undustrial towns. Actually the Bradbury Committee severely deprecated the setting up of banks of this type, and especially the use of the term "municipal" in the title of any banking company and, in the Companies Act of 1929, the use of the term "municipal" was prohibited in connection with such But these banks, though no longer called "municipal" banks, still exist, and although they were launched on a much smaller scale than the Birmingham bank. I think it is true to say that on the whole they have been successful.

In conclusion, if I have put the history of these banks in a fresh light, that is all I intended to do. The history of these institutions is worthy of much closer study that I have been able to attempt, and it is a neglected field for research which I hope one day will be covered more adequately. Such research would be useful; the danger is that where such subjects as municipal savings banks are matters of open and bitter controversy, we find that unless we know something of the history of such institutions we lack perspective and our judgments lack the balance which is so necessary in the sphere of practical affairs.

—Tuberculosis Problem In India

(Continued from page 126)

of tuberculosis. In this country there is no such agency which is considered to be qualified to take up the duties of a field nurse from humanitarian view point. Such an agency has therefore to be created.

To replace the field nurse, a health institution is being urged upon by us to be employed in making necessary inspection in homes, to follow up cases and to note down the contact of open cases of tuberculosis patients and to convey the message of sanitation to members of the family of the patient. It has to fill in certain social service charts recompurpose. From public health mended for the stand point, this is most essential but to have health visitors of requisite qualification from outside the medical profession is not possible. I, therefore, am strongly of opinion that as far as field work is concerned services of male and female doctors be recruited from public health department or educated ladies be trained in the clinic to replace the field nurse of the West. The pay recommended for efficient health visitors should be sufficiently attractive so as to ensure success in securing the best personnel for the job.

(To be continued)

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS · A Digest

BUDDHA'S MESSAGE

The influence of Buddhist religion and culture on Indian civilization was stressed by various speakers at a meeting held on last Sunday night in the Mahabodhi Society Hall. Calcutta, Mr. P. N. Brahma. Mayor of Calcutta, presiding.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Mahabodhi Society in observance of the anniversary of the introduction of Buddhism to Ceylon by Arhat Mahinda, son of Emperor Asoka.

The speakers emphasized that Buddha's message of love and brotherhood had a special significance for the world now when it was passing through a crisis.

ASST. A. R. P. CONTROLLER

The Government of India have, it is learnt, requisitioned the services of Mr. T. E. Rogers, 1.C.s., Assistant A. R. P. Controller, Bengal. Mr. Rogers will be succeeded by Mr. S. K. De. 1.C.s., District Magistrate, Nadia.

NEW JUDGE FOR CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Justice Gentle, at present a Judge of the Madras High Court, to be a judge of the Calcutta High Court, in the vacancy that will occur on the retirement in September first year of Mr. Justice Lort-Williams.

JAIL INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, former Mayor of Calcutta, and Chairman of the Jail Industries Inquiry Committee of the Government of Bengal, recently, visited the Yervada Jail, Poona, to study the problem of payment to prisoners for their work inside jails with a view to helping them to re-establish themselves as peaceful members of the society after their release.

On his return from Poona, Mr. Siddiqi, accompanied by other members of the Committee, visited Mymensingh and inspected the jails there on Monday last.

LIGITHOUSE FOR THE BLIND

The problem of training and education of warblinded soldiers in India will be solved when the decision of the authorities to introduce a course for them in the proposed "Lighthouse for the Blind" is finally given effect to.

In every country in Europe and America a branch of St. Dunstan's. established in England by Sir Arthur Pearson, is providing educational facilities for the war-blinded of the country concerned, but no such institution exists at present in India. The Lighthouse for the Blind will, therefore, henceforth function as the St. Dunstan's of the East as far as the problems of the visually handicapped soldiers are concerned.

The authorities of the institution have requested the Central and Provincial Governments, Ex-service Associations and other bodies in the country interested in the cause of the war-hinded to send candidates to receive training and education which it is proposed to give free to all except those who are able and willing to pay.

UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR FOR CALCUTTA

The Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, sanctioned the construction of 130 underground reservoirs in Calcutta with a view to providing an alternate source of unfiltered water for fighting fires that might be caused in the city by air raids. The reservoirs, which will each have a capacity of about 8.000 gallons, will cost about 11½ lakhs of rupees.

The Government have accordingly asked the Corporation of Calcutta to construct, in the first instance, six reservoirs in consultation with the Chief Officer of the Calcutta Fire Brigade. For the remaining 124 reservoirs, they have requested the Corporation to prepare a list of sites.

RAMENDRA SUNDAR TRIVEDI

High tributes were paid to the late Ramendra Sundar Trivedi at a meeting held at the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad Hall last week end in observance of his twenty-second death anniversary. Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar presided.

Speakers referred to his profound scholarship, his amiable disposition and his invaluable contributions to the cause of the Bengali language and the Sahitya Parishad. Three great grandsons of the late Ramendra Sundar read three articles specially composed for the occasion.

In the course of his speech. Sir Jadu Nath said that Ramendra Sundar was an crudite scholar. Whether in science or philosophy in each department his knowledge was almost unbounded. Had he confined himself to research work alone, his name would find an abiding place in the annals of science. But he spent most of his time in teaching his students and the extreme care and the long hours he devoted for the sake of the students left him a little time to carry on scientific investigation for himself.

Ramendra Sundar was a great scholar, a powerful writer and an ideal teacher but his great services to the cause of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and the Bengali language would always remain fresh in the memory of his grateful countrymen. It was largely due to his untiring efforts that the Parishad was what it was at the present time.

FOR EAST BENGAL CYCLONE RELIEF

A Committee with Sir P. C. Roy as Patron and Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee as President :0 be known as the Bengal Cyclone Relief Committee was constituted and a fund was opened for giving relief to the sufferers in the recent storm and cyclone which visited Barisal and Noskhali recently at a meeting of the citizens at the Town Hall on Sunday last under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. P. N. Brahma.

According to Fir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Revenue Minister about 10 lakhs of people of about 95 unions meded help for mere sustenance in the sub-division of Bhola alone, while according to other speakers distress caused at Noakhali was no less appalling.

The Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq who addressed the meeting, put forward an appeal for noney and active co-operation in the relief work from the public, and assured utmost Government

help in the matter.

The Revenue Minister invited volunteers from the public for relief work and declared Government's decision to send one officer with charge of relief work in each union.

The following is the personnel of the Committee:—

Patrons:—Sir P. C. Roy and the Premier of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq.

President :- Sir M. N. Mukherjee.

Vice-Presidents:—Mr. P. N. Brahma, the Hon'ble Mr. S. C. Mitter, Sir Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, Rai Bahadur Sukhlal Karnani, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Nalini Banjan Sarker, Maulana Md. Akram Khan, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Mr. S. C. Taluqdar, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea and Mr. J. C. Gupta.

Joint Secretaries:—Mr. S. M. Yaqub, Mr. Probodh Chandra Roy, Mr. Sushil K. Dutt, Mr. Lutfi Ali and Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal.

Assistant Secretaries:—Syed Azizul Huq. Prof. Jiresh Chandra Guha, Khan Saheeb Wahiduzzabnau, Mr. Khairul Anam Khan, Mr. Shafiquddin Ahmed, Mr. Radhika Guha, Mr. Khashed Alam Chowdhury, Prof. Gopal Halder and Mr. Md. Habibullah.

The Mayor announced the following donations made and promised to the Cyclone Fund at the meeting—

(1) Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi. M.L.A., (Central) Pe. 101 (2) Indian Jute Dealers' Association 501 (8) Mr. P. C. Ghose, Solicitor. 100 Calcutta . . . (4) Indian Scamen's Associa-201 tion ... (5) Noakhali Union Bank 100

DISHONEST SERVANTS IN CALCUTTA

That dishonest servants have become a serious menace to the citizens of Calcutta is pointed out in sulletin which has been issued by the Commissioner of Police.

The bulletin states:-

The number of thefts by servants was 99 during May against 42 of the previous month. This is a form of crime which cannot be prevented by the police unless householders elect to engage servants duly verified by the police. In spite of the warnings issued from time to time, no apparent interest has been taken by anyone to get the antecedents of servants verified. In Ceylon and many other places, registration of servants is compulsory. Householders are not allowed to engage unregistered servants. Similar legislation in India is probably overdue but there is no public demand for it.

During the sume month, 122 cases of burglary were reported and in many cases servants or Wi-

servants were directly or indirectly concerned. Dishonest servants have become a serious menace to the citizens of Calcutta.

The number of thefts of cycles remained stationary at 67. This is another form of crime in which the owners are often guilty of contributory negligence. To leave cycles unlocked and unattended in a city like Calcutts is to invite the commission of a crime. A good chain and lock probably cost a small sum but save the owner the loss of a cycle.

Thirty criminals and hooligans were arrested for action under the Goondas Act. Some more cases are under consideration.

MANUSCRIPTS IN ASIATIC SOCIETY

Ouestion Of Removal

The authorities of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal it is stated, approaching the authorities of the Hinda University of Benares in order to find room in one of the numerous University buildings there for the valuable manuscripts of the Society that have been decided to be removed from Calcutta during the period of emergency.

It may be recalled that when the Society was first advised by the A. R. P. authorities of Bengal for evacuating the manuscripts from Calcutta to a safer zone, the Society enquired of the Government about the arrangements that the atter were going to make in regard to their own files, and what advice the Government could give to the Society in regard to the removal of the manuscripts. The Government, it is reported, informed the Society that so far as their own papers were concerned they were not going to be removed nevertheless according to the Government the Society which possessed invaluable and irreparable manuscripts of national importance ought to remove them to a safer place.

The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal is not only the oldest learned society of ladia but is the biggest store-house of ancient and classical literature of Asia. It possesses about 30,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Tebetan and Chinese. Some of them are unique in the sense that if there is any loss of any of them it will be a loss to future scholarship.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending 7th June, 1941.

WARDS.			SMA	LL-POX.
			Cases.	Deaths.
I			2	2
III	•••	•••	5	5
Ι¥			1	1
V	•••	•••	4	3
VI VII		. ••	2	2
iX	***	•••	4	2 3
Χî	•••	•••	õ	ĭ
XĨX		•••	Š	5
XX		***	1	1
XXI	•••	•••	2	2
XXII		•••	1	1
XXIII	•••	•••	1	_
XXIV XXVIII	•••	•••	3	3
XXIX	•••	•••	i	î
XXX	•••	•••	ī	ĩ
XXXI	•••	***	2	3
Campbell Hospit	al	***	. 1	1
		ind Total	89	36

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

"BLACK HOLE" TRAGEDY AND KARACHI
TEXT-BOOKS

The removal of references to the "Black Hole" of Calcutta from all text-books in all languages forthwith is proposed in a resolution which will be considered by the School Board of the Karachi Municipal Corporation.

THE GAUHATI MUNICIPALITY

The Government of Assam has directed the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup to take over charge of the Gauhati Municipality pending disposal of the petition by certain Municipal Commissioners disputing the election of Mr. Bhabendra Nath Chaudhury as Chairman.

It will be recalled Mr. Chaudhury was declared elected Chairman at a recent meeting of the Board by the President exercising his casting vote.

COMBATING TUBERCULOSIS AT DARJEELING

The problem of combating tuberculosis is under the active consideration of the Commissioners of Darjeeling Municipality.

Recently, the Commissioners sought the advice of Dr. C. F. Moller, the tuberculosis expert, who is at present connected with the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, New Delhi, when he visited Darjeeling in connection with anti-tuberculosis work.

Dr. Moller has, it is learnt, suggested that a campaign to fight this menace, when launched, should be on the line of "control of tuberculosis by organized home treatment," which is the recognized policy of the Tuberculosis Association of India.

Dr. Moller has also made a number of other suggestions including improvement of the existing tuberculosis clinic and hospital.

HEALTH MEASURES IN NOAKHALI

In view of the widespread havoc caused in Noakhali District by the recent cyclone, the District Board has arranged for additional medical relief and for the improvement of sanitation to guard against any possible outbreak of epidemic diseases in the affected localities. It has appointed 28 new hands to carry on mass inoculation in the affected areas.

As the result of the Board's request, the Director of Public Health has sent five medical units and ten sanitary inspectors to Noakhali.

To remove scarcity of drinking water, the District Board is sinking tube-wells in the affected areas. The District Health Officer is now touring the affected areas.

The Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq. is expected to visit Noakhali at an early date with a view to organizing relief measures.

MUNICIPALITIES MAY PAY FOR POLICE

It is understood that the Government of Bengal have under consideration a proposal for municipalities to pay for the maintenance of the police force required within their limits.

With the saving thus effected the Government, it is understood, propose to bear to scint extent the expenditure incurred by union boards on the

maintenance of village chowkidars. The boards will thus be enabled to utilise the amount released on rural improvement activities, such as water-supply, medical and road development.

KARACHI'S CIVIC DEFENCE PROBLEMS

A meeting of prominent citizens of Karachi was called by the Mayor, Mr. M. H. Gazder, to discuss the civic defence problems in the light of the correspondence exchanged between him and the Governor of Sind. The meeting was attended by over 50 people representing all shades of opinion.

Speakers expressed the opinion that the Karachi Corporation should assume the responsibility for the safety of the life and property of the citizens and undertake the necessary measures irrespective of the extent of Government aid.

The meeting adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor's Civic Security Committee to continue its labours and appealed to the Governor and the Government to take a serious view of the defence of the city in view of the international situation and introduce immediately the necessary measures to meet the urgent situation.

BASIC EDUCATION IN ALLAHABAD

A review of basic education by the Chairman of the Allahabad District Board Education Committee says that the system was introduced in 90 selected schools last year. It has been observed that the teachers have really been able to assimilate the principles of the basic system and there was a ready response from the children under them. The cultivation of artistic talent, almost wholly absent in the past, made the teachers' work remarkably interesting. The boys showed their individual taste for self-expression through designing, paper cutting, pottery and marble work.

The Superintendent of Education of the Municipality says that basic education was introduced in 18 schools in 1989-40. In 1940-41 it was introduced in 14 more schools. The children took great interest in their work and appeared more lively and smart.

BURDWAN DIVISION DISTRICT BOARDS

The Burdwan divisional report on the working of the district boards of Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Howrah for 1988-99, reveals a drop of income from Rs. 38,75,362 to Rs. 35,74,556.

The receipts included Rs. 18,60,272 from local rates; Rs. 98,598 from interest; Rs. 9,58,945 from education; Rs. 4,13,388 from medical charges; Rs. 1,78,676 from miscellaneous; Rs. 66,759 from railways; Rs. 4,45,888 from civil works and Rs. 1,96,948 from deposits and advances.

There was also a corresponding drop in the expenditure from Rs. 39,24,476 to Rs. 88,30,550. The principal expenditures were Rs. 18,497 on interest; Rs. 1,70,786 on general administration: Rs. 7,16.004 (against Rs. 7,10,501) on education: Rs. 7,91,182 on medical aid; Rs. 54,181 on superannuations; Rs. 64,985 on miscellaneous; Rs. 10,335 on famine relief; Rs. 16,08,171 on civil works; and Rs. 3,58,201 against Rs. 5,08,861 on deposits and advances.



Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue

Bengal Local Self-Government Amendment Bill

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir,—I object to the Bengal Local Self-Government Amendment Bill of 1987, introduced by Mr. Mohammed Ali in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the following, among other grounds.

It is proposed in the Bill to do away with nomination in local bodies, extend the franchise to include all adult persons, male and female. I am of the opinion that one-third of the seats should be reserved for nomination by the Government to represent the minorities, experts and persons who are especially interested, but who are not expected to dance attendance from door to door to secure votes.

The Government is the best authority to make the said nominations. At present, it is not possible for a candidate to be elected unless and until he offers bribes to some of the voters. I am in favour of the system of plural voting as it was in the Corporation of Calcutta, under the Acts of 1889 and 1899, under which a person was entitled to vote in proportion to the amount of municipal rates and taxes he had to pay. Under the Indian Companies Act, the shareholders are entitled to vote in proportion to the number of shares held by them. A person paying heavy amounts of rates and taxes should not be placed on the same footing with a person paying none.

I admit that in England there is a system of one man: one vote. but India is not England. In England 95 per cent, of the people are literate, while in India not even 10 per cent, are literate. I admit that females should not be deprived of their franchise, but it may be noted that most of the females of Bengal observe the purdahnashin system and the candidates induce women of ill-fame to represent the female voters following the purdahnashin system. I also admit that the election is voidable as it is a corrupt practice, but it is very difficult to prove it.—Yours, etc.,

Road-Naming In Calcutta

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUITA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sin,—The Corporation of Calcutta has got certain well-defined principles regulating the practice of naming of roads or lanes after individuals in the city of Calcutta, namely public service, philanthropy, etc., on the part of the person after whom a particular road or lane is sought to be named. But unfortunately, such wholesome principles are sometimes disregarded by those whose votes are the deciding factor in such matters.

For sometime past there has been considerable unrest amongst a large number of rate-payers of Ward No. 25 (Kidderpore) where the road known as Mominpore Road is sought to be changed after the name of an individual. Repeated objections have been taken against the proposed change mainly on the ground that the road which bears the name of the community and which has been in existence from time immemorial should not be disturbed and allowed to be replaced by the name of an individual.

We beg to appeal to the judgment of the public, the Councillors of Ward No. 25 and the Mayor of Calcutta and the Chairman of District Committee, District No. IV in the matter concerned.—Yours, etc.,

K. AHMAD,

4/2, Mominpore Road, Kidderpore.

N. SOLAIMAN,

5/1. Mominpore Road.

W. HOSSAIN.

22. Ibrahim Road.

M. YOUSUFF,

32/1B. Ekbalpore Lane, Calcutta,

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the week ending 7th June, 1941.

Wards.		Case	в.		Deaths.
1		6			•
7		5			2
3 4		16		•••	4
		9		•••	
5	• • •	5			2
6	•••	8		•••	8
5 6 7 8 9	•••	1		•••	
, <u>N</u>	• •	11		•••	2
	•••	17		•••	2
10	•••			-	
11	•••	8		•••	· ·
13	•••	2 5 2 1	_	•••	V mean
14	•••	3	•	•••	
15	•••	Z		***	1
16	•••	1		•••	
17	0.0-0	1		•••	*******
18	•••	5		•••	
19	•••	10		***	3
20	_	'n		***	_
22	•••	12		••-	2
2 2 93	•••	7		•••	ĩ
25 27	•••	3		•••	
27		10		•••	1
28		7		•••	2
29	•••	7		•••	1 2 1
31		7 2 6	•	•••	2 .
ampbell Hospital	•••	6		•••	-
hittaranjan Hospit	al	5	• '	***	3
(a yo		2	:	***	
'ort		4			-
. M. Hospital	•••	4			
Grand Total		,179	3 (Sept.)		. 17

A. D. ADDY

15A, Chatle Road, Alipore.

Calcutta Associations LEGAL INTELLIGENCE Institutions

SOUTH CALCUTTA NATIONAL SCHOOL

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 20th Annual General Meeting of the South Calcutta National School was held under the presidency of Karmabir Charu Chandra Chatterji, on Saturday, the 31st May, 1941. Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ganguly, Secretary of the School read the annual report and placed the audited accounts for adoption and were passed unanimously. Mr. Provat Kusum Ray Chaudhury, Assistant Secretary, placed the budget estimate for the year 1941-42 which was passed unanimously. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the year 1941-42 :-

President_Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Bar-at-law; Vice-Presidents-Messrs. Brojendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, B. N. Banerji, M.A.B.L., S. R. Das, Bar-at-law; Secretary-Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ganguly; Assistant Secretary-Mr. Provat Kusum Ray Chowdhury; Treasurer-Mr. Sukumar Hasra, Bar-at-law; Executive Committee-Massrs. Bhupal Ch. Ray Chowdhury, Prosantabhusan Gupta, Prof. Debabrata Mukerji, Mesers. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh, Satish Chandra Bose, Dr. Bomkesh Bose, Messrs. Paritosh Banerji, Sukumar Ray, Biswanath Mukherji (Sr.), Biswanath Mukherji, (Jr.), Dr. Charu Ch. Chatterji and Miss Mira Dutta Gupta, M.A.

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Twelvth Annual General Meeting of the Institute of Physical Culture was held on 1st June, 1941, at 17, Ananda Palit Road (Institute premises) under the presidentship of Dr. Subodh Kumar Sarkar, M.B., Councillor, Ward No. 19

Mr. Saileswar Banerjee, General Secretary in presenting the report and the annual audited account stated how the institution came into being and how it had been catering to the interests of the general rate-payers living within the locality.

Dr. Subodh Kumar Sarkar, M.B., Councillor, Ward No. 19, who has been re-elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, delivered a nice little speech in which he spoke of different aspects of health.

He appealed to the gentlemen to help the Institute and thereby making much more bigger and prosperous and thereby help the Institute more in serving the interests of the general rate-payers of the Ward No. 19, which the Institute has been doing for the last twelve years.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

A FAREWELL PARTY

RETIREMENT OF DISTRICT NO. III HEALTH OFFICER

The staff of the District Health Officer, District No. III bade farewell to Dr. P. C. Mukherjee, L.M.s., District Health Officer (retired) on Saturday, the 7th June, at the District Health Office No. III. Dr. S. N. Ghose, Health Officer, presided over the function and highly spoke of the manifold qualities of Dr. Mukherjee. The guests were served with light refreshments.

Dr. J. P. Choudhury, Dr. M. U. Ahmed, Dr. S. N. Dess. Dr. Zaffar Ahmed, Dr. B. K. Mondal, Dr. S. C. Bose and a good number of officers of the Health Department of the Corporation were present on Alm cocasion.

CONSENT DECREE

(Before Mr. Justice Ameer Ali)

NABAYAN CHANDRA MULLICK

CORPORATION OF CALCUITA

In this suit the plaintiff Narayan Chandra Mullick, sued the defendant, the Corporation of Calcutta for a decree for Rs. 34,100 as damages for a declaration that the order of suspending his licence was ultra vires and for a direction upon the defendant to withdraw this order.

The plaintiff's case was that he carried on business as a plumber and in 1933 he obtained a licence by the defendant as required under the Calcutta Municipal Act, which was renewed by the Corporation in November, 1936, for three years. In June, 1937, the defendant prevented the plaintiff from carrying on his business by wrongfully suspending the licence. In consequence the plaintiff suffered heavy loss and damages.

The Corporation alleged that the plaintiff's licence was suspended on account of wrongful conduct on the part of the plaintiff. The Corporation acted in the matter lawfully and in good faith and with due care and attention under the Municipal Act and the rules and bye-laws.

Mr. S. R. Das Gupta and Mr. B N. Mukherji appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. S. R. Das and Mr. S. B. Sinha for defendant Corporation.

The parties came to certain terms of settlement. The suit was dismissed, the Corporation agreed to pay Rs. 700 ex gratia as the plaintiff's costs and also to renew the licence.

Attorneys :-- Mr. P. P. Mitter and Mr. T. C. Mitter.

inprovement Trust

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 19th April, 1941, at 10-30 a.m.

Present :- Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chairman; Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi; Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani; Mrs. Hasina Murshed; Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri; Mr. J. J. N. Birch; Mr. Md. Rafique; Mr. F. Rooney and Sir Hari Sanker l'aul, Kt.

BARRACKPORE BRIDGE

The Board considered the Proceedings of the Meetings of the Works Committee, held on the 10th December, 1940, and 26th March, 1941, and resolved that a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 4,31,000 for the reconstruction of the Barrackpore Bridge be sanctioned as against the original estimate of Rs. 3,66,500 (provision of Rs. 35,000 for surfacing the approach roads with asphalt being omitted for the precent), and submitted to Government for approval.

The Board further resolved that the approval of Government be also asked for further expenditure of Re. 35,000 for surfacing the approaches with asphalt when this work becomes necessary.

A LOAN

The Board considered the Chairman's note of the 8th April, 1941, and approved of the policy of raising a lean of Rs 25,00,000 as budgeted for in anticipation of Government sanction to the budget and referred the metter to the Loans

Committee. The Board Starther exthorized the Chairman to consult the Imperial Link as to the best terms on which to raise the loan and report it to the Board through the Loans Committee.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE LIFT

With reference to Resolution No. 3 of the Board Meeting, held on the 8th March, 1941, about the accident in the office lift.in November, 1940, the Boad perused the letter from the Manager, The South British Insurance Company, and suggested for consideration of the South British Insurance Company, that it might be more satisfactory to obtain an opinion as to the condition of the lift from a referee unconneced with the firm responsible for its maintenance and further requested the Chairman to ascertain whether monthly reports preceding the accident included any requisitions not complied with.

(II)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 3rd May, 1941:—

Present:—Mr. C. W. Gurner, Chairman; Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani, Mrs. Hasina Murshed, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mr. J. J. N. Birch, Mr. Md. Rafique, Mr. F. Rooney, and Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

HALADHAR BURDHAN LANE

The Board considered letter No. 8/5479, dated the 31st March, 1941, from the Calcutta Corporation, making a representation for the improvement of Haladhar Burdhan Lane, and the Chairman's note on the subject, and resolved that the widening of Haladhar Burdhan Lane is an improvement of too localised a character to be taken up as an Improvement Trust Scheme having regard to other commitments in the built up area of Calcutta.

"WRITTEN OFF"

The Board considered a note by the Chief Engineer, dated the 21st April, 1941, recommending writing off the

COUNCILLOR B. B. SARKAR'S DAUGHTER'S WEDDING

The marriage took place on last Tuesday night of Srimati Sovarani Devi, second daughter of Councillor Bidhu Bhusan Sarkar, with Mr. Profulls Kanti Ghosh, son of the late Parimal Kanti Ghosh of the Amrita Bazar Patrika. The Beliaghata house of Councillor Sarkar wore a gala appearance on the occasion. A large gathering of prominent men of the city attended the ceremony.

Among those present were H. H. the Maharani of Mayurbhanj, Sir U. N. Brahmachari, Sir H. S. Paul, Messrs. Rama Prasad Mookherjee, N. C. Chatterjee, N. C. Sen, Kaviraj Bimalananda Tarkatirtha, Messre. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Tushar Kanti Ghose, Satish Chandra Mitter, Kumar Bimal Kumar Sinha of Paikpara, Mesars. Sudhanshu K. Mitter, Bepin Behary Sadkhan, Narendra Nath Dalal, Dr. M. N. Basu (Principal, Carmichael Medical College) Mesers. J. C. Mukerjea, Sailapati Chatterji, S. M. Yakub, Bhaskar Mukerji, Dr. B. N. Dey, Ashutosh Lahiri, Major P. Bardhan, Messrs. Benoyendra Nath Roy Chowdhury, Satish Chandra Bose, Naresh Nath Mookerjee, Madan Mohan Burman, Netai Charan Paul, Amulya Chandra Mitra, Bepin Behari Ganguli, Kshitish Chandra Chakravarti, Gokuldas Mohata, Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mayor of Calcutta, Susil Chandra Sen, Amarendra Nath Mukherjee, Tulsi Charan Roy, Prafulla Dutta, Harihar Das Choudhury, Provangahu Kumar Sett, Dr. Subodh Kumar Sirear, Mrs. Tatini Das, (Principal, Bethune College), Mrs. Sarala Devi Choudhurani and Prof. Asok Shashtri.

book value of certain obsolete stoneware specials and pipes, amounting to Rs. 9,235-6-9 and referred the matter to the Works Committee.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 7th June, 1941

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 522 against 660 and 652 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 20. The general death-rate of the week was 23.8 per mille against 24.8 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1-25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 7th June, 1941, was 428 against 556 and 552 in the two preceding weeks. There were 28 deaths from cholers, against 61 and 73 in the two preceding weeks. There were 31 deaths from small-pox during the week against 33 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 24 and 49 respectively against 31 and 65 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22:5 per mille per annum.

There were 29 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the town was 21.0.

There were 74 deaths from respiratory diseases against 87 in the previous week.

There were 49 deaths from tuberculosis against 50 in the previous week.

There were 82 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28.32.)

The number of deaths registered was 94 against 104 and 100 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 9 were from cholers, 5 from small-pox, 2 from influenzs, 1 from fever, 7 from bowel-complaints and 18 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 34.4 per mille.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 30.7.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 24 in the previous week

There were 17 deaths of infants under one year.

HOUSE DRAINAGE --- NEW CONNECTIONS.

The following house drainage plans showing new sewer connections have been sanctioned during the period up to 80th May, 1941.

District	Premises No	No. of connection.	Date of connection.
I	59-A, Bechu Chasterjee	1	12-5-41
	Street. 133 (old 81), Boloram Dey Street.	1	15-5-41
	83-A, Karbala Tank Lane P. 31, Scheme XLII	1	16-5-41 28-5-41
	P. 86-1, Do. VII-J 67-A. Raja Nobo Krishna	1	28-5-41 29-5-41
	Street. P, 99, Scheme XLIV	1	80-5-41

Again

BISRA LIME

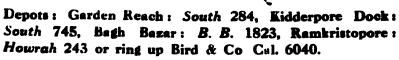
has been used with

satisfactory results!





For twenty years Bisra I have used Lime because makes strong morter I am sure I can get delivery at any time. Immediate delivery to any worksite in Calcutta.



Managing Agents:

BIRD & CO.

CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS CALCUTTA

BLK 4



ELEPHANT BRAND PAPERS ARE BEST

RPORATION JOTICES

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for..........."

Thursday, the 19th June, 1941 upto on Thursday, the 2 p.m.

29. Repairs to sewered ditch in Pran-nath Pandit Street off Lansdowne Square, Ward 22—Rs. 342, dated 29th May, 1941.

30. Repairs to Vaccination Station at 118, Hazra Road, Ward 23—Rs. 346, dated 2nd June, 1941, (1 month).

31. Repairs to sewered ditch between premises No. 4 and 13. Girish Mukherji Road, Ward 22—Rs. 628. dated 31st May. 1941, (15 days).

32. Repairs to railing at Paddapuker quare, Ward 26—Rs. 271. dated 6th June, Square, Ward 26-1941, (15 days).

33. Repairs to footpath at Watgunge treet, Ward 26—Rs. 663, dated 6th June. Street, Ward 26-1941, (1 month).

footpath of Circular d. Ward 26—Rs. 722. 34 Repairs to footpath of Garden Reach Road, Ward 26—I dated 4th June, 1941—(1 month).

35. Repairs to narrow lanes at Michael Dutt Bys-Lane—Rs. 305. dated 4th June. 1941, (15 days).

36. Repairs to Gorcha Methers' Barracks (portion), Ward 27—Rs. 950, dated 29th May, 1941, (2 months).

37. Repairs to footpath—Lansdowne Road (nortion) between Elgin Road and lower Circular Road, Ward 22—Rs. 951. dated 29th May. 1941, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics
"I days notice" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days" notice.

A. K. SEN, District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office. The 10th June, 1941.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors of District HI and Dhappa.

Re: Supplying and Fixing R. C. Boundar pillars between Dhappa Lock Pumping Station and Bantolla.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 17th instant at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

> Yours faithfully, P. C. BOSE, Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office, The 6th June, 1941.

To All P. I. Contractors of District III and Dispps.

Re: Repairing and Strongthening ti North Band of S. W. Channel opposite Byantolla Quarters. the

Dear Sirs.

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 17th June, 1941 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 3 weeks from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

P. C. BOSE, Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office, The 10th June, 1941

To All P. I. Contractors of District III and Central Municipal Office, Dhappa.

Remodelling the existing Jhill of the Dhappa Lock Pumping Station for cool water

Dear Sirs.

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover endorsed as above will be required by your the 10th instant of be received by me on the 19th instant at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 30 days from the date of order to take up the work in band.

Yours faithfully. P. O. BOSE,

Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office. The 11th June, 1941.

Notice To Motor Insurance Cos.

Re: Insurance of Motor Vehicles

Quotations are invited for the insurance of 222 Motor Vehicles consisting of (a) 17 motor cars and 111 lorries housed in the Corporation Central Garage at 164, Lower Circular Road. (b) 81 lorries and 1 car in the North Garage at 72.1, Grey Street and (c) 12 Ambulances at the Ambulance (c) 12 Ambulances at the Ambulance Station on Chittaranjan Avenue, for the period of one year commencing from the 22nd June. 1941. Vehicles will be insured 22nd June. 1941. Vehicles will be insured against third party risks only. The third party liability will be limited to Rs. 5,000 for all vehicles in respect of any one accident. Rates should be quoted for third party liability against the vehicle numbers serially, as in a list which has been prepared and a copy of which may be obtained from the Secretary's Office on application.

Quotations which must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Quotation for insurance of motor cars and lorries" will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of the 18th June, 1941.

BHASKAR MUKERJI Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.

The 11th June, 1941.

Street Alignment

It is hereby notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta, under powers vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution, dated the 30th March, 1940, sanctioned under Section 308 read with Section 302 of C. M. Act, the alignment of a 40 ft. projected public street (marked A to C) in the plan, connecting Gariahat Road, with the east to west arm of the 40 ft. road constructed by the Ballygunge Bank at No. 22, Cariahat Road in Ward 27, which has been already declared public by the Corporahat Road in Ward 27, which has been already declared public by the Corpora-

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the Office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation any working day except Saturday between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays only on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJBA, Chief Executive Officer,

The 3rd June, 1941.

It is hereby notified for general informa-tion that the Corporation of Calcutta, under powers vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution, dated the 21st May. 1941 prescribed under Section 302 of C. M. Act B. C. III of 1923, the align-ment of Jogen Dutta Lane, from its junc-tion with Manicktolla Street to Nanda Mullick Lane, in Ward No. 6, to a width of 20 ft. of 20 ft.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the Office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corpora-Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corpora-tion any working day except Saturday be-tween 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays only on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA, Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office, The 7th June, 1941.

It is hereby notified for general information that the vorting them in the last the powers vested in them in the last have, by a resolution, dated the 21st May, 1941, prescribed under Section 302 and Section 308 read with Section 308 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III B. C. of the Calcutta Municipal Act III B. C. of 1923, the alignment of the northern end lane, in Ward 6, to 1923, the alignment of the northern end of Bhuban Banerji Lane, in Ward 6, to a width of 12 ft. in continuation of the widened portion of the lane, and extending the same to meet Parbaty Chose Lane.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the Office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation any working day except Saturday between 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. and between 11 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays only on payment of usual fees.

ร์เร็ช เรื่องเราะส์เรียบัน ยาม เบียรณฑพิ

MUKERJEA. Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office, The 7th June, 1941.,

Commence of the second

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

PANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN RENTA COLONY AND USANDA Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capita' £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund £ 2,200,000

Paid-up Capita' Reserve Fund

Head Office :-26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Strenches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritear, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Coebin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zansibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-ee-Salaam, Mwanta.

neacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description. The Beak transe

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

A New Peature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank
Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for
the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellers, etc. Each hirer receives
a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open
the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both
free and burglars.

Restals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers
and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: -7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Branches-Narainguage and Burra Bazar (Calcutta)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed en daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on Savings Bank Accounts allowed at ½% Interest on Savings Bank Accounts allowed at ½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOARS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GREENAL BANKING BURKERS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., or smalloation.

etc., on application. D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (Incorporated to England on Royal Charter 1882.)
(Linklity of chartelelers limited.)
with which is affiliated the Allahabed Bunk Linkling.

... 43,000,000 ... 43,000,000 Capital 43,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 43,000,000
Head Office: 38, Bishesagate, Leaden, E. C. 2.
London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches (14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester
and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted
HEUOVERY OF INCOME-1AX
The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor
and/or Trustee of Wills and/or settlements for its constituents and as
Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of IscomeTax and Super-Tax returns.
Caloutts 11-1. Clive Street—D. R. KINLOGR, Agent. Capital

Caloutta 1-1, Olive Street—D. B. KINLOOH, Agent. Office:— 11. Fairlie Place,—J. E. MOIM, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Linklity of Shareholders limits Essi Offer:-2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopgate

London, E. C. 3 £ 2,000,000 Subscribed Capital 4 1,000,000 Paid-up Capital £ 500,000 £ 1,000,000 Reserve Fund Reserve Liability of Share-holders

Brenches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrab Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore. The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description, N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager,

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE BANK OF INDIFA L. L. L. C. (ESTABLISHED 1908)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bembay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Ross, (Harrison Ross, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malebar Bill.

Other Branches:—A hmedabad (Station Branch), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karschi, Naspur, Naspur Citr, Poona, Poona Citr, Raikovand Surat Capital Subscribed

... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up

... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up Reserve Fund

Reserve Fund
Reles of Business on Application.
Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmonas Prasad Goenka.
Mr. Gaganvinari L. Mente, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla,
Ganeral Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE Branches :- CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11. Clive Row.

Phone: Cal. 6517

SPACE

AVAILABLE

 $G_{n,k} = \{ \{ \{ \{ \{ \{ \}_{n=1}^{n} \} \} \in \mathcal{F}_{n,k} \} | \{ \{ \{ \{ \}_{n=1}^{n} \} \} \} \} \} \} \} \}$

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

CAN HOLLY TEN CONTROL WENT CO.

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. 84, Chewringhee Road, Calcutta

GURRENT ACCOUNT:--Interest at I per cent, p. a. on Ra. 306. AAVINGS BANK;--Interest at 2; per cent, p. a. FIXED DEPOSITS:--Interest at 4 per cent, p. a. LOANS:--Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved

Telephone: Park 1108

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal, 2200 (3 lines) 48, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta Transacte all Sorts of Banking Business :---

Rate of Interestion Deposits, l, Savings 2] per cent. per

2. Ourrent 1 3 Fixed 3 p. c. to 6 . No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank, Branches -- HOWBAR, SALEIA. BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMFORE

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LIMITED

Paid-up Capital & Reserves Exceed Rs. 5,30,000 Our Cash (ertificates yield 5% p.a. All Banking business transacted. 2. DALHOUSIE SQUARE, EAST, CALCUTTA.

Grams: "Citadel"

Phone: Cal. 6967

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

Branches: Chittagong, Chetla (Alipere).

8, Madan Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: -3, Hare Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125 Branches: -Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares, Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 61 per cent. Free of Income-tax.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines,

Promoted & Organised by RAHA BROTHERS

Branches: -- DAUJA, RANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG

Telephone: Cal, 1818 Telegram :," Safebonds "

GIRISH BANK LIMITED

Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 4731

TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.

BANKOF COMMERCE L PLCLIVE ST CALCUITA

ESTD. 1926.

BENGAL BANK LIMITED Phone: Cal. 2072.

2. CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupes 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.

Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Brunches:—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharaspore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtia.

Telegram:

Managing Director:—

BANK—Calcutta,

A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6. Clive Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office: -- SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

ESTD: 1924.

Head Office :-- CHITTAGONG.

Branches: CALCUTTA 9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA

The Most Progressing Banking Institute, Paying Dividends from its inception.

A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.

Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR, Goet. Header & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD, 8, CANNING STREET, CALCUITA.

Branches :-- Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna

Our Specialities: —Low minimum halance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme, Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.

All sorts of Banking business transacted.

REGENT BANK LTD.

3, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta

PHONE: B. B. 6419

ESTD, 1927

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED

Head Office. - 29. Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :- BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transacted. . Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people. Rates, rules and all information on application.

P. K. CHOWDHURY, Managing Director

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office :-- 8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.

Branches :- LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orium).

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 8436

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

NATIONAL MERCANTILE BANK LTD. Head Office :- 30, Clive Street.

BELEGHATA (CALCUTTA), DACCA, MYMENSINGH, BDI, KISHOREGANJ, LALMONIRHAT, ALIPURDUAR, NARSINGDI, KISHOREGANJ, LALMONIRHAT, ANAYANGANJ KAILASHAHAR.

Phone Cal. 6264

Managing Director,

U. M. DAS.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

A. 38

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

CORPORATION NOTICES—Contd.

Modification of Alignment.

It is notified for general information that Corporation of Calcutta, under powers, vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution, dated the 14th May, 1941, vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution, dated the 14th May, 1941, modified the portion of the alignment of the 30 ft, projected public street, connecting the 20 ft, roads at Nos. 106 and 109, Hazra Road, with the 40 ft. projected road, connecting the two ends of Nandalal Jew Road, in Ward 27, which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation on 19th July, 1940, so far as it affects plot 11 of 106. Hazra Road,

A copy of the modified plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Coief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation any working day except Saturday, be-

Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corpora-tion any working day except Saturday, be-tween 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays only, on payment of usual fee.

J. C. MUKERJEA. Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office, The 30th May, 1941.

Registration of Names as Contractors.

Notice to Petty Improvement and Petty Plumbing Contractors for the year 1941-42.

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. The applications from them will be received by the Second Deputy Executive (Afficer in the 30th June, 1941, upto 2 p.m., intend of on the 51st May, as previously idvertised. The samest money required in this connection must be deposited in the Corporation Treasury by 1 p.m. of the 28th June, 1941, at the latest.

(1) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1841-48. (other

(2) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

BHASKAR MUKERJI. Secretary to the Corporation. Central Municipal Office, The 21st May, 1941.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

this department. Tenderers are advised to inspect the shed before submitting tender. The work must be completed within 50 days from the date of intimation of acceptance of the tender and the suc-cessful tenderer must deposit a cash seen

rity of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up the work.

A. N. BANERJER Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office, The 9th June, 1941.

Re:-Repairs to Bhojerhat Bridge.

Quotations in sealed covers are invited for repairs to the Bhojerhat Bridge and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Friday, the 13th June, 1941. Full particulars and other information desired in this respect can be had from this department.

Re:—Repairs to Chainmen's shed at Num.

Quotations in sealed covers are invited for repairs to Chainmen's shed at Kulti and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Friday, the 13th June. 1941.

Full particulars and other information desired in this respect can be had from this department.

Tenderers are advised this department the work.

A. N. Tenderers are advised this department.

to inspect the bridge before submitting tender. The work must be completed within 30 days from the date of intimation of acceptance of the tender and the cessful tenderer must deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up

A. N. BANERJEE, Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office. The 9th June, 1941.

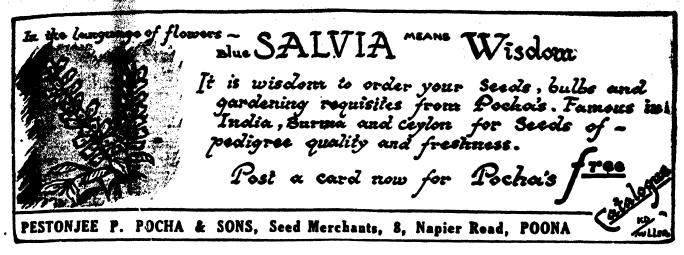


SITUATION VACANT

Wanted a Typist for the Office of the District Engineer, Dacca, on a salary of Rs. 40-2-60 (E.B.) -4-80. Applications stating age, qualifications, native district and previous experience must reach the undersigned on or before the 16th June, 1941. Preference will be given to one who knows Shorthand. None need apply who is not a matriculate. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months.

> A. R. GUHA. Chairman. District Board, Dacca.





MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the tollowing rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki cont with Yellow numbers on a Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 5. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a vouoher to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintenedent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a tee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is tound short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD, Supdt., S. S. Hogg Morket.

Barrell State of the Commence

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA---DACCA.

Premier Concern in India Established 1901.

DACCA, BENGAL AND INDIA. HAS BROUGHT ABOUT A NEW ERA IN THE AYURVEDIC WORLD.

Frontistors :-- MATHURAMOHAN, LALM ANINDRAMOHAN MUKHOPADHYAYA. ORAKRAVARTY.

Managing Proprietor—Mathuramohan Mukhopadhyaya, Chakravarty, B.A

-The Elixir of Life-SANJIBANI SUDHA

Use for nervous and general debility and after delivery. Pint Rs. 1-8-0.

THE AYURVEDIYA DHANWANTARI BHABAN. 191-2, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

-HEERA MANJAN

This wonderful production of Unant Chemistry will keep your teeth sound, healthy and clean. It will strengthen the Gums and combat mouth acids.

SHIFAKHANA-I-KABIR. 8, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta.

DHRUBA'S **BIDYUT DHARA**

A powerful Tonic to tone up the system run down by acute or obrunic diseases.

DHRUBASAKTI AUSHADHALAYA 166, Russa Road, Calcutta

VITALITY-

is maintained & rejuvenation resorted by the use of A. P. Yakuti the most potent drug to increase vigour and virility. Rs. 10 per phial. RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI

85. Bowbazar Street, Calcutta Selling Branch.-177, Harrison Road, Calcutta

"RITU BANDHU" FOR DIFFICULT **MENSTRUATION**

is sure to clear off obstructed and difficult menstruation of any nature for 4 or 5 months even. Price Rs. 3.

HAKIM KAZI AFAZULLA. 37-10, Harrison Koad, Calcutta.

Famous Snake Bite Cure Net Prices :

Bottle half oz.-Re. 1-8. Box of 6 amps. 2 c.c.—Rs. 3-12.

This is NETT, being supplied to the Trade on terms which will not allow of Discount to the Public.

Lexin is made of the best chemicals of the very highest purity, imported from Europe. If war continues for a long time, these chemicals may not be available. Time may come when the manufacture of Lexin will stop, as we shall not make Lexin with second class materials.

P. BANERJI, Mihijam, E.I.R.



A Fine Emulsion of Makaradhwaj in Pure Honey

Easy to take and sure to produce maximum effect

KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS Kalpataru Palace, Calcutta

SPACE

AVAILABLE

RADIO CALCIN TABIET

FOR NURSING MOTHERS AND DURING PREGNANCY

NATIONAL DRUG CO. LD.

3, Barrackpore Trunk Road

JAKSHMARI, i.e. T. B. CURE

is a very successful Ayurvedic remedy for all kinds of T. B. Many patients have been cared. Do not lose heart without giving it a fair trial in your case.

without giving it a mir orns in John Joy for free literature in .—
RAJVAIDYA AYURVEDIC WORKS
(Founded by Rajvaidya Kaviraj
Pratbinkar Chatterjee, M.A.)
172, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
'Phone: B. B. 4030.

INDIA'S BIGGEST, BEST & CHEAPEST.

DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD.

Head Office - DACCA

Branches-All over India.

First Manufacturers of

MRITASANJIBANI SUDHA

Unrivalled in Fever, Debility, Sutika & Rheumatism.

ACIDITY

ACIDITY

ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)

Guaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indigestions. Ask for free sample (with postage).

For particulars apply to— S. C. BOSE,

CI3 THE EASTERN UNION BANK, LTD. 9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA. Phone Cal. 4401

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN "THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"



MILL & TEA GARDEN REQUISITES

Consult -



tiealth should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Werks, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Missien Rew. Calcutts

lound Plumbing means besith and longovity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

articles.	-	1		Ole	860	•	:	1	bal	Ol	881	\		ARTICLES.	:		tı	be	Cle	144		-		3r	 4 O	las	
**************************************	J	Tro	500	!	T	'o		Fr	0 m		1	Γo	_	ARTICLES.		k	ro	m		1	,0	1	F	om	Ī	 T	·
BEEL	Re	. 🛦	. P	. R	s. 4	۱. I	>.⊧R	a. /	A. 1	P. 1	la.	▲.	P	VEAL (a)		٠.	A	. P	R		4. F	R	 	Δ. Ι	P. H		
Sticket, per seer Curry-Beef Fillet or underout per seer		5 5		Ò	0	6 0 6 0 8 0	· ' (0	4 0 4 0 8 0) : ·		5	Ō	Breast per piece Head, each Leg per seer Loin ,		tı	10	0	0) 1	8 0 2 0		0	4 0 8 0 5 0			5 .
Hamp per seer Rib Round		8 5 5	0	ં () (60		0	6 0 4 0 4 0) 🗀		8 8 5	0	Shoulder	,	0	_	0		•		(5 0 8 0			6 U
Sirioin Seet (Kidney,	0	8	0		1	8 0) ;	5 0	· ' (:	D	6 (0	Fore-quarter per seer Hind-quarter Saddle								1					
Do. Salted per seer Do. Melted	0				1 1 9									Leg per ib	()	12	0				1					
SALT PROVISIONS.				:			1								:				Cla				 2 d	d	<u> </u>	Sec	
Brisket, per seer Hump	0	10 12	0	0	14	0	0	1 6	7 U	10) 1 (8 (0 (1	MUTTON. Chops per seer	1	 !	U		!		·· <u>-</u>		Zla	80,	1	ممات	
Round Tengue each	0		0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	8	3 0		Breast Curry Mutton per seer	0)]	0.0	Ŏ	0	1:		0	10	4 0 0 0 0 0 8 0		10	•
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.							İ						- [1	Saddle per lb. Shoulder per see; Kidneys, each			0		0	11	0	0	1	0 0		8	
Brain each Beef sweet-bread per dos	0	-	- :	Ĭ	3	-				į				Heart	000		2 3	Ō	000	6	0						
Heart, each	-	2	0	0		0				:				Crotters ,,	0		2 (0 0	3	0						
Shinbones,each Skrits, each Tongue, each Kidneys, per dosen Liver per lt. Reef Dripping	1	6 8 8 2	00006	0 0 2 0	12 12 13 0 3	0 0 0	0	4	0	0	6	0	1	dead (entire) each	000		5 (0	0	16	6						



AMRUTANJAN

SOLD EVERYWHERE

AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FOR HEADACHE

-AND-

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	From	10				
the building on the south-east			DRY +18H		From	To
of the Market.	RO. A. P	Rs. A. P.		•	1700,	20
sch Breakfast bausages per dos.	0 8 0	0 12 0	1	;	Rs. A. P.	h
ops per seer	0.19 0.	0 12 0	Hillsa Fish per seer	:		Ra. A.
" Fork per seer	0 12 0	1 (0	Shrimps with shell per seer	!	0 14 0	1 0
COR nor ih	0 12 0		Do. (without shell) per seer		0 10 0	0 12
oked for sindaloo per lb.		1 4 0	Do. (without shall) per seer	!	100,	2 0
lines for bingaloo per 15.	U 10 0		Hisa Fish Ros per seer		1 4 0	1 18
lard rig per in.	0 19 0	0 12 0	Bombay Duck per 100		0 10 0	1 0
need tham per ib.	1 8 0 ;	3 O O	Pomfress per seer		1 0 0	ĩi
Protiers per doses	u 12 9		Bhetkee		0 12 0	1 7
A LA - C Ber con .	1 10 0	0 12 0	Maldtoe	-	1 8 0 :	
Stail Sausages nor th	0 12 0		Ohina Grass White per packet	~	1 5 0	* U
ucaeon :	0 10 0		Do. per large packet	1	V • V	
asted Pork	0 10 U				1 0 0	
leages Rolls per dozen	0 12 0		Bali chau per seer	i	180	2 0
ttles per dozen			Papadums per 100		0 6 0	0 8
her dozen	1 2 0		Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per s	eer !	1 0 0	1 4



Prices in the Sir Stuart Mogg Market—contd.

ARTICLES.		Fre	m	!	•	lo		articles.	1	Ton	•		To	ARTICLES.	J	'rom		To
POULTRY	F	 Ra.	A. I	P.	Rs.	A . I	Р.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Re	. Δ.	P.	Rs.	 A. P	1	Re	. A.P	Rs	. A.
licken (Spring) each			8 (4 0		Cauliflower Benares each						Apples Ring per lb.	. 2	0 0		
hieken (broth) .	1	0	5		0			Do. Monghyr						I Do G Admini	-		1	
		3 0	0 (4	0 (14 (Do. Lahore Do. Country	İ		-			Do. Kulu 8 to 10				
		i				2 (Do. Country ,, Do. Darjeeling ,,	0	4	0	٥	6 0					
Do. (Special)		ī		0	1	8 ()	Do. Ranchi		•	١	U	0 0	Do. White Pearma Do. American 6 to	D .	^ ^	1	
BM1 (0000)			8			9 (Vasses Spout per doz						Do. Cashmere 8 to 10.		0 0	1	
Do. (outlet) Do. (ordinary roastin		0	7	0	U	10 (ן	Celery each Darjeeling Cucumber per score	0	5	<u> </u>	^	7 0	Do. King David				
each		0	10	0	0	12 (0	Garlic per seer	O	5	0	U	10	Do. Jonathan Do. Japan	- 1		1	
Do. (special) each	•••	1	0	0	1	4 (0	Ginger ,,						Do. Australia 6-8	1	0 0		
		2	0		3	0 (Green Chilly per seer Turmaric	0	-		0	4 0	Do. Delicious .	-	• •		
9988 "			3		_	4 (Indian Corn each	ŏ			0	10		-			
allet								Knolkhol Country each		_	. 1		_	Do. per 2 lb. packet . Almond, English per lb	" 1	0 0	١,	4
t = Oneh			_		10		_	Ladies finger per score	0	1			1 6 2 0	Do. Fresh Kabi	1		1	•
urkey Cock Do. Hen			0			0 (Leak each Do. Darjeeling each	١	•	١	U	2 U	Do. Shelled per lb	. 1	4 0	1	8
DG. 110" (•	•	١		.,		Do. Darjeening elea						Do. English fried po				
2011	1			i				Lettuce per score	0	8			10 0	seer Apricots per lb. Peshawi	-			10
EGGS.	İ					•		Lobia per bundle (small)	U	0	١٩	0	0 9	Apricotedry per lb		8 0	-	
moks per score		0	7	0	U	8 (o	Onions, Madras per seer	0	1	3	0	16	Amra per score	-	18.0	١.	
owls, fresh, per score		0	11	0		12		Do. Patna red "				•		Don't Thursday	″ ຄ	12 0	ō	2
GAME.								Do. white	0	3	۱ تا			Bedana Kabul per sec		- 0	ľ	~
Game.	1							Do. Country red ,, Paranip each						Brasil nuts per lb.			1	
Dove . each		0	8	0	1	0	0	Parenip each			-			Black Berry per score		06	0	1
luinea fowl	•••	2				8		Peas Modhupur "	0	8	0	0	10 0	Manager 1		10	1.	_
Partridge Paggock		1 8		0		0 0		Do. Darjeeling		6	۱	٨	8 0	Do. dry per ager	0	10 0	10	2 (
7080004		0	U	U	1,	0	U	Do. Hazaribagh	10	0	١	U	0 0	Country Apples .	.		1	
Peahen . "	•••	4		0		0		Do. Ranchi per seer			1			Ourrants Australia	1 *	8 0		
Plovers per dosen	•••	3				0		Do. Kagbangla			- 1			per lb. Do. English per lb.		3 6	0	10
a bbit	•••	0		0		12 0		Do. Country Potatoes (Nainital) per						Dates Arab per seer	. -	3 0	0	4
Inippete per dose		1	v	v	"	٠	·	seer	1					Do. Muscatper packe	* 0	4 0	0	_
Intros	••				Ì			Do. Kidney hill per						Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pk Fig Kabul per lb.	1	4 0	0	6
real (large) . real (cotton)	•••	İ			ļ			Do. New per seer	0	2	6	1		Do. Smyarna in 1 i	5.			
wild thack each					l			Do. (Old) Naintai						pkt.	- 1			
Sand Grouse each	-	İ			İ			Do. (Hill) (Old) .,						Goosebery per seer Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	-		1	
BIRDS.								Do. Madras	İ			l		I No Wealt 11t	. 0	8 0	0	12
								Do. Rangoon Do. Shillong						Do. Kabul per bo	2	• •	"	TW.
Camery (Cuck) each	••	8	Ð	0	10	0 0	0	Robob each	0	-			2 0	Do. Australia per lb.	١.		_	_
Do. (Hen) Pigeons (Fancy)	••	2 2	8			0	Ŏ	Pulbul per seer	0	2	0	0	30	l Da Guala 11	. 1	4 C	1	8
_	••	Z	0	U	8	v	v	Radish English per bundle (large)						Do. S. African per lb.,			1.	
VEGETABLES.		į						Do. Country per score				0	70	Grape Fruit eac	h			
Artichoke Darjeeling e	act.	1		_			_	Spinach per lot of 20	0				3 6	Jafa Guava (Allahabad) pe	:			
Do Ground per	100	0	3	U	U	4	**	Squash per seer	1 "	4	U	0	5 0	score	. i		1	
A stime ach per seer		İ			1			Sweet Potatoes red per ar	0			0	2 0	Do. (Country) per scot		0 0		8
Best root Darjeeling bundle	Per			_				Do. Fumpkins, each		4	0	0	12 0	Jack Fruit each Hazel nuts per lb.	- 0	8 0	2	0
Do. Country per but	nd e	U	3	υ	U	4	U	Tomasa Danisalina ana an	la	8	0	_	1) 0	Kajoo nuts per seer	11	4 0	1	8
Bean Country per seer	••				!			Tomaso Darjeeling per sr. Do. Ranchi per see:	1 -		•	"	1 , 0	Khubanee .,	1		-	-
Do. Fren:b (Darjee)	lng:	1_				_	_	Do. Country	1			_		Do. (large) ,, Khurma	-	8 0	1	
≠ pers	Ur Oei	0	4	J	0	5	U	Do. Chukerdhurpur "	10	10	U	U	12 0	Keens China nessees	1 -	0 0	0	6
Do. Butter per score	•••	İ			i			Do. Sikkim " Turnip Darjeeling per						Lime patty per score	10	2 6	0	5
Brinjal " seer	•••	0	2	6	0	3	0	bundle	0	3			3 0	Lemon (English) per de		οŭ	1 -	8
Cabbage each Do. Mursidabad	•••	1			1			Do. per see:	10	8	0	0	9 0	Lichees per 100 (Mosaffe	F.			
Do, Country	•••							Vegetable marrow Countr						Do. (Country)				
Do Darjeeling	•••	0	5	0	0	8	0 .	480 ga a Blie Marrow Countr	' C	2	0	0	3 0	Locket per 1 seer	-			
Carrets Darjeeling	per	0		2		•	^	Do. Darjeeling each	4				•	Monkey nuts Madrae p	E .	3 6		•
- WELLT				6	10	- 2 1	U		1			1		Seer .	_ 1 U		1 U	-

Prices in the Sir Stuart Houg Market-confe.

articles.	•	, Jom		To	artiul es.	F	rom	ol	ARTICLES.	Pre	-	70
FRUITS-(Contd.)	Re	. 4. P	Re	4. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Re.	▲. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Rs. A	. P.	Ra, A, I
ar melon per seel	Ŏ	3 6	ŏ	3 0	Plantain Champs bunch	0	3 0	0 8 0	Ralsina Kabul Sunkissed			
est melon (Luckso	7 0	80	0	10 0	Do. Martaban	0	30	0 60	Do. Dessert in 1 lb.	0 8	0	0 20 0
angone Alionno per 60	- -	00		0 0	Do. Singapore per dos. Do. Amritagagar	0	8 0	0 13 0	Do. Dessert in 1 lb.	l		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) Do. Bepia 16		• •	1	•	Do. Kabul	0	3 0	0 6 0	Do. Table in 1 lb.		- 1	
Do. Langra 8-19 .	. 1	0 0			Papaya Ranchi cach	0	4 0	0 12 0	packet	0 10	0	0 12
Do Sukul .	`\ •	8 0	1		Do. Country	0	16	0 4 0	Do. Muscatal loose per			
Do. Fasli 4—8 Do. Kissen Bhog		• •	l		Plums per lb. (Kabul) Do. S. African per lb				Do. do. in 1 lb.	• 8	0	0 10 0
Do, Kanchan			i		Do. Country per score-	1			nachai	1	1	
D. Colembrate con		0 0	I		P , negranate Bhowana-				MOSS BETTY DET SAME	İ	- 1	
Do Himmarore 13-16.		0 0	0	7 0	gore per seer				Sofata 16—25 Sunkist (Orange) per dos	1 0	0	
Do. Green per score Do. Country per 100	• =	ŏŏ	5	00	Randahar Pumalo sach (country)		3 0	0 4 0	Star Apple per score	1	- 1	
Do Bombay 8-12		ŏŏ	! -		Pumalo balbar each	١	"	•	B. Africa Orange per dos	ł		
Do Madres 10-17 .	$\cdot \mid \frac{1}{2}$	0 0			Prunes Fresh per lb		- 1		Jafa per dos. (Orange)	1	1	
Do Lilam 4-6	- 1	0 0	8	00	Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	İ	1		Do. Small per score	l		
angosteen per doz.	1		I		Do. Liby do		i		Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12	1 .	اما	
ulberry per score		00	l		Do. Delmente do Calasia do		,		Do. Country per score.	• •	•	
ogpur museum "	1		ł	i	Pears Cashmere	ŀ	1		Surdah Quetta per seer	0 6	0	
mhay	.		ļ		Do. (Cooking) -	Ì	- 1		Tamarind per seer	0 1	6	0 3 0
and dikkny		0 0	1		Do. Kulu per lp. English		- 1		Water melon Country each Do. Goalund	0 8		
no Nagyor o "	٠ ١ -	•	l l		Do. California per lb	ŀ			Do. Farukhabad	i ö		1 0 0
Do. Bombay Do. Darjeeling	1				Do. American per ib Do. Peshwar 8-12		1		Do. Questa		٦	
Do. Multa per dos	• 1		١.		Do Anstralian per lb				Water Meton Bhagalpur	l	1	
	. 3	8000	3 2	0 0	Do. California Dry per lb.	1	80		Water fruit per seer — Walnut per lb.	0 7	ام	0 1 4
Do. (Dusperson) has no		00		8 6	Do. S. African per lb	Ì	1		Do. do. (Shelled)	0 10		
Do. Fried	9	8 0	-		Do. Cashmere	1	00	1 40	50. 40. (Bitalies)	1	-	
Do, Mabui	· 1		1		Peaches America dry p. lb. Do. S. African per lb		• •			1	- 1	
Do. Multan "			١.		Do Peshwat 8-13	1	00		BUTTER, Etc.	I	- 1	
Do. Fried "		00	1	0 0 8 0	Do. English Dry per lb.				Aligarh Butter per lb	1 2	اما	1 40
		16	ó	2 0	Onince (Quetta)	0	80	0 10 J	Bombay	0 11	ŏ	0 11 0
Desphie Conner,	Ö	3 0	Ŏ	40	Raisins per 1 lb. packet Do. do. (California)		3 0	1 0 0	Dinapur	0 11	. 0	0 13 0
Do Singapore u					Do. do. (Cantordia) Do. (Red) per see1	Ŏ	60	0 8 0	Butter for cake	0 14	0	1 00
Do Clevion per		8 0		10 0 8 0	Do Kabul		0 0	0 13 0	Cow's Ghee per seer	١. ـ		1 13 0
Do. Tejpur each . Do. Kalimpong eac		13 0	1	0 V	Do. Sultana per seer	0 1	12 0	0 14 0	Chee per seer	1 8	0	1 13 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rentnoted against each are invited and will be received by the undersign d in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business
2 5 38 38.A 34 C andner- 32	Ra. A. P 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0 ,, 0 8 0 daily 0 4 0 ,, 0 5 0 ,, 0 5 0	Business to be approved by the anthority.	86B Chandsor. 11 85-36 Chandsor 29 & 30 13 16-20	Ra. A. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 10 0 per day 0 8 0 " 4 0 0 " 1 11 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA: BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	articles.	from	То	ARTIOLES.	From	To
MILE AND OREAM	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rp. A. P.	Rs. A. P	COAL AND COKE.	Re. A. P.	Ra. A.
•			Californian flour No. 1	0 3 0	0 3 3	Soft Coke per md	0 8 0	0 10 (
wre sow's milk fresh per	0 40	· .	Californian flour per bag			CONFECTIONERY.		
resh oyeam per lb	1 40		of 5 lbs Californian flour No. 2	0 8 0		Cakes, Assorted per lb	0 19 0	
TISH.			per seer	0 3 6	0 3 6	Plum Cakes		1 0
			Atta	0 8 3	0 3 6	Iced) per lb.	1 80	3 13
hethes (Jhill) per seer Do. (cut pieces)	1 13 0	3 0 0	Sujee	0 3 6	0 8 0	Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 18 0	3 8
Do. (salt-water) per seer Do. (out pieces) per seer	1 40		RICE.			Assorted Tea Cakes per		
	0 9 0		Desai coarse per md			Slab Chocolates per)	1 40	1 8
lutla per seer Do. (Out pieces)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Do. per seer Payna lat quality per md.		6 0 0	packet Milk Chocolates slab	0 1 6	1 0
Lohi per seer	0 9 0		Do. per seer Do, coarse per md	0 2 3	0 2 6	,		
	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. per seer			CONFECTIONERY.		1
liga each wab per lot of 4	0 8 0	0 6 0	Banktoolsi manja per md. Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 6	-(Contd.)		1
fange fish with ros 8—13 Do. without ros 16—20	1 00		Chinisakkar per md Do. per seer	7 0 0	8 0 0	Assorted Chocolates per	1. 80	
	0 8 0	0 13 0	Kabul rice per seer Kashmere rice per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	Short Bread per il	1 4 6	4 8
fullet per seer angash (Butter fish) per			Golab Soru Rice	0 36	0 4 0	English Sweets, Assorted per 1b.	1 U 12 D	3 0
seer (Out pieces)	0 80	0 10 0	SUGAR.			Caramels Assorted per lb. H. & P. Bisouits 1 lb. tins	1 8 0	3 0
Pomiret per seer	10 40	0 60	Cawapore Sugar per seer	١	1	"	1 60	4 0
Prawns per seer (Small) Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 80		Orystal		0 4 6	PEAK FREAMS BISOUITS.		1
Lohnier	0 10 0			ļ		Glazo	1 18 0	İ
lee fish		1 4 0				Asserted Oreams Golden Puffs	12 0 0	2 4
other fish	1		Ohana ,,	0 3 6	0 3 0	Barley Sugar (English)		l
BREAD, CHEESE AND			Mung haree	0 \$ 6	0 3 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)	1 00	l
CAKE PRESERVES.	j		Mung sons	0 4 0 0 1 6	0 5 0	Assorted Pattles	0 10 0	1 1 8
Bread (White or Brown)	0 50		Cocogem—		0 .0	Jacob's Cream Crackers	1	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each	0 3 0	10 20	3 1b	, v v	1	het #15	10 4 -	2 6
Do. do. \$ 1b Do. do. 8 0s	1 4 4 6	0 13	Coccanut Oil per seer	1 V AT V		HUNTLEY PALMER.	1	ļ
20. 20. 0 02		1	Castor Otl	0 8 0	0 70	Marie 2 lb, tin		l
Durrant Loaf 1 lb. each	0 40			1	10,0	Mice 9 lb Al-	2 10 0	1
Yilk Bell Dinner Bell	0 1 3		Chester per case		l	Petit Beurre 3 lb. tin	8.10 0	l
hoose Bandel each	1000		Snowfiake Monkey Brand per tin			BRITANNIA.		ł
Do. Daoca per lb	•	1 0 0	"Victoria"— Swan" per			lib. Tin.	3 lb. sin	
Do, Edam Do, Overland	i	1	4-I. G. tin Do. 4-I. G. Bulk		3 8 0	Oheese Ba. A. P.	KE. A. P.	1.
Do. Bandel per lb Do. Cheddarn	ı	1	"Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4-L, G, tin	1	3 14 0	Gem 0 10 6	1 0 6	11 .
	İ		Do. per 4-L G. Bulk		3 80	Ginger Nut 1 5 0	3 10	
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	0 50		}	3 14 0	Ko-Nut (Reg.) 0 11 9 Marie 1 2 0	1 30	× arlos
Onava choses per lb	1		Do. "Small …	1		Milk 1 1 0	1 20	12
**	1.		White Bose per tin	4 14 0	1	Mized (House- hold) 1 1 0	1 13 0	2
Exaft choose per lb		<u> </u>	Water Lily ,	4 14 0		Moe 1 5 0	2 10	IJ

Prices in the Siz Stuart Mage Market - conflic

100	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTIOLES,	From	20
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Ra. A. P.	1	—Contd.	Re. A. P.	Re.As.
ritannia biscu rts —			Spencers' "Doresto" _			Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin Cowlec Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 8 0	0 13 (
1 lb. tla.	2 lbe.		Do. "Planters" per	2 0 0	8 4 0	Soups, Assorted,	0 8 0	1 0 (
Rs. A. P. 0 13 0	tim. 1 2 0	h .	State Express 555 Oiga- rettes per tin	1 10 0	1 11 0	Tart Fruits, Bott.	1 12 0 0 13 0	
Petit Beurre 1 1 0 dehool 0 10 6	1 8 6	1 8	Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 18 0		White Sugar, 5 seems per bag	1 00	
This Arrowroot 1 1 0	1 79	Pre 8	Black & White tin of 50 Craven A tin of 50	1 8 0		I. X. L. Assorted Jams	0 60	
Zoological 0 10 6 Oream Oracker, 12 lb tin.	1 19	15 %	OILMAN'S STORES.			O. & B. Assorted Jams per tia	1 70	0 13 (
A Gate Milk Food	per tin	5 5 0	Lipton's Tea—		[Delmonte Prunes per 1-13 os. tin Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 40	. 46
ow & Gate Rusks	1 80	,	Yellow Label tin 1 lb	1 70	1	per pkt. King George Chocolate,	1 13 0	
JPTON'S BISCUITS—			Red do. do. Special Darjeeling 1 lb	1 14 0	1	1 lb. per tin C. & B. Vinegar per bot-	3 12 0	
ilkmald Full Oream			IMPERIAL TEA—			tie Redgate or Nickson Ham	1 80	
Sweetened Condensed Kilk—		0 12 0	Green Label 1 lb. pkt Red do. do	1 4 0	1	per ib. Redgate or Nickson Ba-	3 80	
Per Tin	0 40	0 12 0	Orange do. do Pyramid do. do	0 18 0	1	con per lb Morton's Scotch Oatmeal	3 8 0	
der 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 60		TOSH'S TEA—		1	Corton's 'Kagle' Brand	1 18 0	
kimmed Milk (orlick's Malted Milk	1 30	1 60	Special Darjeeling Red		i	Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb.	0 14 0	
Do	5 18 0	11 0 0	Label 1 lb. pkt Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 80		SUNDRIES.		
orlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 60	1100	Do. 2nd quality 1 lb. pkt.	į	1	Jobra Boot Polish, large	0 6 0	
orton's Pepperments			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 13 0		Chamois Leather large Hair Oream small	1 00	
per 1b	1 0 0		Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	- 1	Mosquito Destroyers, box Eno's Fruit Salt	0 60	1 18 (
IGARS & OIGARETTES			Quaker Oats 20 os- Robinson's Barley 1 ,,	0 14 0 0 15 6		Bisurated Magnesia, medium	1 18 0	
ereske per tin of 50	1 00		Macaroni 1 lb Delmonte Fruits 2	0 9 0	0 10 0	Ellerman's Embrocation Zam-Buk		0 14 (
ciasor per pkt	0 3 0		Chutneys 1 ,,	0 14 0	1 40	Amrutanjan Pain Balm Oriental Balm		1 0 (
apstan Navyout per tin	1 40 0 0	1 20	Pickles 1 ,, Mustard Colman per tin Do. lbs.	0 7 0		Sloan's Liniment Kruschen Salt	0 15 6 1 11 0	
of 50 old Flake per tin of 50	" " "	1 4 0	Mustard 2	0 12 0		PAINTS.		
avender per tin of 50	1 00		Pepper (Black and White) Sauces, Worcester Bott.	0 9 0 1 15 0		Enamel Paint English per doz.		
Hasgow Mixture per lb	-		Salmon 1 lb. tip Sausages, English	0 9 0	1 8 0	Do. (India) per dos Do. (Japanese)	6 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 s.m. and 8-80 s.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1-2 A. 3, 6-12 C. 19A & 19B E 2-5 & 8 G. 3 C. 24 C. 20	Rs. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. D	C. 1st floor Betel 8 Meat 8 Do. 5 Milk 2 C. & H. 8	Ra. A. P. 37 0 0 (per month) 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf, Meat Do. Milk Cloth

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

articles.	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	articles,	From	To
MUTTON.	Re. A. P. R	8. A. P.	Balaka non'assa	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	RICE.	Ra. A. F	Ra. A. 1
Matton let class per seet Do, find		0 14 0 0 14 0	Mango of Rari Do. Kanchan Do. Madras Do. Langra 10—35	1 0 0		Dinajpori Khatari Bhog Deshi (Nagra) permd. Do. (Medium) Patnai (Atap) md	7 0 0 6 0 0 6 8 0 6 8 0	7 0 0
Foultry Chicken each — Fow! (out.y) Fow! (ordinary for ross- ting)			Do. Bombay per 100 Do. Fasli Do. Kissen Bhogh 10—15 Do. Milambari Musk melon per sess	5 0 0 1 0 0	6 0 0	Hilly (Old) per md. Magra (Old) No. 3 per md. Jhingasal per md. Banktoolshi (Manja) No.1		
Duck (curry and reasting) EGGS, Ducks per score —		0 8 6	Kharbusa per seer' Orange Ichahagore Do. Sylhet			Do. Der maund Mo. 2 per md.	1	6 12 0
Fowls , VEGETABLES,		0 10 u	Do. Darjeeling Do. Nagpur 10 to 16 Do. Bombay Pesta Bagdad per seer	1 0 0		Balam (Old) per md Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)	8 0 0 6 8 0	9 0 0 6 18 0
Brinjals per seer Oncumber each Carlie per seer Changer	0 0 3 0 0 0 4 0 0	0 26 0 10 0 40 0 50	Do. Multan Do Kabul Pears Pineappie Singapore each	2 8 0		Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund	5 8 0	5 13 0
Pati Lemon per score Ledies finger per score Tagil Lemon per score Onions Patna red per scor	0 16 0	0 1 6 0 2 0 0 2 0	Do. Darjeeling Do. Country each Do. Assam Peaches	0 6 0 0 3 0	0 13 0 0 8 0	Kamini per maund Peshwar Rice per md. Dhaki Chata	11 00	8 0 0 14 0 0 7 8 0
Do. Bombey " Potatoes Mainital per seer Do. Deshi (New)	0 1 6 0 1 6 0 2 0	0 2 6	Plantain Champa per score Do. Martaban per score	0 1 0 0 4 0	0 2 6 0 10 0	SUGAR, ETC. Orystal Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Do. Madrasi Do. Rangoon , Do. Gaubati , Do. Maintal (Pahari) Patal Murahidabad per	0 16 0	0 2 0	Muscat per seer Pomegranate per seer Do. Multan per seer Do. Kandahar Do. Dholka	0 10 0	0 12 0 0 10 0	Cocoanut Oil Mustard Oil Salt per seer Flour	0 4 6 0 5 0 0 6 6 0 1 6 0 2 6	0 80
Do. Disi per seer Do. Hilly Cabbage each Canlifower each	0 2 0 0 0 1 6 0 0 3 0 0	30	Raisin (Red) per seer	1 0 0 1 8 0 2 0 0	0 12 0 1 8 0 2 0 0	Atta B per md. (Tota) Sujee Atta fresh per maund Til Oil Chandausi Atta per md.	6 0 0 6 4 0	5 4 0 23 0 0
Peas Banchi per seer De, Darjeeling De, Deshi Beans	0 8 0 0	40	Surdah Quaman per seer Water meion Goalando Do. Deshi	0 10 0 0 2 0 0 6 0	0 8 0	Til Oil per seer DAL. Mug Dai (Bhaja)	4 13 0 0 10 0	5 12 0
Squash " Comato " Freen Mangoes per score FRUITS.	1 0 0	80	Do. Quetta Do. Bhagalpur Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20 Walnut per seer	1 0 0 0 13 0	l	Mug Dal per seer Arhar Kalai Khesari	0 3 6 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 2 3	0 4 6 0 3 0 0 3 6
Apple Australia 6—12 De, Cashmere Do, American Do, Kulu	1 00	ı	Do. Shelled ,, Nut Ground ,, BUTTER, ETC.	1 00		Moscor (split) Do. (khari) Mator Chana Dal	0 19 0 33 0 36 0 23	0 2 6 0 2 9 0 2 6
Do. Japan Do. Queita Alubokhara per seer Apricot	1	12 0 8 0	Darjeeling doBombay	1 00 1 00 2 00		Biuli	0 19	0 2 9
Batavia per patr Bael fruit each Bedana Deccanut each Do, dry per seer	0 06 0 1 0 0 1	10 1	Dinapur , , Pabna , , Darbhanga , ,	1 40	iiol	Onelity nor it	- 1	0 12 0
Ohlighosa " Bates Arab " Do. Bagdad Bannes Kishnugiri per seer	0 10 0 1 0 5 0 0 3 0	40	Shee Dow's Ghee	80	1 18 0 1	Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb, Orange Pekoe	40	2 0 0 1 8 0 1 0.0
Do. Masik " Do. Quetta " Do. Chaman Do. Australia per seer		E	Do. (cut pieces) p. s. (10 0 8	12 0 30 0 0 12 0	Darjeeling Autumn Special per ib 1	80	0 10 0 1 8 0 9 13 0
Copur Deshi " Do, Singapore " Chobeni " Calon Muta per seer	1 0 0 1	4 0 B	Prawns 0 Hilsa 0 Rohi 0 Rohi (cut pieces) per seer 0	60 0 40 0 80 0	6 0 1 18 0 1	COKE & KEROSENE OIL Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.) Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 14 0
dehis Country per 100 Do, Mossfferpur per 100 lack Raisins per seer		18 0 S	mall fish	30	36	owl & Swan per tin		3 4 0 8 12 0 3 14 0
upaya Country Vater fruit per seer Dates Basra per lb	0 10 0	1	ingee per seer (fagoor per seer (amall) (fagoor per seer (amall) (fago)	8 0 0 12 0 1	1 4018	mowflake per tin loft Coke per md		, 43 V

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Engineers, Builders and Contractors,

Felenhana ---Calcutta Self. Telegram :-- "REWARD". Co

Prices in the Lanedowne Market for the current week.

ABTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	. 6 8 0	Ra. A. P.	BREAD. Bread 1 lb Do. 4 lb Do. 2 lb	Rs. A. P. 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 6	Rs. A. P. 0 3 0 0 1 6 0 1 0	MEAT.	Re. A. P.	0 19 U
DA (2005)	6 4 0 7 0 0 7 4 0 8 8 0 9 0 0 5 4 0	7 0 0 6 8 0 7 8 0 7 8 0	BUTTEE. Aligarh Salted per ib, Bombay per ib, Salted Pabna per seer Polson's 1 lb, tim. Milk Cows' Head	0 14 0 0 14 0 1 4 0 1 2 0	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0	EGGS. Egg (Fowl) per score (Duck) Do CONFECTIONERY.	• • •	0 10 0
Fagra Patnat (Kora) Pangoon (Bolled) Bo. (Atap) Rupsal BAL.	4 10 0	5 14 0 6 6 8 6 4 0	Condensed Milk Milk Maid OIL. Mustard Oil Coccanut Do FRUITS.	7 0	0 8 0	Lipton's Tea— Yellow per tin Cocoa Hornby Coffee Polson's lb Condensed Milk	0 86	1 70 1 10
Mug Dal (Hari) per see Do. (Bona) Do. (Krishna) Arahar Dal Kalai Dal Khasari Dal Hosoor Dal (Bplit)	0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	0 5 0 0 3 6 0 3 0 0 2 6	Mangoes 30 to 40 Apples 16 Alubokra per seer Oranges 25 to 60 Bedana per seer Pesta Dates Arab Grapes per seer	2 4 0 0 4 0	1 13 0 2 8 0 0 5 0	BISCUITS. Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin H. & P. Do Household per tin Jacob's Oream Oracker CIGARETTES, ETC.	-	1 96
Do. (Khari) Wattor Dal GHEE. Gawa per seer Ranchi	2 0 0	0 3 6	Trimber	0 2 0 0 1 6 0 2 0	0 13 0 1 0 2 6 1 0 3 0 1	State Express Ciga- rettes, 585 Passing Show Ciga- rettes Rebinson's Barley & 1b. Pearl Barley (C. B.)	1 10 0 0 7 6	0 11 6
Darbhanga Sree (Mark) Ehurja Shaduws Lakhi "Debla Debee" per seet	1 4 0 1 12 0	1 10 0 1 8 0	Ginger Cucumber each Ladies finger per seer	0 4 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 0 1 0	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Quaker's Oats Pascal's Logenges (glass) each Jam Jelly Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	9 10 0 0 6 0 0 1 6	0 14 0 0 10 6 0 7 0 0 7 0
SUGAR & FLOUR. Sugar (White) per seer Do. (Brown) Do. (Bata) Flour per seer Atta Do. B Gur	0 3 6 0 3 6 0 3 6	0 2 6 0 2 9	Bagda ,, Bhetki ,, Crab (each) Hilsa ,,	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 0 9 0 8 0	0 10 0 0 12 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 0 1 0	Quickwhite(White) ELEROSENE OIL. Elephant Brand tin Do. per bottle Do. ,, bulk Bising Bun Do. per bottle	0 14 0	0 2 6

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

isioek and Stalls No.	Rent,	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.			
Veg. 1 to 6)	Rs. As. P. 0 8 0 each	Vegetables,	·					

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

	Prices po	r mound.	Retail pric	06 po z 200 z.		Prices pe	r maund,	Retail price	os per se
articles.	From	To	From	То	ARTIOLES,	From	T•	From	To
AIGE.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. F
Balam (Coarse)	-	-	0 8 0	. 10	Potatoes (Nainital) Do. New (Country)	-	-	. 0 16	9 2 0
Do. (Medium) Sankicolsi (Manja)	***	_	0 1 9	0 3 6	Do. (Ganhati)	-	***	0 10	9. 1.
Do, (Kora)	-	1	0 3 0	0 2 9	Do. (Rangoon)	-		0 16	0 3
Kamini (Do.)	•••	-	0 3 6	0 3 0	Patal Brinjal	-	-	0 8 0	0 3 0
Chinishakkar (Do.) Solap Khas (Atap)			0 4 0	0 4/0	Peas	=	-	0 10	0 1
Dadkhaal	-	-	0 3 6	0 4 0	Cauliflower sach		-	1 1	
Docki Belied Dudhkaima		-		0 2 6	Oabbage each Ginger		•••	0 4 0	• 5 (
Hagra (Medium)	-	=		0 2 6				' '	
Patnel (Coarse)				0 3 9	Onlop	-	-	0 0 9	0 10
Bangeon (Boiled) Do. (Atap)			0 1 6		14 14	!		()	
	-			0 2 6	M KAT.			1	
Estart Bhog	-				Mutton		***	0 10 0	0 12 0
DAL.	ł			1				}	
Otam (Patnai whole)	-	-		0 3 6	Goat & Khashi	-	***	0 10 0	0 13 0
Bram (Dal)	***		0 3 0	0 16	FISA.			1	
Mug Dal De, (Sona)		-	940	0 4 0		1			
Man (Krishna)		-	0 3 6	0 3 0	Bohi (Out-pieces)	-	~	0 10 0	0 13 0
Areher Dal Kalai Dal		•••	0 30	0 3 6	Hilsa		•••	0 8 0	0 10 0 0 13 0
Thousal Dal	•••	; 	0 3 0	0 3 6	Prawne		•••	0 8 0	0 13 0
Mesocr Dal (Split)			1 0 2 6		Bagda		P0.	0 60	0 10 0 0 13 0
Matter Dal			0 3 6	0 1 6	Bhetki Orab per pair		***	0 6 0	O 10 0
Salt	-		İ	0 10	Kol		•••	0 8 0	0 18 0 0 14 0
			1		EGGS.				
BUTTER & GHEE.									
	,				Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)		_	0 60	0 10 U
Sembay per seer	-		1 30	İ	Egg (Duck) per score	-	~		-
	-		1 4 0	1 13 0	(Fresh)	-	-	0 7 0	0 10 0
Shoe (Gama) Do. (Buffalo)	***		1 3 0	1 60	277777				
Jessore	•••	-	1 40	ł	sundries.	'			
OIL.			i		Cobra Boot Polish large				
*.	l		0 70	0 80	•000 11D	-	-	0 1 6	
Shani Oil Mustard Oil		_	0 7 0	0 80	Hair Cream small	_	-	0 6 0	
Concent Oll		-	0 5 0	Per bot.	Mosquito Destroyers				
Ference on	•••		" " " "	of \$6 os.	pox	-	0 16	0 3 0	
SUGAR & FLOUR.	1		1		Amrutanjan Pain Balm		_	0 70	
Segar (White Java) Do. (Brown Java)	_	-	0 4 0		-	-	_	1	
Do. (Brown Java)		-	0 3 0	0 5 0	Oriental Balm	-	0 4 0	0 13 6	
Plous (Country)		-	0 3 0	0 3 6					
Atte	-	-	0 8 0	0 3 3					
Seti (Separ Case)	_	=	0 20			. "			
Khejere -	-	-	f	l		!			

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent, Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	4 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 12 0	Sweetmeat. Business to be approved by the authority. Sweetmeat. Dashakarma. Business to be approved by the authority. Shoe.	W. B. 9—1 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 10 Do. 11 Do. 11A Do. 12—16 & 18	0 4 0 0 15 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 1 2 0 0 12 0 1 0 0	Betel Mudi, Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Ready made shoe, clother,

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1	F	.001	1	1	'o	ARTICLES.	I	rom		T	•	ARTICLES.	1	Tom.		Te	D
fish.	_	Ro.	A. 1	P. R	le.	A.P	VEGETABLES-Contd.	Re	. A. I	P. R	a. /	L. P.		Re	. A. P	R		:P
		_		Ι.			Potatoes (Nainital) per	١.		٦			Flour per seer	0	3 6	0	8	ō
		Ō	6 (9 9		0	16			0	Atta White No. 1	١.		0	3	
DO. (OE. Proces,		0	8 0) 1 D 1	3 0		U	3 (יו	, ,	6	Sujee ,,	0	3 0	0		
MAMP	1	4	8 (00		1		0	. 1	6	'B' Atta	0	3 3	0		ě
OPPea	,	ŏ	8 0		D 1			ı		"	' '	יסי	RICE.]		0	3	•
		ŏ	8 0			00		0	1 0	1			Patna per seer		2 3	1	_	
		Ă	8 0			16		ŏ	iŏ		1	. 0	Banktulshi (Mania)		1 3	10	3	•
There		ŏ	6 0		Ďi			ŏ	iš			0	per md	6	0 0	1.	4	_
Tiles		Ŏ	ă d	, , ,		0 0				"	٠		, (Kora) per seer	ŏ	16		•	V
		ŏ	8 0		ĭ							1	Chinisakkar md.	5	00	1	0 0	
or of Magoo.		ŏ	8 0			žŏ						1	Deshi (Boiled)	5	ŏŏ	6		
#1301		ŏ	ŏ			ĩŏ							Rangoon per seer	1 0	10	1	•	U
APP APPR		•	•		•	. •	Mangoes 10 to 16	1	0 a	İ			Katari Bhog (Attan)	ľ	- •			
	i			- [Grapes	0	18 0	1		1	per md			9	0	0
MEAT.	- 1			-			Alubokhora per seer	0	8 0	0	10	0	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			1	•	
				1			Amra (Belati) per score			1		•	Sundries.	1		1		
oat & Kid per seer	-	0 1	0 0) 0	1	2 0	Bedana per seer	0	8 0	0	10	0	Mustard Oil per seer	0	6 0	0	7	۵
		Ŏ I	0 0			8 0	Bael each	0	0 6	ĬŎ	Ĭ	Ŏ	Sugar	Ŏ	4 ŏ	ō		ă
	- 1			"	•	_	Dates per seer			Ì	5	Ö	Tea per lb.	Ō	8 0	i	_	ă
•	1			1			Almond	1	0 0	2		ŏ	Gur per seer	Ŏ	10	1 -	•	•
EGG8.	- 1			1			Lime per score	0	1 6	O	Š	ŏ			- •	1		
2000				1			Orange 18 to 16	1	0 0	1	-	Ĭ	DAL.	İ		1		
nck's eggs per score				0) {	3 0	Plantain (Champa) per			i		ı	Arahar per seer	0	3 0	1		
				10) (Ŏ	score	0	19	10	3	6 I	Chana	0	3 6	0	3	٥
UNID 0550				1			Do. (Martaban)			1		Ť	Khari Masoor	0	1 6		•	•
							per doz.	0	3 0	0	6	0	Bhanga ,,	ı	. •	10	9	۵
vegetables.							Papaya each	0	10	0	4	ŎΙ	Khasaree	0	3 0	•	-	
	- 1			1			Sugarcane each	0	10	1			Kalai	0	3 6	1		
ean (French) per sees	. (D	40	0		0	Pomegranate per seer	0	8 0	0	10	0	Binli	0	3 6	1		
rinial	(ā ŏ			6				1		- 1	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0	3 0	1		
abbage (Country) eac	ь		3 0	0		3 0	ì			1		- 1	" (Fried) per seer	U	4 0	0	5	D
	(20	0		10	BUTTER.			1		ı	Matter	0	3 6	1	•	•
omato per seer .	(3 Ŏ	0) (10				1		ı	Salt	0	1 6	1		
noumber per score .			3 0	1			Butter per seer	1	20				•			1		
inger per seer .	0		50			1	Madras "	1	0 0	1	3	0	COKE & COAL.			1		
arito	(50	,			Ghee Lakhee		40	1		- 1	Soft Coke per Md	0	8 0		9	0
reen Chilly .	()	16	1		_ [Do. Bhadwa		14 0	1		j	Coal	0	7 6	1	_	•
nion	0		1 8	0	1	6	Do. Sree		18 O	١.		ı	Fuel	0	11 Ö	0	13	0
eas (Darjeeling) .	0)	3 0	1				1 1	13 0	3		0	Kerosene Oil-Elephant		-	1		•
otato (Rangoon) -	→			1			Milk "			0	4	0	Brand per bottle			٥١	1	3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
Onion 2&8	Ra. As. P. 0 3 0 each	Onion, Garlio & Ginger	Potato 8, 4 9 & 10 Fruita 4 & 5	Rs. As. P. 0 5 0 each 0 5 0 ,	Potato. Fruits (dry)

Prominent Architects, Builders & Contractors

Parillese Phone N. GUIN & CO. Office Phone B. R. 5271

Architects, Builders and Contractors
117-B, Chitterenjen Assess, Calcutte

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week

Articles.		F	ro	m		То		Artioles.	Fr	om	То		Articles.	F	rom.	T	To.
FISH.		Rs.	Α.	. P.	Ra.	. A .	Ρ.	.VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Ra	A. P.	Rs. A.	P.	FLOUR.	Re	. A. P.	Re	. A. P
Do. (out pieces) Bilong Lobster Bagda Bhangaur Bhetki Other Fish Elles Koi & Magoor Parsey Orab	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	000000000	8 8 4 6	000000000	000000001		000000000	Garlic ,, Green Ohilly per seer Onion ,, Peas (Darjeeling) ,, Do. (Modhupur) ,, Potatoes (Mainital) ,, Pulbul ,, Raddish per score ,, Squash , Sweet Potatoes ,, White ,, ,,	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	4 0 8 0 1 0 8 6 4 0 1 8 1 8 2 6 	0 5 0 4 0 2 0 4 0 5 0 1 0 1 0 4 0 8 0 4 0 8	00006600	Flour per seer Atta white No. 1 Sujee Atta Brown "B" Atta RICE. Patnai per seer Banktulsi (Manja) per md. Do. (Kora) per seer Deshi (Boiled) per md. Rangoon per seer Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	0 0 6 0	26	8	8 0 2 9 2 9
Mutton ,,	•••	0	9	0	lo	5 10 10	Ŏ	FRUITS.					md Do. (Atap) SUNDRIES.	8	0 0		8 0
POULTRY. Duck each Fowl "	100 100	000	8	0	0000	10 10 4	000	Almond per seer Alubokra ,, Amra (Belati) per seer Bedana per seer Bael each Dates per seer Grapes ,,	0	0 8	2 0 0 0 0 5	9	Mustard oil per seer Sugar ,, Tes per lb. Gur per seer Cocoanut oil ,,	000	6 6 4 0 6 0 2 0 6 0	0	8 0 4 6 8 0 2 8
EGGS. Duck's eggs per score	•••			0	0	9	0	Lime per score Plantain (Champa) per doz. Do. (Martaban) , Papaya each Pomegranates per seer Mangoss (Green) per 100 Sugarcane each Oranges per score	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20 18 26 10 00 40 09	0 8 0 1 0 8 0 4 0 12 0 8 0 1	600000	Arahar per seer Chana Khari Masoor Khasaree Kalai Biuli Mug (Hari) Katcha Do. (Sona) Mattor	000000	2 0 2 8 2 0 2 8 2 8 2 8 4 0		26 26 26 26
Brinjal Cabbage (Darjeeling) ea Caultfour " Carrot (Country) per se Do. (Darjeeling) " Cuoumber per score	, Dol	00000	1 1 1 1 4 2	00606	0000	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0	Ohee Lakhee " Do. Bhadwa " Do. Sree " Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 8	0	BARLEY POWDER. Barley Powder Do. Pearl Robinson's Barley Jelly Kerosene oil—Elephant	0 0 0 0	1 6 4 6 6 6 4 8 5 0	000	7 6 12 0 14 0 12 0
	***	1 =	8	6	0	4		Milk	<u>'</u>		0 4	0	Brand per bottle		26		•

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A 8 Do. 18 & 14 Do. 16—18	0 8 0 0 14 0 1 5 0	Business to be approved by the authority.			•

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shope To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Nocks and Stell Nos.	Pres	ribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Pres	oribed ront.	Business.
A. 143—144 ,, 147 to 154 ,, 155 ,, 160-162 ,, 164-7166 ,, 158-160 ,, 167-168 , 258 . 261 , 259 ,, 166-169 B. 48 ,, 47 ,, 68 ,, 68 ,, 64 ,, 69-1	Re. "" "" "" "" "" "" Ra.	0-8 per day 0-4	Milk" Dry fruits Mutton. Mudikhaus	" 99 " 100 " 107 " 106 " 110 " 112 " 114 F. 8 " 12 " 16 " 33 " 31 " 32 " 34	Ha. 11 11 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	0-15 per de 1-9 2-15 1-8 1-6 0-10 0-10 1-8 1-13 each, 0-14 1-8 1-6 1-6 1-6 1-6 1-0 1-7	Business to be approved by authority (dodown. Do. Shots. Do. Business to be approved by authority Shoes. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
. 69-2 . 79 . 44 & 45	19	1-4per day 0-8 ,,	Godown Cloth & Tatioring.	,, 18 ,, 9, 10 ,, 39 Betel. 4, 3, 8	11 19 29 21 21	1-4 1-8 2-4 1-18 1-3	Do. Do. Do.
, 40 , 9—10 , 52 , 15	, 19 99 99 77	37-8 ,, 86-0 ,, 45-0 ,, 18-0 ,,		B. N. C. 3,	**	0-8 ,,	Out Betel But
E. 1 3 40 32 89 85 93 48 7	17 17 19 19 19 19 27	2-4 per day 1-8 " 1-7-6 ", 1-11 ", 1-8 ", 1-10 ", 1-4 ", 1-6 ", 0-9 ",	Business to be approved by authority		,,	0-4 "	Eggs.
, 8 7-6 , 44 , 86-8	"	0-11 ,, 1-13-6 ,, 1-1 ,,	Do.	309, Upper Circula Road. ,, 8*10 ,, 11 ,, 14	29 29 29	8-0 ,, 1-0 1-0 ,,	Business to be approved by authority. Do. Do.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintender&

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET-Shope To Lat.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.		ŕ	t ent			Business.		oek & ll Nos.			Rez	16		Business
	Pe	r ć	lay	esc	h	/						98.0		
			A,				37 D (Re.		P .		Detail to Detail
O. (old) 74-75	•	0 7	12	0		Dry fruit.		, 3, 4, 9 & 10		0	8		ach.	Betel & Beri
C. (new) 26		2	0	()		Shoes.	Do. 1	1, 13, 14	`	1	0	0	"	No. in and
E 45-47		1 :	12	0	- 1	Butter.	N. I	3. 7, 8, 9	l		^	Δ.	(Business to
. 125-120		1	0	0	1	"	••	22-1 & 28	7	4	0	U	9 4. }	be approved
128-124		1	0	0		77		26-1	אַ	•	10	Λ	(by authority.
49 & 50		1	0	0	1	"	"	29-1	}	1	12	0,	"	<i>D</i> u.
27-28		1	0	0		C1 " C1 41	TTT -	R. 32	,	1	4	Λ .	laily.	Do.
D. 47—48		2	0	0	1	Shoe or Cloth		R. 86		84				
					1		***	37		25	0	0	per month.	Do.
			_	_	į	177	w."	l. (new) 8			14	-	laily.	
Eggs 4, 6, 8,		Ú	8	0 (Da.	Eggs.		10—11		8	9	0	min.	Do.
28 & 24.					1		"	-0	9	69	8	0	~~~	
,, 27-2 8		0	4	0	"	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,	1	۱ -		J		per onth	\mathbf{D}_{0} .
. 88		0	3	0	"	••	H.	26, 28		4	0	Ш	TION.	
80-81		0	6	0	"	,,	,,	5—12			12	0	}	
, 85-86		0	8	0	")"	1:	B, 14-16	l	3	0	-	ea. {	Do.
p p 5 & 31, 16		0	6	0	99	Potatoes.		7, 18, 19		8	0	Ô	•a.)	
,, 86, 87 & 8		0	6	0	**	"		to 35,36	1	12		Ö		Do.
P. R. 88		0	8	Ú	"	Fruits.	Mill		1	1	8	ő	"	Milk
K. (New) 46		0	6	0				, 4, 8 & 9	i	2	8	Ü	• •	4411
,, 48 —60			14	0		Do.	ľ	11		ĩ	8	Ŭ	"	
,, 84		0	8	0		Do.	,,	12		2	8	-	"	"
							M. 1	4, 15 16		•			91	
Rooms with								82, 38,	1	0	4	0		Country fruite
A doors on								17 & 18	1	Ŭ	-	v	**	ovalle y marke
Hogg Street							,,	25—2 6	15					
to the east							i ,,	35, 36, 37	1	0	4	O		Do.
of Chandney.		10	0	0		Oilman's Stores	"	47—48	1	•	•	•	"	20.
						·	۱ "	49		0	10	0	_	Do.
Suet. 19-20		0	4	0	each		,,	3, 4		1	0	Ö	"	Plantain
_ 8, 8, 9,)						,,	45 & 46.					"	
12, 18, 17,	\	0	5	0	each	,,	l'is	h Stalls	1					
18, 22 & 24)						8	7 to 38,						
							7	7 to 84,		0	4	6	77	Fish.
Mutton. 8 & 4	1		12		99	Mutton.		10 to 136	ļ	0	5 4	6	"	Do.
,, 25-26, 29		1	8	0	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		7 & 18	1	0	4	6	"	Do.
,, 8 & 12		0	8	0	••	Heads & Trotte		5, 28, 47,					"	
, 81 & 82		2	12	0	77	Mutton.		3 , 68- 66,	1	0	5	0		F Vanatable
77 (7 10)	1					Data		2,78,74,	1	U	9	U	ea.	E. Vegetables
O.V. F. S. 105	1	1	. 0			Dates.		7 & 77.	J					
., 106		1	. 0	0	19	٠,,		36, 46, & 54	1	0			**	Do.
0 D 6	1	0				Coccomme	,,	5759	1	1			"	Do.
C. R. 6	d	0				Cocoanuts,	5"	44 – 45		0	11	0	,,	Po.
, 21, 18, 14 , 17 & 18		0				Potatoes.		ultry-						
7 & 8	1	0			١	ì	1 2	en Coops	1.					1
]			` •	Oilman's Stores.	20	67-74	11	3	0	0	3 1	Fowls
P. 7—9 19-20		Ċ			` ~	Spices.		115-180. 91—98		_			71	1
F.G. 1, 2 & 8	1	Č			each		. "	139-142		1	_		29	Do.
E, G, 1, 2 G		•	- 4	•		approved by	" "	191-194		. 0	_	0	**	Do.
Beef. 80	1	1	. 8	3 6)	Beef.	"	195-198		Ö	8	0		Do.
38	1	ī			Ó	Skirts.	"	99—106		1	_	0	• •	Do.
<u> </u>	1			,	•		"	111-114		G				Do.
	- 1						1 79							

Priots in the Entally Mistist for the current mail.

ARTICLES.		1	'rom			T•	ARTICLES. From To ARTICLES			Tre	-		Ţ
MEA?		R.	. 4.	P.		A.P	EGETABLES-Contd. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P FRUITS-Con	ud.	1	la, A		D -	Δ.
deel per seer	-		10			5 0		-	"	-		-	
Kutten		_	10	- 1		12 e 12 u	mash (Darjeeling) per sr. 0 5 0 0 6 0 Keshin Bhog 16 to	30 _	.				
oat and Kid		ě	8	- :	•	12 0	rect Potatoes 0 2 0 0 2 6 Fasi 8 to 10	-	٠١.		- 1	•	
FOULTRY.	***	•	•				mato (Ranchi) per sr 0 4 0 0 5 0 Sards per seer	90 7	. 1	l	•	1	•
·		0	8 (n İ	0	10 0			١		.		
Dzek each Fowl	•••	ŏ	6			10 0		-	U	•	6 '	• ,	1
Chieken "			3			4 0	hite Pumpkin each 0 2 J 0 3 6 Water Melon each mip (Durjeeling) per dec 0 3 6 0 6 0	-			- 1		
Pigeon ,,		•	•		•	3 0	0 40 0 50 BUTTER		1				
EGUS.				1	•	• •	Allgarh p. 1b.		1.	υ,	- 1		
nok's eggs per seore		0	7 (U	8 0	FRUITS. Dinapur "	***		18		۸	
		0	7		Õ	9 0	ubukhera per seer 1 UU 1 4 U Ghee per seer	***		4) 13	
FISH.	- 1					•	Pare Cow's Milk		ő	4 6		- 50	, ,
one per seer		0	7 (0	9 •	ples	•••	1	• (1		
Do. (Out please)		•	10 (13 O	REPORT 0 10 0 10 0 REMAIN		1				
ilong		0	8 (-	0 0	Bread 1 lb.		0	1 9	10	1	4
Lobster		0	8 (0 1	12 0	dana perseer 1 00 1 40 De. Alb.	***	o	īŏ		•	•
Bagda		•	12 (12 0	01080hi0 00 0 10 1 Do. 1 lb		ě	0 6			
Shangaur		U	8 (0 0	megranate 0 10 0 12 0 FLOTE	•••		•	1		
Bhetki		0	8 0	' '		2 0	sekberries per 100 0 16 0 26 Flour per seer	J	0	3 3	٥		9
ther Fish		0	6 0	, ,	•	9 0	condition 0 10 0 13 Atta		Ŏ	3 3		_	Ì
rab per pair		0	1 0			5 0	stard Apples 12 to 16 1 0 0 Sujee	•••	Ö	1 4			
ilsa		0	7 0		0	8 0	tes per seer U 4 u 0 5 g		_	- •	"	•	•
ol & Magoor		0	12 0		1	4 0	nond ,, 1 8 0 2 0 0 RIOR.				1		
omfret per seer	•••	0	14 0		•	00	Patna per seer		0	1 6	1		
lango fish per seer	•••	0	10 O	ı į	0 1	20	o. per boz Banktulski (Manta)	er er	Ö	1 4	1		
VEGETABLES.	1			-			subtry per seer; Do. (Kera)	1	0	10	0	9	
lestroot (Darjesling) p	10			1			k fruit each 0 10 0 30 Chinisakkhar per see	·"	_		Ŏ	_	ŏ
dos	•••	0	3 0	11	0	60	Dean perseer U 10 0 0 13 0 Deah 1		0	2 3	0		
/ The a	•••			!	_		arbusa 0 2 0				1	_	•
sean (French) per seer	•••	0	4 0	-	0	50	his per 100 SUNDRIES.	i			1		
ean (Ranchi) "	••• }	_		1		!	per score 0 16 " 4 0 Mustard Oil		U	6 8	0	7	٠
abbage (Country) each	•••	0	16		0	20	tote ,, 0 1 6 Sagar			4 0	0	4	š
Do. (Darjeeling)	- 1	0	20		D (6 0	inges 16 to 20 1 0 0 Tea per lb.	-	0	14 O	1	8	Ū
Do. (Derjeening)	•••	Ŏ	3 0	٠, ١	•	3 0	ta per seer 2 0 0 2 8 0 Cocoanut Oil		0	60	1		
errots (Country) per de	· i	0	1 6		-	20	ntain (Champa) per	1					
Do. (Darjeeling)	75.	-	10	1 '	-	6 0		1			1		
belery per dos	•••	U	3 0	1	י ע	ן טיי	per see			3 6	0	3	Û
		0	5 0	1		60	ave each			8 0	1		
	1	•	5 O			6 0				3 3	0	2	
14-		-	3 U			5 0	Ma navagan			19	0	2	•
The Chillen and the control of the c		-	40			5 0	-A	-	0	19	0	3	
Jina Amusa		Ď	30		•	0					0	8	
1		•	10	1		6	r annie			3 6	0	4	
on (Daricellan)		0	6 0	, ,		7 0 1	Parind per sees			4 0	0		6
No (Detma)		•	.,	; •	,	۱۳.	Innt O 10 0 1 1 0 0 Gale			10	0	3	6
Do (Deet)		0	16	. () 9	6	agoes (Green) per		O	16	1		
Do (Deschi)	•••	-		1	•	۱ ۳	handard Corn America	,			Ì		
states (Wainteal)		0	16	1) 5	וחיב	. (Madras) 12—16 — Kerosene Oil in Bulk	: وط				_	_
Do. (Desi)		-	- 3	1	•	- 1	Ap Khae Keresene Oil—Elep					3	
albul		0	2 0	10) 9	261	gra 16—20 Brand per tin Refin	4			p.	bot.	•
addish (English) p	er	-	- •	`		٠,	abay 25 to 30 Ordinary		3 1	0 3			
bundle	. !			1		ı	Apari per score BARLEY POWD			0 3			
addish (Country) p. soor	- 1			t		- 1	Robinson Barley 1 lb		~ 41				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET-Shops To Let-Coned.

Shop	s or Nos.	l	•	y re		Business.	Sho Stall	ps or ls Nos.	1	•	A.		Business.
W. B.	20	Faci	1	8	0			ney 48	700	0	4	0	Potatoes
	22-25	Eacl	'n	15	0	Business to be approved by the authority.		51-52	Eac	-	4	0	Do.
Do.	27		1	4	0	Do.		5657		0	4	0	Do.
Do.	28		0	12	0	Milk.	Do.	61	İ	0	3	0	Do.
Do.	29		Ú	10	0	Business to be approved by the authority.		62—64	,,	0	4	U	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do.	30		0	8	0	Do.	Do.	69		0	2	0	Eggs.
Do. 8	1-86	"	0	10	0	Do.	Do.	72		U	8	0	Country Vegetable.
Chandn	ey 5		0	4	0	Butter.	Do,	75—77	19	0	3	0	Do.
Do.	17		0	7	0	Dry fruite.	Do.	80	-	J	3	0	English Vegetable.
Do.	18		0	6	0	Do.	Do.	8486	,,;	0	4	U	Fresh fruits.
Do.	30		0	8	0	Country Vegetable.	Do.	92	,,,	0	6	0	Dry fruite.
Do. 3	486	**	0	8	Ō	Spices.		8, 5—7	+9	Ŏ	8	Ō	Pork
Do.	42	•7	0	4	0	Potatoes		ney 87	"	0	6	0	Dry fruits.

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,

Prises in the Loke Road Market for the surrent week.

ARTICLES.	T	:0A			To		ARTIOLES.	7	ZOE	•	T	•	ARTICLES. From 7	To
718B.	Be.	, 🛦	. P.	1			VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Maintal) per	Re	, A.	. P.	Rs.	A.P.	RICE. Patna per seer Rt A P Re. Banktulshi (Mania)	4.
ma per seer			0		10		seer (New) per seer	0	1	٥		16	per md 6 8 0 7	Ω
Do. (Out please)		10			11		Mangoes (Langra)	1	_	•	-		(Kora) per seer 0 2 6	•
long	0	8			1		Pulbul	10	3	0	0	60	Ohinisakkar . md. 9 0 0 9	8
bster -	0	•		1			Raddish (Country) per	1	_	_	١.		Deshi (Boiled) , 4	Õ
ngda	1 =	_				ŏ	500T0	0	_	0	0	3 6	Rangoon per seer 0 20 0	3
langaur		_	, -		1		Squash per seer			9	0	3 6 1 0	Katari Bhog (Atap)	
botki	1 4	- 4	. 0)	5 Ô	Sweet Potatoes	0	0	Ö	U	3 0	- per md 7 8 0 9	0
ther Fish	1 2		6 0	1		3 0	Pumpkin each	U		v	;	<i>3</i> V	SUNDRIES.	
	ı a	8	B O	1 :	•	0 (FRUITS.				1		Mustard Oil per seer 0 60 0	
ol & Magoon			6 0) 1	3 0	Mangoes	ı			1			6
	1			ı			Grapes	1.0	10	0	0	13 0	Too noull	8
189 0869	1						Amra (Belati) per score	1 =	2	0	0	3 0	Gur persoer (New) 0 20 0	2
	l						Bedana per seer			0				-
	ţ						Reel each	0		6	0	10	DAL.	
M KAI.							Dates per seer	1 0	4	6	0	50	Arahar perseer 0 2 6 0	3
	١	10	n n	١,	1 1	0	Almond	0	14		3	OU	Chana 0 1 9 0	2
Post & Kid per seer .	U	14	, ,	•	, •	•	Lime per score	0		0		• "	Khari Masoor 0 3 3	
7001							Oranges 16 to 20	0	4	0	0	8 U	Bhanga 0 16 0	1
							Plantain (Champa) per		_		0	4 0	Khasaree 0 2 0 0	2
£4G B.				ĺ			score	0	2	0	יי	• •	Kalai 0 23 0	1
	0		7 0			7 6	Do. (Martaban)	Ò		0	0	4 0	Biuli 0 28 0	2
Duck's ess per score -	. 0	. 7	76	1 ()	3 0	per dos.	0		. 0	ŏ	4 0		
Fowl's oggs "	1			1			Papaya each	•	-		ŏ	īŏ	12.11. (2022) 11 2 2 2 2 2	4
	1						Sugarcane each				li	8 0	12.00	-
VEGETABLES.				1			Pomegranate	•	•		-	• •	COKE & COAL.	1
A MG EAVED TO	١.		2 (.!.	0	3 0	,	1	9	0	1	8 0		11
dean (French) per seer	0		1 (3 U 2 O			14		1	0 0	Conl	11
POUR (Promon)	. 8		iò			4 0				i	ĺ		Kerosene Oil-Elephant	
Brinial Sabbage (Country) each	۱ ،	,		1	v		Do. Bhadwa	1 1	18	ŏ	i		Brand per bottle 0 2 6	
Seligones esop	. c	D	1 (O	4 0	Do. Sree	. 1		0	1	_	BARLEY POWDER	
Cometo per seer			iò			2 0		1 1	11	9	2	0 0	Barley Powder & lb. tin. 0 4 6	
Desumber per score	. i	Ď	2 (3	Ō	4 0	Milk				0	4 0	Do. 1,, 0 76	
Binger per seer			2 (3			FLOUR.	' -			i.	_	Barley Pearl 1, 066	
Parlic		•	1 (3 0	Flour per seer -	10		6	0	3 0	Do. 2 0 12 0	
Freen Chilly		•	1 (3 0		. O			0	3 6	Corn Flower 1 0 7 0	
Omlon II "			1 (1 6	Sujee	. 0			0	- •	Robinson's Barley 0 6 6 0	11
Peas (Darjeeling)	. (0	3 (0	0	3 0		' . I			l ŏ	29	Cobra Boot Polish _ 0 10 0	
Lega (2011	1			- 1			"B" Atta "	י וי	, ,	0	1	e y	Jelly 0 5 0 0	19

MEAT MARKS

BEEF

BI B2 B3 BEEF

MI W2 M3 MUTTON

VI V2 V3 VEAL

Outside Municipal Markets)

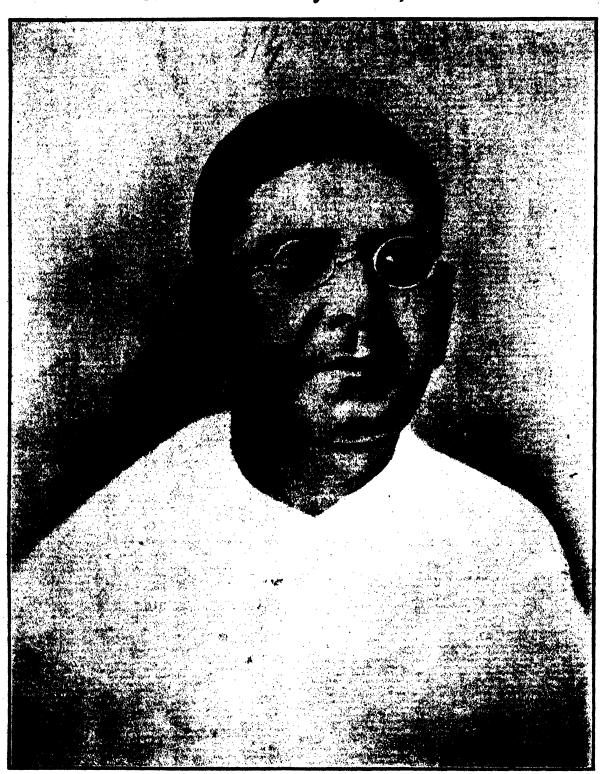
Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for OOW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for OOW & BUFFALO MEATS

In Memoriam: June 16, 1925



CHITTARANJAN DAS

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL, GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 21st June, 1941

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page.		Page	
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT The Sixteenth Of June	157 ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL Industrial Wastes—Their Tre	ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL— Industrial Wastes Their Treatment And Control	171	
Surendranath's Statue If Calcutta Is Air-Attacked		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS-A Digest	174	
Restriction Of Street-Lighting The Indian Museum		CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR	176	
·MIDDLES"		LETTER TO THE EDITOR— Conservancy Complaints	177	
Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das—Marble Bust Presented By Mr. A. R. Siddiqi—Unveiled At Shahnagore Memorial By The Nawab Of		CALCUTTA SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	177	
Murshidabad The Deshabandhu Day In Calcutta—Calcutta's Homage To Her First Mayor—His Great	159	ILLUSTRATIONS—	111	
Services Recalled	161	Chittaranjan Das (Frontispiece) The Marble Bust Of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das And After The Unveiling Facing page		
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION	164	Das And After The Unveiling Facing page Deshabandhu Day In Calcutta Facing page	159 161	
The Appointment Of Standing Committees— Leave To Move Requisition Motions Refused.		VITAL STATISTICS	378	
Restriction of Street-Lighting The Beggar Problem		HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS .	178	
HEALTH AND HYGIENE		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	181	
Tuberculosis Problem In India—II	169	MARKET PRICES CURRENT	185	

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

The Sixteenth Of June

The sixteenth of June, like other years since the Beloved of the Country' passed away fifteen years ago at Darjeeling, was observed in this city with the same solemnity and the same fervour as had borne testimony to the great love and esteem with which CHITTARANJAN's memory is cherished by his countrymen irrespective of class or creed. Yet another and very striking proof of this was furnished this year by the noble gift of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi to the Deshabandhu Memorial Committee. The marble bust of the Deshabandhu which was unveiled by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad at the Memorial at Shahnagore—where all that was mortal of him had been consecrated to fire on June 18, 1925—will ever stand as a fine tribute to those qualities of leadership of CHITTABANJAN which endeared him to his Muslim compatriots. To him they looked, as Mr. Siddiqi said in his noteworthy speech, as much for guidance and lead as to their great leader, the late Maulana Muhammad Ali. Ali for a leader like Chittaranjan who could earn and hold the confidence of the two great communities in India and harness their strength to the joint task of national regeneration!

Surendranath's Statue

We learn from a statement in the Press, which is reproduced elsewhere, that a big statue of Subendranath Banerjea will soon be erected in Calcutta. While we are glad that this city, which for more than fifty years had been the scene of his patriotic activities and to which he gave its great charter of freedom, will have his noble lineaments perpetuated in bronze, we cannot, frankly, congratulate the Committee responsible for the erection of the statue on their decision to have it placed in Curson Parl. The statue of Surenbranath Banerica, which, we are told, has been carved in "an oratorical pose", should be located in the heart of Calcutta, in a park or square which had reverberated to his rolling periods and rounded thurders. College

Square would have been thus the most fitting rite. for the statue, which is the work of the well-known Bengali sculptor Debi Prasad Bai Chaudhuri. Surendranarh never trod the grounds where his statue is going to be placed.

If Calcutta Is Air-Attacked

Problems connected with possible air raids on the city were discussed at a meeting of representatives of the Covernment of Bengal and of the Calcaste Constitution at the Secretariat on Wednesday ist the Home Minister, the Hon'ble Khwajs Sir vezimuddin presiding.

The meeting particularly discussed the tions of protection of the bustco population in case of an air raid and of shifting them to the nearest , safer place, as also the steps to be taken for the prevention of fire caused by incendiary bombs and for the disposal of the dead bodies. After some preliminary discussion, the meeting adjourned to a later date in order to enable the Corporation and the Government to collect the necessary data regarding bustce population, the nearest place safety, the best possible way to shift them, etc.

The Corporation was represented at the meeting by Mr. P. N Brahma, Mayor, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, M.L.A., Deputy Mayor, Mr. Bhasker Mukerji, Secretary, and Dr. S. N. Ghosh, Health Officer, while on behalf of Government were present Sir Nazimuddin (in the chair), the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Mr. P. D. Martyn and Mr. T. I. M. Nurannahi Chowdhury.

Restriction Of Street-Lighting

Not Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury alone has raised his voice against the manner in which street lights in Calcutta have been "obscured". So great has been the inconvenience felt that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Chamber of Commerce have made a joint representation to the Government of Bengal about the hardship to the public.

So far as the Chambers have been able to gather from the Note by the Superintending Engineer, Electrical Circle. Government of Bengal, on the "obscuration of street lights" appended to the Lighting Restriction Order published by the Government of Bengal, the purpose behind such obscuration is to prevent "the glare in the sky caused by ordinary street and outside lights which makes big cities visible from the air at a distance of many miles". It is to eliminate this glare that street lights are required to be "shaded so that no direct rays can escape above the horizon". It is further stated in the Note that "after a number of experiments it has been decided to allow light in the streets equivalent to bright moon-light"

A tour of the streets of Calcutta after nightfall would, however, show that the obscuration of street lights goes much beyond the nature and scope of such obscuration as pointed out above. Leaving apart "hright moonlight", the present restricted light in the streets of Calcutta does not even resemble "star-light", and it may be said without exaggeration that apart from the glow of the dim lights of moving vehicles and, in some cases, of lights from shops and residential houses on both sides of the road, the streets of Calcutta present a totally dark appearance.

It need hardly be pointed out that as a result of this undue restriction of lights in public streets not only has the normal life of the city been disturbed to a considerable extent but the danger of street accidents has also been greatly aggravated. The prevailing darkness in the city has also become a source of great danger to the lives and properties of the citizens due to the increased possibilities of thefts, burglaries and assaults on pedestrians by bad characters. Cases of such occurences have already been reported to the Chambers and moving about in the thoroughfares of Calcutta after nightfall is becoming more and more dangerous. In fact, although the lighting restrictions have now been in force only for a few days, there is a growing feeling of almost universal resentment among the public with regard to measures adopted by the authorities to deal with street lighting.

The Chambers understand that although lighting restrictions are also in force in the cities of Bombay and Madras, conditions both with regard to street lighting and with regard to lighting in private houses are far better in those cities. The Chambers do not see any reason why the public of Calcutta should be put to such intolerable inconvenience by restricting lighting to a point not warranted by the object which the Government have in view. The Chambers have no doubt that the Government do not desire the normal life of the city to be unduly disturbed and unnessary inconvenience to be caused to the public. The Chambers request the Government, therefore, to take immediate steps to see that the lighting of public street is improved as soon as possible and that such lighting does not at least fall below the "bright moonlight". They also standard of suggest that, if necessary; the Government might even depute an officer, or officers, to visit the cities of Bombay and Madras in order to get first-hand experience of the lighting arrangements in those cities.

The Indian Museum

It is understood that a sum of two lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned by the Government of India to construct a bomb-proof and incendiary-proof chamber to house such of those exhibits in the Thouan Museum, Calcutta, which are kept in spirit and which otherwise are combustible and that the work of construction will soon be taken in hand.

It has also been decided to construct a well-protected basement to house some other exhibits of the different departments of the Museum, whose bodily removal from Calcutta would present difficulty.

Besides, these precautions, important exhibits which are considered irreplaceable are being listed for their removal somewhere in a muffasil centre far away from the vulnerable zone.

When all these steps are taken it may be that for the duration of war, sections of the Museum will not be open to the public.

ORDERS CANCELLED

The Governor of Bengal has directed that orders with res pect to Mr. Aurobindo Bose, son of Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose of 38/2, Elgin Road, Calcutte, shall be deemed to have been cancelled with effect from the date of his arrest under Rule 136 of the Defence of India Rules.



This marble bust of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, presented by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, to the Deshabandhu Memorial Committee and erected at the Mausoleum at the Shahnagore Burning Ghat was unveiled by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad on Sunday, the 15th June.

The bust is the work of Mr. K. C. Roy, A. R. C. A. (London).



AFTER THE UNVEILING

From left to right commencing with the 3rd figure:—The Mayor (Mr. P. "N. Brahma), Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee (President, Deahabandhu Memorial Committee), Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu (Hon. Secretary, Deshabandhu Memorial Committee), Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi (the donor), and the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad (who unveiled the bust.)

Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das

Marble Bust Presented By Mr. A. R. Siddiqi

Unveiled At Shahnagore Memorial By The Nawab Of Murshidabad

A MARBLE bust of the late Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das was unveiled by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad at the Chitaranjan Memorial, at the Shahnagore Burning Ghat, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 15th June. The bust is a gift by Mr. A. R. Siddigi, who as Mayor of Calcutta last year, was Chairman of the Deshabandhu Memorial Committee. The bust was executed by Mr. K. C. Roy.

as Mayor of Calcutta last year, was Chairman of the Deshabandhu Memorial Committee. The bust was executed by Mr. K. C. Roy.
Glowing tributes to the work of Mr. Das were paid by the Nawab Bahadur. "The loss of such an able politician and philanthropist." he said, "is universally mourned to-day. His premature death removed from our midst a personality, bent heart and soul on bringing about an adjustment of the Hindu-Moslem tangle." He added that it was an incentive to all to bring about harmonious relations between the two communities.

Mr. P. N. Brahma, Mayor of Calcutta, said that the monument was in a very small measure a recognition of Mr. Das's services to the country.

Mr. Siddigi paid a feeling and eloquent tribute to the memory of Deshabandhu and expressed the hope that his countrymen would follow the noble example set by him and would do something for India which would break the chain round her feet and put her in her proper place in the march of nations.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, and Sir Manmathanath Mookerjee also paid tributes to the work of the late Deshabandhu Das.

THE MAYOR

Proposing the Nawab Bahadur to the chair Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mayor of Calcutta, said that Deshabandhu Chittaranjan was great as a poet, great as a patriot, great as a lawyer and great as an ascetic. Charity was his life-long devotion and indeed, he gave away everything he possessed for the good of his countrymen.

The Memorial at the Shahnagore Burning Ghat was a very humble recognition of his services by the countrymen. One thing, however, was left to be completed, namely, a bust of the great Bengalee, and that had been presented by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, the Muslim leader and ex-Mayor of Calcutta who had been trying his best to establish unity between Hindus and Mussalmans, an object for which Deshabandhu had fought and died.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Nawab Bahadur, remarked Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, seconding the proposal, had endeared himself to every Bengalee. This function was associated with the name of one of the greatest men Bengal had produced; and it was in the fitness of things that the Nawab Bahadur, one of the greatest dignitaries of the province, one who had been in his efforts for bringing about reconciliation between Hindus and Moslems should preside over the function.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu

Requesting the Nawab Bahadur to unveil the bust of Deshabandhu. Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor of Calcutta and Secretary, Deshabandhu Memorial Committee, observed that on the 16th June, 1925, Deshabandhu

passed away in a blaze of glory. Amidst unprecedented scenes of national mourning his earthly
remains were carried through the streets of Calcutta
and cremated on the spot in front of which they had
assembled there that afternoon. Two years later the
idea originated with the South Calcutta District
Congress Committee to perpetuate Deshabandhu's
memory by raising a memorial at the site of his
funeral pyre. A Committee consisting of leading
citizens was formed with Sir M. N. Mukherjeo as
President, Sir N. N. Sircar as Vice-President and
the late Mr. Durga Charan Banerjee as Treasurer.

Detailing the history of the Deshabandhu Memorial and its opening ceremony in 1985, by Sir Nilratan Sarker. Mr. Basu said that in the annual celebration since then the public demand for a bust of Deshabandhu began to be vocal. It was, however, left to Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, who as Mayor of Calcutta in 1940-41, was the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the year to take up the idea and put it into execution. He commissioned the sculptor Mr. K. C. Roy who has been able to produce in marble a remarkable likeness of Deshabandhu. It was also through the efforts of Mr. Siddiqi that the acquisition of the land from the Calcutta Improvement Trust had been expedited, that it now formed part of the Memorial comfound where they had assembled.

Deshabandhu's outstanding contribution to the political awakening of the nation, Mr. Basu proceeded, was the organisation and welding together of all nationalist forces irrespective of creed or community. In the onward and irresistible march of India to her ultimate and inevitable destiny he visualised the solid phalanx in which Hindus and Moslems, Sikhs and Christians, would take their stand side by side and proceed to the same goal.

Amidst cheers the Nawab Bahadur unveiled the marble bust of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das.

THE NAWAB BAHADUR OF MURSHIDABAD

"The person whose memory We have to honour," said the Nawab Bahadur Iurshidabad "was a living proof of Murshidabad of talented leader in disguise who devoted his time, energy and his keen humanitarian instinct to the well-being of all communities concerned. This was the late Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das whose popularity and manifold qualities endeared him to all who knew him and whose display of unpretended patriotism from which he never recoiled served as an eye-opener to those who felt how he had striven and struggled under very trying circumstances in showing the way to lay down the.

foundation on which the policy of collaboration should be based.

The knew of no sacrifice he could not undertake for furtherance of his object in view. The
loss of such an able politician and philanthropist who
lived and laboured for the good of his countrymen is
to-day universally mourned, his premature death
has removed from our midst a personality bent
heart and soul on bringing about the adjustment of
Hindu-Muslim unity tangle but the noble example
he has set cannot fade into obscurity; it should
enable us to look on it as an incentive to the creation
of better harmonious relation to be brought about
between the two great communities of India whose
strained feelings must sooner or later give way to
a better and lasting understanding if India is to
look forward to the advent of a happier future."

MR. ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, addressing the gathering, felt that that was the greatest moment of his life and a very great privilege to him that the Deshabandhu Memorial Committee had honoured him by accepting this humble tribute of admiration and even love to one of the greatest men India had produced.

They had. Mr. Siddiqi proceeded, many great and well-known men and women in the country but as a youngman his heart went out to the man who had not only political sagacity but imagination and an idealism that transcended the Hindu and Mussalman and other sections of Indian population.

Chittaranjan Das was one who could even dream of things beyond India. Chittaranjan's mind was not only Indian but universal. If Mr. Siddiqi said that Deshabandhu could be considered as a universal figure he did not think that there would be an iota of exaggeration in his statement. In these days when India was going to the dogs, when the leaders were bungling for the solution of the difficulties before them Deshabandhu was wanted badly. If there were one Deshabandhu to-day. Mr. Siddiqi believed, the country would go forward with one bound and the petty-mindedness and ugly bickerings that they saw to-day would perhaps disappear in no time.

Proceeding Mr. Siddiqi recalled that he had seen Deshabandhu Das in the years when the first world war was being fought. They were now witnessing a tragedy greater than the former. But the Indians were where they were in 1914. Had India progressed? Would the present pigimies take them anywhere? Bengal had been talking of the greatness of Das: India had acknowledged him as one of its greatest sons but all this lip-loyalty led them nowhere. Had they tried to take a leaf out of his book, even a line, and put the people of the country on the path on which Deshabandhu had wanted to lead them?

Mr. Siddiqi and his compatriots did recognise Deshabandhu as in no way inferior to the late Mr. Muhammad Ali. He (the speaker) remembered the days when he sat in a room with those two great men. Those were the days when they dreamt of greatness. But to-day he painfully went through the outpourings of the leaders who, as he said, had bungled, and had failed to lead the country to the course which Deshabandhu Das would have followed. Mr. Siddiqi hoped that men and women of Bengal would from to-day determine to

walk upon the path to which Deshabandhu Das tried to lead them and in the aftermath of the present struggle would do something for India which would break the chain round her feet and put her in her proper place in the march of nations. Had Deshabandhu lived to-day he would have done that.

"May I appeal to young men who are thinking of India and her position in the future world that is coming, to forget the present troubles, to forget everything about the percentages in service and legislature and take up the cause where Deshabandhu had left it? With determination and a bit of courage, I feel certain, that those who have come after him will do that which he dreamt of. Let us put India not only into the picture of the world but let us with courage and determination put India in the vanguard of civilised and uncivilised nations and let us, Hindus and Mussalmans, with our contributions teach the ferocious and so-called Christian world of Europe that mankind can live with peace and amity.

"These words of mine". Mr. Siddiqi concluded. "might appear not to ring true in the present atmosphere of the country but if my humble appeal to ladies and gentlemen here and outside can touch their hearts. I feel, that from to-night we may be able to realise our dream and serve our country as it should be served."

Sir M. N. Mookerjee

Offering a vote of thanks to the chair Sir Manmatha Nath Mookerjee, President of the Deshabandhu Memorial Committee, held that the present occasion was one when the nation combined together to express its feeling of admiration and gratitude to the memory of one of the greatest sons that ever was born in this country. Deshabandhu Das dreamt a dream which was divine in character, a dream of building up an Indian nation upon the solid foundation which would be produced by the combination of all national forces. Before that dream was fully realised Deshabandhu passed away.

Expressing his gratitude to Mr. A. R. Siddiqi for the magnificent marble bust he had presented Sir Manmatha reminded the audience the unsparing efforts which the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad made for bringing about communal harmony. If his advice were heeded to at that time, Sir Manmathatelt, the present situation in the province would not have arisen.

THE "DESHABANDHU DAY" IN CALCUTTA



Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, Editor of the "Basumati", addressing the assembly at the Deshabandhu Memorial at the Shahnagore Burning Ghat in the morning of the Deshabandhu Day, June, 16, 1941.



The leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha at the Deshabandhu Memorial on the "Deshabandhu Day" Left to right:--Dr. Moonje, Veer Savarkar, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee,

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee.

The Deshabandhu Day In Calcutta Calcutta's Homage To Her First Mayor

His Great Services Recalled

THE sixteenth anniversary of the with of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Dai, first Mayor of Calcutta, was observed in Calcutta on Monday. the 16th June, 1941.

In the morning a large number of citizens, belonging to all sections of the community, participated in the annual pilgrimage to the Keoratala Burning Ghat where floral tributes were offered at the Memorial Mausoleum by representatives of different organisations.

Veer Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, was present and placed a wreath at the foot of Deshabandhu's bast with the remark, "To my best revered countryman and co-religionist."

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, Editor of "The Basumati," presided over the public meeting which was held in the Memorial grounds in a pandal specially erected for the occasion.

Two public meetings were held in the evening, one at the Town Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. P. N. Brahma, Mayor of Calcutta and another at the Calcutta University Institute, College Square, over which Dr. J. M. Das-Gupta presided. The first meeting was addressed by Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea, Mr. Ahmed Ali, Mr. A. M. A. Zaman, Mr. Prafulla K. Sarker, Mrs. Lila Roy, Mr. Purusottam Rai and several others. The speakers at the second meeting included Srimati Labanya Prova Dutt (President of the official Bengal Provincial Congress Committee), Mr. K. S. Roy, Mr. N. R. Sarker, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah and Mrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta.

MR. S. K. BASU

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Secretary of the Deshabandhu Memorial Committee, said that message of unity was the legacy left behind by the eminent patriot. Deshabandhu's memory would be properly honoured by his loving countrymen if they carried on their effort for Hindu-Muslim unity. He was glad to find different groups in the Congress assembled on the occasion. He hoped that party factions in the Congress would be given a decent burial.

THE MAYOR

Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mayor of Calcutta, said that in sacrifice and suffering Deshabandhu might be well compared with Dadhichi of olden days. Deshabandhu was great in many respects but it was he who taught them to love the poor and downtrodden. His examples in life would inspire them to do their bit for the country and her people.

Mr. Rajendra Chandra Dev, Srijukta Hemaprava Majumdar, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Councillor Bipin Behari Ganguly and Mr. A. M. A. Zaman, M.L.A., also addressed the gathering.

Мв. Н. Р. Сновн

The President Mr. Ghosh said in the course of his speech

"Though Chittaranjan's rise to eminence in politics appears to the casual observer as sudden it was by no means so. To understand his rise and success one must read and understand the politi-

cal history of modern India; for he was one of the great coins struck in the mint of modern Indian politics; and his phenomenal success is due to the patient labour he had undertaken for a long time. Chittaranjan had early paid for the work he was called to in toil and devotion, and those who—like myself—had the privilege of knowing him long before he entered the arena of politics as a leader, can testify that he had served his apprenticeship and, therefore, there was never the inconstancy of the brilliant amateur over all he did. When he appeared as a leader Nationalism which had been called extremism in the stormy days of the anti-Partition agitation was enthroned again after years of sterile wandering in the wilderness.

"Sacrifice and privation had no terrors for him. A nation which has lost the capacity of begetting great men is a nation in its -decadence. But to know the greatness of the truly great it is necessary to pass them time and again through the ordeal of adverse circumstances, to melt away their dross in the crueible of trial and temptation. It is after a long-continued series of these processes, which indeed never ceases while life lasts, mat mankind is able to ascertain who are really worthy of supreme homage as the heroes of the race. We all know the trials of Chittaranjan's life when he found his father financially ruined; and the temptation which he trampled under his heels when he paid his creditors the dues which legally he was not bound to pay-manifested itself in his letter whitten to the Government of Bengal on the 16th December, 1928 declining to accept office. It ran as follows:—"The awakened consciousness of the people of this country formands a flange in the present system of Government and until that is done or unless there is none change in the general situation, indicating a change of heart, the people of this country cannot offer willing co-operation. Under the circumstances I regret I cannot undertake responsibility regarding the Transferred Departments." How many Indians have been able to reveal this mentality even after him?

And we must remember that this letter declining to form the Ministry was written by one who had demonstrated supreme courage of conviction by standing against the orthodox non-cooperation programme which advocated boycott of Legislative Councils. He had been abused and insulted but he was not moved. The reason was that he was not one of those whose ear is always to the ground to catch the direction of the march of the million-footed, and who then goes forward to the conflict with his big drum and his breezy warcries, sure of his big battalions. He wanted to establish his opinion and succeeded almost in the teeth of the opposition of all India which was then seething with the view expressed by the orthodox non-co-operators headed by no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi. A special session of the Congress was held and it witnessed Chittaranjan's triumph.

"He wanted peace at home to enable us to fight for our emanicipation. He wanted unity among the people to strengthen us: Faith, he demonstrated, was not weekness but strength. Reward, he held, is the right to serve. The race, he taught us, should be for honour, not for "honours" and that courage and humility, mercy and strength should march hand in hand together.

AT THE TOWN HALL

At the largely attended public meeting held at the Town Hall under the presidency of Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mayor of Calcutta, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjea, M.L.A., (Central), said that sacrifice and suffering marked Deshabandhu's life. No other leader had attempted to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the communal problem in the way that Chittaranjan had done.

MAULVI AHMED ALI

Maulvi Ahmed Ali referred to the present communal disturbances and said that had Deshabandhu been alive to-day he would not have allowed 24 hours to pass to bring the trouble to an end. India needed a man like him at the present moment. If he had been alive to-day, united India would have marched along the path to freedom.

AT THE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

Mrs. Labanyaprova Dutt

Sixteen years had elapsed, said Mrs. Labanyaprova Dutt, President of the Official Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, since Deshabandhu had passed away from the midst of his country-

MR. P. K. SARKAR

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar, said that Deshaburather was a prince among patriots and he paid heavily for his burning patriotism. His magnetic personality drew people from all ranks in life round him. Deshabandhu showed in his life how one could love India as a whole maintaining his intense love for his own province.

MRS. LEELA ROY

Mrs. Leela Roy said that Deshabandhu loved the country intensely and the humiliation of slavery burnt into his soul. "Life is unbearable without Swaraj," he used to exclaim often. He was a leader who decided upon his policy and line of action in the light of the realities of the situation. He followed courageously the way which he believed would lead to the attainment of independence.

MR. A. K. M. ZAKARIAH

Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah said that if they wanted to show proper respect to Deshabandhu's memory they would have to place the service of the country above everything else.

MRS. HEMAPRAVA MAJUMDAR

Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar, M.I.A., said that if they wanted to do honour to Deshabandhu's memory they could only do so by following the programme of work placed before the country by his able disciple, Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose. She firmly believed that the country could advance along the path to progress only if it worked the programme outlined by Subhas Chandra. The same spirit of service and sacrifice that animated Deshabandhu was to be found in Subhas Chandra.

MR. A. M. A. ZAMAN

Mr. A. M. A. Zaman, M.L.A., appealed to young men to take up the programme of work placed before the country by Deshabandhu. The Congress-League Pact in the Calcutta Corporation was conceived in the spirit in which Deshabandhu sought to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity.

THE MAYOR

The President, Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma. Mayor of Calcutta, said that without hurling abuses at the Hindu Mahasabha or Moslem in pursuance of League leaders, policy followed by Deshabandhu, they ought to strive to bring it home to them that the path they were following was not the one which would lead to the attainment of India's independence. When one recalled Deshabandhu's lifestory, the first thing that one noted was, his boundless sacrifices. For a similar record of sacrifices one had to relieve into early history. Deshabandhu's sacrifices could be compared with those of Dadhichi, Karna and Harishchandra. He would consider no sacrifice too great in doing what he considered to be right and proper.

men. But the way he had shown them was being followed even now. His love for Bengal was overwhelming and every page of "Narayana" the paper he edited would bear evidence of that. Indeed no one after Bankim Chandra, had loved this province so passionately as Deshabandhu did.

Mn. ENANDA CHATTERJEE

The speech which Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee who who to investigate the chair had sant from the chart who was their said and at the meeting.

('hittaranjan, Mr. C'hatterjee proceeded. was a firm believer in the greatness of the Bengalee race. The Bengalees doubtless shared common traits in ludian character but withal, they had a separate characteristic of their own. That should, however. be distinguished from provincialism. Indian unity was remarkable in its variety. It was like a necklace of gems of diverse qualities and hues. held together by a thread of gild. In the midst of her diversity India was one-that was the ideal of Indian unity...

All through his life Deshabandhu had endeavoured persistently, to maintain that ideal, Helicould never brook the idea that Bengalees would ever be puppets in the hands of others. Nor was it his objective that his race should dominate over

His mighty intellect, towering personality and sublime genius stood in the way of accepting such a course and it was these qualities which led his associates and followers to follow the path he chalked out for them. He had a masterful personality but at the same time his friends felt that an ineffable sweetness had developed in his disposition side by side with his renunciation.

Had he lived longer Bengal would have been comparatively free from party and sectional rancour and prejudices. He was no longer in the midst of his countrymen—but still it might be hoped that his memory would to a certain degree act as a deterrent to reactional strifes in this province.

MR. K. S. Roy

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy said that criticisms had been levelled against him styling him as a genius of destruction. True, he had destroyed but he knew destruction must precede construction if the squalor of centuries had to be removed. temple of the Mother could only be erected on a solid foundation constructed afresh. In his work of destruction lay the seed of growth. As an instanceon the point it might be pertinently pointed out that more than two decades ago, when people did not hear of the advent of "new order" it was Chittaranjan who had formed the idea of an Asiatic Federation.

He adhered to what he knew to be the right. Deshabandhu had been adversely criticised for his Hindu-Muslim pact. He did not claim the fact to he faultless; but he knew it to be the best working formula possible in the circumstances and if freeclom was to be achieved for the Motherland it could not be accomplished without the combined efforts of all sections of people. to the transfer of the section of the

DR. S. M. DAS

Chittaranjan, said Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, did never give way to pessimism. He was a born optimist. He used to say that optimism was his poligion. Humenity, he believed, was the abode

of God and he trusted that the day would arrive sooner or later when the country would proceed to MR. N. R. SARKER

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker observed that from the memorable year 1919 till his demise he had filled the political firmament of India in a blaze of glory.

Mr. Sarker would like to point out a pleasant characteristic in the nature of Deshabandhu, namely complete absence of bitterness toward his political opponents. He had on occasions widely differed from Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Rajagopalachariar but he had never a bitter word for them even at moments when he had been worsted. Nor did his hour of victory bring any elation for him. Possessed of great liberality of mind he did not know how to hit below the belt.

Had they followed his teachings the country would not have come to a pass as they witnessed He was condemned for the Hindu-Muslim pact but without unity independence of the Motherland was a thing beyond question. If the ideal he had set up were not mirrored in the political and civic life of the people such celebrations as they were observing to-day were utterly meaningless.

MR. A. K. M. ZAKARIAH

Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah likened Deshahandhu to Gautama Buddha who nearly three thousand years ago renounced the world for the salvation of mankind. Chittaranjan had renounced all earthly possession for the political salvation of his countrymen.

MRS. NELLIE SEN-GUPTA

Mrs. Nellie Sen-Gupta thought that Indians should not ever forget the teachings of their great leader. They should remember them not only on this sacred occasion but also every day in their life.

DR. J. M. DAS-GUPTA

The President Dr. J. M. Das Gupta referred to Mr. Das's patriotism, his political philosophy, services to the cause of Indian nationalism and sacrifices, and described how under his leadership the country had advanced in various directions.

Mr. Das. emphasized the speaker, was a dynamic and unifying force in Indian politics. He saw the vision of a free and united India-a federation of independent Indian provinces, each free to follow the culture and tradition of its own people: and all his activities were directed towards achieving this ideal. Although an iedalist. Mr. Das could also take a realistic view of things. In the crisis through which the country was passing to-day India needed a man like Mr. Das to whom millions could look for guidance.

Reference was also made to Mr. Das's Hindu-Moslem pact and his other efforts to bring about communal unity.

Other speakers included Mr. Secvendragati Majumder, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal and Mr. Adhir Chandra Charraverty (1968)

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1941

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C. M. G."]

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH JUNE, 1941

The Appointment Of Standing Committees Leave To Move Requisition Motions Refused

BY 45 votes to 36, one not voting, the Corporation of Calcutta at their Special Meeting held on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1941 refused leave to Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi to move the motion set forth in the requisition dated the 4th June, 1941 seeking to reconsider the resolution passed at the meeting of the Corporation held on that date

The requisition was signed by twenty-two members headed by Mr. Siddiqi and had appeared in the last issue of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

The House similarly refused leave, by 46 to 37 votes, to Mr. Siddigi to move another motion set forth in a second requisition seeking to dissolve all the Standing Committees and revise and reconsider the question of appointment, constitution and powers of all such Committees. This requisition was signed by nineteen members headed by Mr. Siddigi and had also appeared in the last issue of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

At the cutset the Mayor appealed to the members to consider the motion in a calm and dispassionate manner. He said the question was a simple one and there should be no mutual recrimination unbecoming of a body like the Calcutta Corporation.

MR. W. A. BURNS

Mr. W. A. Burns moved for the postponement of the meeting till Friday next suggesting that in the meantime the leaders of different groups should among themselves endeavour to arrive at some agreement on the matter in dispute. Failing the agreement, Mr. Burns added, they should appoint an umpire by whose decision they would be bound.

Mr. Burns said that he was actuated to offer the suggestion by no other consideration but the good work of this Corporation. Last year one of the groups in the House was not represented on the Standing Committees and they lost strength of that group throughout the year. This was a real danger to the Corporation works. This year too they were faced with same danger. If vote was taken on the matter, one or the other party would win. Thus there was the danger of losing the co-operation and not be strength of that group that would anocessful. Therefore, Mr. Burns suggested that the leaders of the groups should get topather, arrive at a settlement regarding the matter thus establish amity and co-operation in this House. It couned to Mr. Burns that if his suggestion was acted upon there was likelihood of the leaders coming to an agreement.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor, Mr. P. N. Brahma, said that he endorsed the suggestion of Mr. Burns. There should be no victimisation and no one should be debarred from offering his service to the Corporation and they should proceed in a spirit of harmony and cooperation and good feeling.

MB. A. R. SIDDIQI

Mr. Ablur Rahman Siddiqi supporting the suggestion of Mr. Burns said that their motive in asking for a postponement was to see if the leaders of different groups could meet together and come to a settlement. His belief was that if the leaders put their heads together an agreement could be reached within ten n.inutes.

The Mayor: Let us hope so.

Mr. Siddiqi: I am very hopeful on the point: because I feel that it should be possible if friends opposite are willing to do it whether outside of the House or here. If there is an amicable settlement I hope our work will go on happily and smoothly.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee opposing the postponement said that they were already late in the formation of the Standing Committees and if they postprened the consideration it would affect the good working of the Corporation. If Mr. Siddiqi really anxious to like about a settlement that could be done by some of the way. Members from some of the Committees could resign from Standing Committees they did the like, making room for others. Last year they did the same thing. Why that procedure could not be followed this year too? Why should it be necessary to upset the entire formation of the Committees to such an extent that the Standing Committees would not be able to function till perhaps two months hence?

The Mayor: That is not the suggestion that the entire committee should be dissolved. It is that we should meet together and consult as to what could be done with regard to their grievances.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee: We do not know yet what really their grievances are except what apappeared in the Press.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi then asked leave of the House to move:—

"That all the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 4th June, 1941, regarding the appointment of Standing Committees and delegations of powers thereto, for the year 1941-42 under Sections 71, 72 and 78 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1928, be rescinded and the matter be reconsidered."

There was objection to leave being granted to Mr. Siddiqi to move his motion whereupon Mr. Rafique remarked: "This is unfair".

The Mayor then proceeded to take the vote of the House on Mr. Siddiqi's motion for leave.

At this time Mr. Mahonimed Rafique wanted to know if a statement could be made on their behalf regarding the matter.

The Mayor replied that that was not permissible.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman remarked that they wanted to record their protest. "That is," he added, "stiffling the voice of the minority by the weight of number."

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: Do unto others as you would be done by. Remember the victimisation of our group last year!

The House by 45 to 86 (one not voting), refused permission.

As the Mayor announced the voting result Mr-Hamoodur Rahman remarked: This is reasonableness!

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: It is much better than what you displayed.

MB. A. R. Siddigi

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi then sought leave of the House to move:—

"That under Section 71 (4) of the Calcutta Municipal Act. 1928, all Standing Committees appointed on the 4th June, 1941, by the Corporation for the year 1941-42. under Sections 71, 72 and 78 of the said Municipal Act. be dissolved and the question of appointment, constitution and powers of all such Standing Committees be revised and reconsidered."

In doing so he said that he wanted to address the House to explain to them why he wanted its leave for moving the motion. The reasons were many and various.

They tried, Mr. Siddiqi said, to bring peace where it did not seem to exist to-day. His request for postponing the meeting was fully justified by the

remarks which Mr. B. C. Chatterjee made when he left the Corporation on June 4 last.

Mr. Siddiqi was very anxious that they should put their heads together and come to a settlement.

"May I inform the honourable gentlemen opposite," Mr. Siddiqi remarked, "that decency of public life demands that minority should be allowed to have its say."

A voice. Where were you last year?

Mr. Siddiqi continued that not only the members of the Coalition Party in the Corporation but gentlemen sitting opposite too were not satisfied with the distribution of seats in this year's Standing Committees, "I speak of my book, I speak on the statement made to me by gentlemen sitting opposite. If there is any value in the words of the gentlemen who today are using sledge-hammer against us. I suggest that the work of the Corporation is not likely to go on smoothly. I am not standing up to-day to dilate upon the beauties of the Bose-League pact. We came to an understanding. That is gone. Groups in the Corporation are free to make whatever relationships they want to make. But the point which I am very anxious to bring home to the members is that we fought last year with Mr. Subhas Bose for not nominating members of the Hindu Mahasabha to any Standing Committee. In fact Mr. Bose told us that this is a Hindu affair and we should have no say in the matter."

What Mr. Siddiqi was trying to suggest was that each little group in this House should have the right to nominate its representatives on the Committees or any other representative positions. The Mahasabha lest year very rightly declined to submit to the dictation of any other group. What Mr. Siddiqi found today was that being the largest group in this House they (Coalition Party) were not allowed to name their own men in the various Committees. That was a principle to which they could not submit. They would not submit to dictation from any group, whatsoever just, as they had no intention to dictate to annoy another group. If any group tried to dominate the other group it would be doing an injustice to the latter.

He could not see. Mr. Siddiqi continued, what object could there be in dividing the seats on the committees on arithmetical basis. Let each group send to the Committees whomsoever they liked. But if that was not done, if the largest group in the Corporation were denied their just right to have their own nominees put into the various committees, then they would make it almost impossible for them to offer them their services and co-operation. It was not a threat, he said, neither was it a challenge to any group. The majority section of this House would rule and they would always be in a minority.

Last year, Mr. Siddiqi went on to say, when they were able to come to a settlement with another large section of this House, he was bold enough to suggest that perhaps they would be able to infuse a new era into the civic life of Calcutta. Mr. Siddiqi happened to be one of those foolish people who dreamt that this alliance in the Corporation might expand and the bickerings and the quarrels that occurred over the silly question of committees and contracts would perhaps be eliminated. The Mussalmans of Calcutta and other minority communities had grievances. "I feel that if we can establish a spirit of amity and

concord, these grievances would be eliminated and we can units and can deal adequately with works

connected with the city."

Was it too much, Mr. Siddiqi proceeding said, to ask that they should be allowed to make their contribution to the services of the city? "If I stretch the point a bit," he said, "I hope the House will permit me to state that the sledge-hammer business which is waged from 1928 has not led to the amenities of the city being increased." Mr. Siddiqi claimed that not a single member of this House was satisfied with the distribution of seats in the Standing Committees. Perhaps, he added, the Hindu Mahasabna, had been allowed to nominate their own members, perhaps the European group were asked to submit their names, but the names which they submitted had been changed.

Concluding he appealed to the House to get rid of the Standing Committees formed and asked the leaders to sit together and decide things on arithmetical basis. He hoped that the House would permit him to move the motion for the good work of the city.

MR. C. GRIFFITHS

Mr. C. Griffiths said that he agreed with Mr. Siddiqi's suggestion that each group should be allowed to nominate its men on the Committees.

Mr. N. C. CHATTERJEE

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, leader of the Hindu Mahasabha group, said, "Mr. Siddiqi has asked that we should extend to him the decencies of public life. We have done it; we have never denied it, although these decencies were deliberately denied so far as the Hindu Mahasabha was concerned. As to the League-Bose Pact, I am one of those who raised their voice of protest against that pact because I was convinced that it would neither promote the national cause nor would it foster civic solidarity, that it was conceived in a spirit of bargaining for the purpose of fostering party domination in the Corporation. We are glad the pact is dead.

The Mayor intervening asked Mr. Chatterjee to confine himself to the matter before the House.

Mr. Chatterjee: You Sir, allowed Mr. Siddiqi to make a long speech in which he covered a wide

Proceeding Mr. Chatterjee said: Mr. Siddiqi had talked of sledge-hammering. His party in collaboration with another party had formed the majority and fully used sledge-hammering against the minority, against the Hindu Mahasabha and against the European group. The Ispahani-Bose correspondence that has recently been published shows that according to the League-Bose Pact five seats were to go to the Bose group, five to the Moslem League and two to the Hindu Mahasabha and not one seat was to be given to the Europeans.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman: That was at the

instance of Mr. Bose.

Mr. Chatterjee: You submitted to it; you are not children. There was a deliberate victimisstion of the European group. They now come here and talk of the great principle that each group

should have the right to nominate its own members. Where was that principle last mar? Where was that canon of fair-play and justice when the European group was deliberately victimised?

The Mayor (to Mr. Chatterjee): That has no bearing on the question of asking leave to move

the motion.

Intervening Mr. Debabrata Mookherjee said: The House is following a novel procedure, unknown in the deliberations of any public body. Well, Sir, leave was sought by Mr. Siddiqi and you allowed Mr. Siddiqi; to make a speech. That speech, I am constrained to say, traversed a very wide ground and opened up matters for discussion which are not free from difficulties and disputations. I would appeal to you to put the matter to vote and make an end of it.

Proceeding Mr. Chatterjee said: A number of groups were denied even one seat in the Standing Committees. We as men of honour had no alternative but to boycott the Committees. What I want to point out is that we want to oppose the right of Mr. Ispahani or Mr. Siddiqi to stand up in this Corporation and say that, 'we are the sole custodians of the rights and privileges of every single Muslim in this Corporation.'

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman: Mr. Chatteriee is the custodian of the rights and privileges of the Muslims!

Mr. Chatterjee: We know perfectly well that there is a number of nationalist Muslims who came to the Corporation in spite of the opposition of the Moslem League.

Intervening, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee pointed out to the Mayor that he was not following the usual rules of business of the House but was practically allowing discussions on a motion seeking leave to move a resolution.

Proceeding Mr. Chatterjee said that there was a deliberate attempt on the part of the Muslim League to victimise a Muslim Councillor because he would not submit to the domination of the League. "We have prevented the victimisation of the Bengali Muslims," Mr. Chatterjee remarked. "We are not goning to allow the victimisation of the Bengali

"I maintain," Mr. Chatterjee remarked, "that after various deliberations, committees were formed and it is fair and equitable. The Moslem League is split into two. Will Mr. Siddiqi stand up and say, "I represent the Moslem League?" Chatteriee referred to a statement of Syed Badruddsa published in the press, in which the latter said "I as leader of the Moslett League Muincipal Association carried on negotiations with the leaders of the Congress group and succeeded in securing fair terms and conditions from Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose which Mr. Ispahani had evidently failed to

Mr. Chatterjee said that there were 26 Muslim Councillors in a House of 98 and that meant only one-fourth of the total strength of the House. "But how many seats have we given them? They have got altogether 49 out of 150 seats. The Moslem group is split into two and it was impossible to have a list from one group, ignoring the claims of the other group. . The best that could be done was done. They were entitled to one-fourth of the seats on their numerical strength but they were given onethird of the total state in the Committees. Both the factions in the Massem group were consulted before the Committees formed. We never accepted the arithmetical basis.

We, the Hindus, form 75 per cent. of the population of the city; we pay 80 per cent. of the taxes. I am amused at my moderatoin that we submitted to seven seats out of eight for the sake of fair play and were quite willing to concede four seats to the Muslim members. We have given them four seats in each and every committee. As a matter of fact, they have got much more than they were entitled to on their numerical strength.

Intervening, Mr. Debabrata Mookherjee wanted a ruling from the Mayor whether he was going to permit a debate upon a member having asked for leave to move a motion. "What is going on at the present moment?" he asked.

Proceeding Mr. Chatterjee said that for two months and a half the Corporation was functioning without the Standing Committees. It was disgraceful. They had had enough time for political manoeuvring. They appreciated the disappointment of the friends opposite because the pact was gone.

We are surry that they are being disagned their attempt to victimise Mr. Shamsul some other Moslem Councillors. We have done quite fairly and squarely; Take arithmetic, take taxation, take contributions to the municipal funds, take any principle. The formation of the Committees should not be upset and no further time should be wasted.

After Mr. Chatterjee had concluded his speech, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee stood up and wanted to make a statement in view of the statements made by Mr. Siddiqi and Mr. Chatterjee,

The Mayor closed the discussions and proceeded to put the matter to vote whereupon Mr. Mookerjee remarked, "You won't give me a chance?"

Mr. Siddiqi's motion asking for leave to move his second resolution was then put to the vote and declared lost by '46 to 87 votes, one not voting.

When the result of the voting was announced, Mr. Hamoodur Rahman remarked: 'I make a present of my seat in the Committee to Mr. Chatterjee.'

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: I take no notice of juvenile outbursts.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH JUNE, 1941

Restriction Of Street-Lighting

Before the commencement of the proceedings of the meeting, Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury referred to the arrangements made by the Corporation for the restriction of street lights in Calcutta.

Mentioning the matter as one of "very urgent Mr. Roy Chowdhury importance''. public **ô**f the House might that members said the that street lamps oſ noticed the city, as restricted by the Calcutta Corporation, were not up to the Lighting Restriction Rules framed by Government. The Lighting Restriction Rules required that in order that they might be of greatest beneficial value to the public, the lamps must be distributed over the whole street as usefully as possible.

What the Corporation had done was to fit cones mantles and these cones whole that almost the the light was covered up by them. The Corporation even went further. They left unlit the alternate lamps so that light did not fall on the streets even, and the streets were so dark that unless these arrangements were mended, the public would be daily put to the severest possible danger. It was impossible to go about the city in a car and accidents were bound to be more frequent.

According to the Lighting Restriction Rules. the effect of lighting should be similar to that of bright moonlight. That had not been done. Mr. Roy Chowdhury failed to understand how the Lighting Superintendent came to the conclusion that every alternate lamp should be left unlit. The speaker pointed out that every lamp must be lighted but lighting must be restricted. To leave every alternate lamp unlit would be all wrong.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury asked the Mayor to immediately call a Conference of the Chief Executive Officer and the Lighting Superintendent and mend the defects in the present arrangements. Public resentment in rederd to this matter, he said, had

been voiced in some of the leading newspapers of the city and everyone that he had met had told him that life and property was daily becoming insecure in the city and the arrangements made by the Calcutta Corporation for lighting restrictions were all wrong from beginning to end.

The Mayor said that he lived in the area in which Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury was the Commandant of A. R. P. Streets in his area had been obscured under his directions. They were absolutely dark. If in the matter of obscuring lights they had erred, they had erred in good company. He asked what the Government had done in the Maidan.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury replied that in the Maidan restriction had been done by the P. W. D. and it was all right.

The Mayor: With this difference that, to use poetic language, in the *Maidan* it makes darkness visible whereas in other areas only darkness is visible.

Mr. Sudhir K. Chatterjee said that the Chief Executive Officer had issued an order that each alternate lamp in the street should be extinguished. The result had been that in the lanes and at the junctions of several lanes there was complete darkness. His suggestion was that the Chief Executive Officer should be requested to relax the rigidity of his order regarding the extinguishing of each alternate lamp so that the Department might use their discretion in the matter and junctions of lanes might not be so dark.

The Mayor replied that he would ask the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Light Restriction Officer to look into the matter.

Mr. Susil C. Sen: I am sure you would refer to the danger to which the public are being put to.

The Mayor: To avoid a greater danger.

Mr. Susil C. Sen: But that danger you have brought about should not be greater than the danger you are trying to avert.

The Beggar Problem

The House had before it the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 5th June, 1940, to consider the question of the Beggar Problem in Calcutta generally and particularly the revised Draft Vagrancy Bill forwarded by the Rotary Club, Calcutta.

The recommendations of the Committee had appeared in the Municipal Gazette of April 5, 1941.

It will be remembered that at a previous meeting of the Corporation a resolution for the adoption of the report of the Special Committee was moved and seconded, but its consideration was postponed for a report from the Chief Accountant regarding the financial aspects of the question. The Chief Accountant had since submitted a report in which he said that the tackling of the beggar problem, which includes the problem of poor relief, is beyond the financial scope of the Gorporation. A recurring contribution of a large amount, as contemplated in the Bill, would cripple our revenue strength and would have an adverse effect on our borrowing capacity, which in its turn would adversely affect the financing of our capital works. Indeed, for want of a borrowing capacity we were not in a position to raise work loans during the last three years.

The Chief Accountant also said in this connection:

"We have now to raise a very large loan to meet the capital expenditure on the Main Drainage Scheme and other projects which are being starved for want of funds. It is, therefore, imperative that we should conserve our resources for these purposes. These are the primary necessuries and must have preference over all secondary matters.

"In my opinion, the Corporation with its limited power of taxation can ill afford to bear a new burden of poor relief that would be thrown upon them if the Bill be passed into law."

When the matter was taken up at Wednesday's meeting, Mr. D. J. Cohen moved as an amendment.

"That the report of the Special Committee other than the recommendations regarding the financial commitments be approved and forwarded to the Government with a recommendation that a conference be arranged in which the Corporation be represented to consider the financial aspects of the question and that their recommendations be placed before the Corporation for approval.

That the Government be informed that the Corporation are definitely opposed to making any capital grant, but are in favour of making an annual contribution in keeping with their financial position, and that a copy of the Chief Accountant's note in this connexion be for-

warded to the Government.'

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that the Corporation should express their gratitude to Mr. A. R. Siddiqi and the Special Committee for the careful report they had provided on the Vagrancy Bill. The beggar problem was a serious one and the beggars constituted a menace to the health and sanitation of the city. This was a serious blot which they should remove as soon as possible.

He supported the report except on one point. namely, in regard to the definition of vagrants as embodied in the Draft Bill. He agreed that there could not be any permanent improvement in the situation without some form of legislation, but they should consider whether this kind of social legislation much in advance of social opinion, would be effective or futile.

The Draft Bill defined a vagrant as

"any person wandering about or placing himself in any public place to beg or gather alms or causing or procuring or encouraging any person so to do provided that such person does not come under the provisions of the European Vagrancy Act, but does not include any person collecting money or alms for a public purpose or for a purpose sanctioned by time Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate as the case may be."

Mr. Chatterjee suggested by way of an amend-

"the inclusion of the words other than a temple or a mosque or other places of public worship' after the words 'public place' in the definition clause.

He explained that he did not want the wide definition of a vagrant, as in the Bill, to be operative because in that case it might interfere with the religious sentiments of the people. He apprehended that if such a comprehensive definition remained, the law might also affect the sadhus and fagirs who frequented temples, mosques and other places of public worship. In that case, there would be a terrific opposition to the Bill from the public and their whole object frustrated.

Replying, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi said that he had no objection to accepting Mr. Chatterjee's amendment. At the same time he invited Mr. Chatterjee to visit some of the temples, mosques and other places of public worship to find out the type of heggars who frequented the precincts of those places.

After referring to the gravity of the beggar problem and the efforts made by the Calcutta Rotary Club to tackle it and also to the labours of the Special Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Siddiqi said that he had not been impressed by the Chief Accountant's note on the financial aspects of the question. His feeling was that as a result of the scheme, instead of adding to the expenditure, they would in the long run reduce expenditure, because if the beggar problem was duly controlled and with it the diseases the beggars spread, they would perhaps effect a saving in their hospital and epidemic accounts.

The Corporation, continued Mr. Siddiqi, did not spend money always in a sensible manner. Let them exercise vigilance in order to prevent waste, but they should have courage to pay money for organizations which would bring a better state of affairs in the city.

He was not in favour of Mr. Cohen's amendment. The subject had been before the Corporation for some years. It was time that they came to grips with it. He appealed to the House to let this report go through. The public of Calcutta was expecting them to take the first step in tackling the beggar problem in the city.

The Bill might not be a perfect one. However it was bound to come back to them from the Legislature for opinion when improvements might be suggested.

After some further discussion Mr. Cohen's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

HEALTH & HYGIENE,

Tuberculosis Problem In India-II

[By Hulas Rai, L.M.P., Hony. Physician, Municipal Board, T. B. Clinic, Gandhinagar, Cawnpore]

(Concluded from the issue of the 14th June, 1941).

ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES

THE following are the most important items to be taken up from the prophylactic view point. Open air school for children of tuberculosis patients; clinics for children diseases, and part-time clinics, for diseases stimulating tuberculosis should also be taken up.

In other countries they have preventoria for children of the consumptives and children are at once removed to these institutions as soon as an of tuberculosis is found in the family.

It must not be forgotten that it is the child who receives the infection most in his tender age. those who receive infection during the first year die of it within one year and others die within 5 years, after which from 5 to 15 the mortality comes down to an insignificant figure and it is in the age of adolescence that the mortality again rises. In India there are very few such clinics.

The road to health is lighted by knowledge, it must be all-embracing and be disseminated to men of all ranks in a community. The children and the women of the family should be made to possess sufficient knowledge to protect themselves from infectious and contagious diseases. tuberculosis patient himself should be trained to establish sanatorium atmosphere at home. must develop clean habits and should know the dangers of careless coughing and spitting. He must see to the proper disposal of the sputum. He should be made conversant with the beneficial effects of fresh air, rest and carefully graduated exercise, so essential for his person. Thus hygienic sense should be imbibed in every member of the family as it forms such an essential part in the control of not only tuberculosis, but all other contagious and infectious diseases.

In America they have got the health publicity service with officers whose duties are to dessiminate health knowledge by delivering speeches, publishing literatures in educational institutions and carrying on propaganda through weekly and daily papers and through the radio and the movies. In India hygienic educative propaganda has no place in the health department. Such system of health educative propaganda should be introduced in India and efficient hands appointed to carry on the system.

Special Training in the Clinics.—Considering the high incidence of tuberculosis and paucity of the medical practitioners to cope with the demand for tuberculosis treatment, other countries provide special facilities for specialised training, but in India it is the privilege of a chosen few. There are allopaths, homoeopaths, vaids and hakims who are allowed to practise medicine and each of them does treat tuberculosis patients. In the early stages of the disease a vaid or hakim is often consulted and

it is in the later stages that an allopath is approached for medical advice. Special training therefore must be given to all medical practitioners to enable them to take advantage of diagnostic and surgical aid in the clinic and hospital. I am of opinion that as long as other systems of medicine are allowed being practised the practitioners must also be trained in prophylaxis of the disease.

Statistical Record.—The system of keeping statistical records in India is not perfect. To determine the activities of anti-tuberculosis campaign certain charts and forms have to be developed from time to time and should be so devised that these may tell a correct story of existent conditions and the progress accomplished in the work. All statistical data should be referred from the dispensary units to the supervising agency and should be filled in such a way that statistics on any given phase of the work may readily be obtained and utilised. A separate office to carry on anti-tuberculosis campaign and to keep up proper records should therefore be maintained.

Prevention of Tuberculosis and raising of funds.—In America and Japan and perhaps in Western countries the city council has the power to make rules and regulations and promulgates them in the forms of ordinances in relation to the sanitary condition of the city and for the prevention and suppression of such diseases. The health officer is empowered to adopt measures to arrest communicable diseases, and these measures are always effective in controlling spread of such diseases. He isolates them by coercive and persuasive means to free hospitals maintained for this purpose but here in India we negled most of such measures for want of fund.

To raise funds legislation is necessary. No prophylactic propaganda can succeed without a legislation and such legislation must be the basis of every clinical control system. Legislation founded on facts and science is the only conceivable basis for unified control of tuberculosis as well as other communicable diseases, but it must be remembered that without demonstrating the facts and depicting the need for public health protection against tuberculosis, these legislations will not be welcomed.

Public health tax per capita per annum and house tax on landlords can be imposed so as to form a good source of income towards this head. Many other sources can be trapped by legislation. Many traders have each a Dharmada Khata. This money comes from the pockets of the purchasers on the pretext of being spent on charitable purposes. They can be made to direct their expenditure to right channels. If the Government of the province is approached suitable means can be evolved after creating favourable atmosphere for enacting laws to raise funds for this purpose. "It is not enough to

help the feeble up, but also to support him afterwards" must be our motto.

Coercive Legislation.-Having provided with attractive facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients and for isolation of those who can communicate the disease to others and in case where this is impossible, of those who can easily become victims, preventive measures must be enforced with tact and the utmost degree of sympathy. Enforcement should, of course, pivot round the open cases. In the first instance, it should be complied with by friendly adjustments. In most cases the physician treating him will succeed. In some instances the members of the family realise the danger and actually request that the patient be removed. In cases persuasion may suffice. Coercive measures in the past failed on account of lack of sympathy on the part of those who administered them. It was seen that tactful officers-in-charge of anti-plague operations were always welcomed and they received the co-operation of villagers in getting the stores burnt, having the villages evacuated and the unaffected persons inoculated, while the tactions were brutally assaulted on the other hand. In certain instances, you will have to deal with recalcitrant individuals who are deaf to all arguments and impervious to all methods of persuasion. Such people are most selfish or have hospital-phobia: for such cases hospitalisation will have to be carried out provided that adequate facilities for the proper care of patients are available and the officer charged with this duty understands the conservative nature of Indian homes. If the officer does not perform his duties tactfully and in a manner tempered with mercy he will not succeed. Sometimes a patient is resentful, obstinate, arrogant and even abusive. He must, if he is tactful, take all these demonstrations on the part of the patient evenly and calmly and must not think that the patient means anything to his person. Such an officer shall successfully carry out effective segregation of open cases with no complaints from the public or any other quarter.

In counting the estimate of anti-tuberculosis campaign it has been pointed out in most unequivocal terms that unless the scheme is considered in its entirety, a clinic or a hospital will not be conductive to any effective results and that hospital or a sanatorium with a few beds will in the near future become a dumping ground for incurables.

Another point worth considering is that no field work has been done in this part of the world. An institution, that has already functioned for a period of years has, of course, its previous budget estimates to fall back on, finds this task easier. Whereas our present scheme is a new one, we have therefore a responsibility not only for successfully conducting the scheme of to-day but also for the coming years. We should, therefore, plan our scheme in such a way that the organisation continues not only to function smoothly but also to expand in the future. It should be remembered that in India there is a general tendency to have smaller institutions without remembering the fact that the smaller the institution the higher will be the expenditure. The expenses incurred on the staff generally remains the same for 50 to 100 beds. In all big sanatoria in India the income derived from paying patients generally equals the amount paid to the staff. Naturally, therefore, there is a tendency to welcome a greater number of paying patients than non-paying ones. There is, therefore, a general complaint from non-paying patients that they are not properly attended to. Missionary spirit must, therefore, be counted upon before selecting candidates for appointment in the sanatoria. We should, therefore, allot 50 beds to paying or part-paying patients and the charges should be in accordance with the facilities for accommodation and nature of service rendered to patients and the amount charged should range from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per month and Rs. 240 for Europeans or those willing to live in the European style.

The fourth point to be favourably considered is that we must administer surgical therapeutics where such procedures are indicated.

In appreciating the scheme it has to be considered whether the expenses recommended are higher or lower per capita per month in comparison with that of institutions in other countries and whether such expenses would be compatible with the efficiency of the institution and whether the scheme presented covers all the avenues of work required in the control of tuberculosis.

I should like therefore to place before you a comparative statement of expenditure incurred in different renowned sanatoria in India and elsewhere, with a view to secure therapeutic, philanthropic and prophylactic achievement.

I should also like to mention here that economic, educative and hygienic conditions prevailing in other countries are not so disappointing as in India. There are enormous difficulties to be surmounted in carrying out such schemes in India.

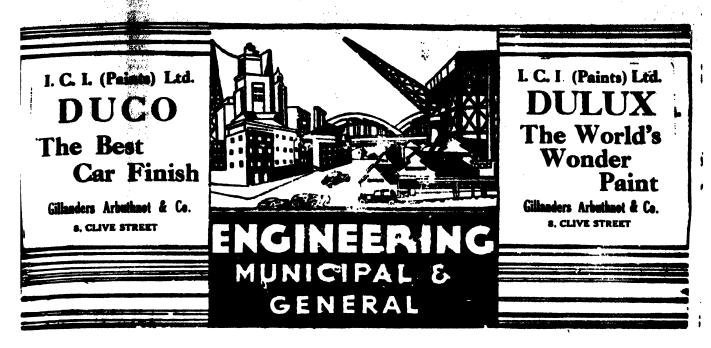
Here it is worse than that prevailing among Mexicans and Negroes in America. There the Chicago municipality spends Rs. 311-10-0 per head per month on a tuberculosis patient admitted from Negro or Mexican race, whereas our government would hesitate even to explore our financial resources to meet the hygienic need in India.

Madanpalli, Delhi and Bhowali sanatoria with a living population of 286. 60 and 142 spend Rs. 58-10-2, Rs. 55-0-0 and Rs. 56-11-10 per head per month respectively and Jadavpur the same amount approximately. In all the above institutions excepting Chicago Municipality the cost shown is for sanatoria whereas in the scheme presented for towns in India, due regard has been paid for linking the therapeutic activities of the institution with that of prophylaxis of the town and ought, therefore, be pprofitably adopted.

Splitting up the budget into more important items, it will be found that for the operation of the whole scheme five medical officers have oven suggested. No doctor can attend more than fifty patients a day, hence the number is not large.

Next comes the question of nurses and ward servants. Fourteen ward servants on Rs. 20 have been suggested for 200 patients of a hospital, sanatoria and clinic patients and this appears most reasonable.

The troop of compounders should be strengthened from one to four and their pay must be high enough to keep them contented or they will prove exacting to patients and the whole fabric of administration will be spoiled.



Industrial Wastes

Their Treatment And Control

THE work of the engineer is without national limits, and the knowledge which may be obtained from methods in other countries is invaluable to the British practioner. We have no hesitation, therefore, in quoting the following from a paper presented by Mr. Milton P. Adams, M.AM. Soc.C.E., at the 1940 Convention of the Canadian Institute of Sewage and Sanitation, Toronto, The call upon our space permits of our quoting only a small portion of the paper, the full text of which will be found in the records of the Convention and in the Canadian engineering journals.

The Great Lakes and their connecting waters (said Mr. Adams) form one of the longest and most peaceful frontiers in this troubled old world to-day. The International Treaty of 1907 between the United States and Canada sets forth the relations which should exist in order to maintain this longstanding friendship. The subsequent reports of the International Joint Commission disclosed the existence of certain pollution problems along this boundary which merited attention and correction. As the State of Michigan and the Province of Ontario occupy much of this common frontage certain problems have fallen upon them to solve. These are not unlike certain inter-State problems within the United States. They have brought together in Conference, both officially and unofficially on past occasions, officials of this province and the Domimon, with corresponding officials of my State and the United States Public Health Service."

The means of correction of pollution due to sewage is pretty well anderstood and standardised to-day. One, or a combination, of several well-known methods will carry the treatment to various degrees of purification, depending upon local requirements, Industrial wastes, on the other hand, create a larger number of injuries to the public waters than does sewage. Less is known as to practical means of correction. Were we only concerned with the correction of the injury without the ever-present competitive and economic factors, our task would be relatively easy.

Michigan is but one of the several central States which have made marked progress during the past five years in sewage collection and treatment. During the period from 1985 to 1940, the urban population providing sewage collection and treatment facilities has increased from 19 to 88 per cent. Incidentally, the 100 odd sewage treatment plants that now operate in Michigan are solving a large number of industrial waste problems that would otherwise beset us.

The major and larger industrial problems, however, either because of their size or location, or for some other reason, are not susceptible of solution in municipal plants. One of the important and necessary reasons for improved control of some industrial wastes is for protection of the municipal sewage plant function.

"The author is Engineer to the Michigan State Control Commission.

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA.

SINGLE-INDUSTRY TOWNS

such problems are most commonly encountered in the small, so-called single-industry town. Local officials frequently unfamiliar with the limitations of their sewage treatment plants are inclined to offer free service along with the free building sites and other inducements to attract industrial payrolls. Such liberality is occasionally attended by a serious pollution "hangover," municipal headaches aplenty, and subsequent outlays of additional public funds. Things have reached a crisis when fish die, complaints arise and state officials find it necessary to point out that the local municipal plant, otherwise affording satisfactory control, has now been rendered insidequate by a new industrial loading. Here are a few examples.

A small town in western Michigan provided a septic tank and sand filter installation back in 1984. It had a good record of operation until this spring. The plant served not more than a total population of 1,800, plus the wastes of a small milk-receiving station. Last December the latter was taken over by a cottage cheese manufacturer. The Town Marshal offered the use of the city's sewage plant facilities, not only for the normal milk plant wastes, but for whey, cheese-washings, and other residue as well. In June we were visited suddenly with complaints of a serious local odour nuisance and fish distress, sickness of livestock, and unsatisfactory appearance of the stream. This town is now confronted with the necessity of rebuilding completely its sand filter installations ruined in the experiment, and the whey has been diverted to a shortage tank for return to farmers for stock feeding. This, of course, is how it should have been disposed of in the first place. Other residual

PERMANENT

HUME STEEL PIPE

(with Spun Concrete Lining and R. C. C. Outcoating)

POSSESSES FULL PROTECTION, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL. GIVES LONGER LIFE THAN UNPROTECTED METAL PIPE.

SATISFIES ALL CONDITIONS!!

Gives about 30 per cent. superior flow of water.

Saves in laying, jointing and transport. Stands very high pressure easily. Free from Rust and Tuberculation. Saves a large amount initially. Is regarded as the best Pipe by Emi-

nent Experts.

Can be re-used after a number of years

elsewhere.

Free from Bursts.

Particulars from:

THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD.

Head Office:-

Construction House, Bellard Estate, Bombay.

FACTORIES ALL OVER INDIA.

LOGINATION :- "EDMETIPE" Tel. No. 26033 (four lines.)

milk wastes will be treated by the industry on a new biological filter prior to discharging the effluent to the municipal sewage treatment plant.

At another place with a similar problem, the municipal plant has been progressively less able through the years to handle its load satisfactorily. The city had made a new contract with the industry and proceeded to set up its plans and vote a local bond issue. This was in anticipation of modernising the local waste disposal facilities. When the people had authorised the outlay final approval of plans was sought of the Michigan Department of Health. Our Sanitary Engineer, sitting in on the Conference, had to take issue with the adequacy of the proposed installation. As a result of subsequent tests, the original plans have been

UNITED IRON ENGINEERING WORKS LIMITED

The biggest project of its kind since the War.



Everything in Steel & Iron.

"STEEL for PROGRESS"

MANUFACTURERS

OF ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL TOOLS
OF ANY SPECIFICATION INCLUDING
STEEL BOATS, TRAWLERS, CRANES,
CHAINS, HINGES, SHOVELS, LATHES,
JUTE MILL LOOMS, CYCLE &
MOTOR PARTS, PARTS AND
FITTINGS FOR RAILWAYS
AND SHIPS, ETC.

Made to any given Sample, Drawing and Specification

&

PRODUCERS OF RUBBER GOODS

OF VARIOUS TYPES INCLUDING
Waterproofed Jute & Cotton
Canvas, Tarpaulins, Anti-gas
Fabric, Hard Rubber Sheets,
Ground Sheets, Ebonite,
Etc. Etc.

Factory:

BELUR

Phone: How. 936

Managing Agents:

UNITED TRADING CORPORATION

100, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: { Cal. 766. Cal. 4990.

Gram: BUYERS & EVERGREEN.

revamped. The company is to make its contribution in a somewhat larger amount than that originally anticipated, and, in addition, is to provide pretreatment before passing its wastes and its responsibilities to the city.

RIGHT OF CONTROL NOT EXERCISED

We have also encountered situations where the wastes from certain industrial plants have exhibited definite toxic effects. In municipal sewage systems they have had the effect of destroying the bacterial life either in the digesters of sewage treatment plants, or running the activated sludge floc. This seems to be caused most frequently by discharges of copper or other metallic bearing salts. Occasionally, they are present with cyanide wastes. When a digester stops working or when the purification end of the sewage treatment process ceases

The same of the sa

because of industrial contribution, we have joined not only ruin fish feeding and spawning bads, but, with the Michigan librartment of Health to require seasonally, are the frequent causes of odour the industry to segregate and pretreat its wastes. nuisance. The discharge should not impair the municipal sewage treatment function. Local officials are reluctant generally to exercise their right of control over their sewage systems and plants. The effect of this situation is to impose a greater burden on the State administrative agency if proper pollution control is to result.

MICHIGAN'S PROBLEM

The sources of Michigan's principal industrial waste problems are found in the discharges from 13 beet sugar plants, 52 paper and 10 pulp mills, 81 canneries, 9 tanneries, 14 textile plants, 2,900 oil wells. 27 refineries. 84 breweries and distilleries. 55 gas plants. 24 gravel and crushed stone washing plants, 150 meat-packing plants, 850 milk products plants, 28 salt and chemical plants, 25 metal-working and plating plants, and 2 steel mills.

For the most part, the wastes discharged from these industries pass directly through company sewers or drains or ponds and occasionally waste treatment plants to the streams or waters of the State. Wastes from a few of the above industries find means of disposal in the sewage treatment plants previously mentioned.

Some of the injuries we have encountered, due to industrial pollution, are as follow: Waste oilfield, salt and chemical plant brines cause chemical pollution of streams, impairing their value for public or industrial or agricultural water supplies. Oily wastes in small quantities are frequently aesthetically offensive. Where present in sufficient amount to cause "film," oil will retard reseration of the stream, not to mention the destructive physical effect on fish and certain species of wild life.

Phenolic and cresolic taint is frequently imparted to waters receiving the wastes from oil refineries, gas plants, and certain organic chemical plants. Public water supplies and the edibility of game or commercial fish have suffered from this type of pollution.

The wastes from paper mills, tanneries, canneries, textile plants, beet sugar plants, meat packing and milk products have the common pro-Perty of high oxygen demand, with its resultant ill-effects on fish life, water supplies, and riparian land values. Settleable solids from these industries

ROPE MANUFACTURING IN INDIA

In this interesting line, the name of Mesars. W. H. Harton and Co., of 61, Harrison Road, Calcutta, is the forefrost in India. The firm was started in 1780, originally $u_{\rm B}d_{\rm Cl}$ European directors. They manufacture all kinds of rope....Manilla, Hemp, Cotton, Coir, Jute, in their big factory which is fully equipped with all up-to-date machinery. A very extensive market is catered to by this leading ludian rope manufacturing concern—the United Kingdom, U.S.A., Australia, America, Africa, Palestine. Raw materials are obtained from the Phillipine Islands and Far Pastern countries. In India, this Company carries on a vigorously intensive trade, supplying governments, public utility services, municipalities and corporations. In their buge and extensive factory and works, employment is provided for a very large number of people. The concern is now recognised as the only one in India to cope with any requirements in the line of rope-making.

Acid, alkali, and cyanide wastes from metal working and other industries cause unexpected and notorious fish killings, sometimes on a large scale. In a small south-central Michigan town cyanide wastes caused two serious cattle killings before the problem was placed under what we hope will now prove to be adequate control.

The above generally outlines the scope of our Michigan problems. Our experience seems to indicate that setisfactory solutions come when several contributory factors are present. Each has its important part to play.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the week cuding the 14th June, 1941:-

Wards.		Cases.		Deaths.
1		7		
į	•••	6	••	4
3	•••	9	•••	1
J A		16		6
į		16	•••	8
Š	•	10	• • •	3
3 4 5 6 7 8	-	7	•••	1
Ř		6	•••	
•		33	•••	-
10	•••	8	• • •	•
ii		12	••	_
12	•	1		
13	•••	5		
14		Ä	***	1
15	•	7	•••	4
16		4 1 2	•••	
18	•••	i	•••	_
19		8	• • •	1
30		2	,	i
31		5	•••	j
22		18	•••	5
33	.,	ī	• •	ĭ
24	•	2	•••	
25	•••	5	•••	8
27		10	•••	Š
28	•••	4	•••	ī
39	•••	8	•••	2
32		8	•••	2
ampbell Hospital	•••	28	•••	_
hittaranjan Hospit	al"	3	•••	1
ort		4	•••	i
			•••	
Grand Total	•••	725	•••	48

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending 14th June, 1941:-

WARDS.			SMA	LL-POX.
			Cases.	Deaths.
II •	•••		. 2	1
III	•••	•••	1	ī
v	•••	•••	3	3
VI	•••	•••	2	3.
VII	•••	••	5	3
AIII	•••	•••	1	_
<u>iX</u>	•••	•••	2	2
XIV	•••	•••	3	
XIX	•••	•••	2	2
XXII	•••	•••	1	
XXV	•••	•••	1	-
XXVII	•••	•••		į
XXVIII	***	•••		<u> </u>
XXIX	•••	•••	4	. 7
XXXI	***	•••		
XXXII	•••	***	•	
Campbell Hospital		***	ī	í
•	Grand	Total	35	27
				-

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS · A Digest

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT

Mr. S. Basu, I.C.S., Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Central Government, has taken over charge as Secretary of the Agriculture and Industries Department, Government of Bengal, in place of Mr. K. C. Basak, I.C.S., who has been appointed District Magistrate of 24-Parganas.

Mr. A. Huges, I.C.S., who was acting as District Magistrate, Alipore, has been appointed Special Officer in the Commerce and Labour Department, Government of Bengal.

LIGHTING RESTRICTION

Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has issued the following in connection with the lighting restriction:—

"Some aspects of the Lighting Restriction Order appear to have escaped general notice. For instance, stationary motor vehicles between half-anhour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, must show a red light to the rear and white lights to the front, unless they are on a recognised parking place. All recognised parking places in Calcutta have been clearly demarcated by blue boards with a white letter "P" thereon. Motorists who park their cars in other than recognised and marked parking places, must have a red light showing to the rear and white lights to the front.

"Again many motor drivers have obscured the side lights of their vehicles with various coloured paper. This is wrong and such motorists are contravening the order. As this point may have escaped notice, motorists are asked to co-operate by seeing that their side lights are obscured by a sheet of newspaper or other similar coloured translucent material.

"Although a number of cycles have been fitted with rear lights, there are still a number on which this fitment has not been made. A red reflecting disc, which used to be permissible on cycles, is now no longer adequate and a proper red rear lamp must be carried."

STATUE OF SIR SURENDRANATH

The 11-feet statue of the late Sir Surendranath Banerjea cast in bronze and placed on an Italian marble pedestal of 14-feet in height will be unveiled sometime in August by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

The statue is to be placed at the south-eastern section of the Curzon Park, and all arrangements in connection with its erection have been entrusted to a well-known Bengali engineering firm of the city. Work in this connection is now in progress.

Principal Debi Prasad Roy Chaudhury of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, was entrusted by the Sir Surendranath Banerjea Memorial Statue Fund to execute the model of the statue. After a number of models had been rejected, the present one was accepted by the Committee of which Sir B. P. Singh Roy was the Chairman, Mr. D. C. Ghosh, Secretary, and Mr. J. N. Basu, Treasurer. The model was then sent to Europe where it was cast into bronze. It shows Sir Surendranath in an oratorical pose.

The Committee were anxious to have it placed on the island to the south-west of Curzon Park. The police authorities, however, thought that the placing of the statue and the consequent congregation of the people there would disturb traffic, and subsequently a compromise was arrived at by the selection of the site in the Curzon Park where work for setting up the statue is now going on.

PARTY TO THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, M.L.A., Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, was entertained by his friends among the Moslem Mercantile Community in the city at a tea-party at Firpo's, Chowringhee, on the, 18th June last. Sir Adamjee Tajee Dawood presided.

Congratulating Mr. Ispahani on his election as Deputy Mayor, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, President of the Moslem Chamber of Commerce, referred to the interest that Mr. Ispahani took in the affairs of the city and also to his efforts to see that justice was done to members of the Moslem Community. He said that Mr. Ispahani's association with the Moslem League section and with other sections in the Corporation was of the happiest character and the fact that he was unanimously elected as Deputy Mayor for 1941, was ample testimony to his popularity.

Mr. Ispahani, continued Mr. Siddiqi, had gone to the Corporation to make Calcutta a better city, and if he could achieve even 50 per cent, of what he wanted Calcutta to be, they would be happier citizens. He wished Mr. Ispahani the best of success and hoped that he and his Chief, the Mayor, would give them in 1941, the amenities for which Calcutta had waited long enough.

Replying, Mr. Ispahani thanked the Moslem Mercantile Community of Calcutta for the honour they had done him. It had been his desire, said Mr. Ispahani, to see Calcutta cleaner. Under the leadership of the Mayor they had already inaugurated a "Cleaner Calcutta" campaign which, he said, could only be successful if they received the co-operation of the citizens. Steps had also been taken to improve the water supply of the city and definite results were expected within a short time.

HINDU MAHASABHA COMMITTEE MEETS

Veer Savarage accompanied by Dr. B. S. Moonje, Dewan schadur Ramaswami Iyer, Dr. B. Naidu and severe other All-India Committee members of the Hindu Mahasabha arrived at Calcutta on the 19th June. morning by B. N. R. Bombay Mail.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Mr. Savarkar and other leaders by a crowd of several thousands who assembled from different parts of the city at the Howrah Station despite inclement weather. A similar crowd waited outside to receive the Hindu Mahasabha President.

Veer Savarkar, who was ill was carried from the railway carriage to the motor car outside the platform in an invalid chair. He drove straight to the house of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, whose guest he was during his stay in Calcutta.

When the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha met in Calcutta on the 14th Junc. a resolution drafted by the Working Committee suggesting that the Madura resolution on "direct action" should not be implemented at present was placed before the meeting. The resolution was proposed and seconded by Dr. B. S. Moonje and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, respectively, but its consideration was postponed till next day.

This was done at the instance of Mr. Narendra Nath Das (Bengal), who said that members had had no time to consider its implications and time should be given to them to do so. The President, Mr. V. D. Savarkar agreed with this view.

Although no vote was taken on the resolution, it was evident from the trend of opinion at the meeting that it would be passed.

The Committee met at the Ashutosh Memorial Hall, Bhowanipore. There was a large attendance of members and visitors.

The All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha at its meeting in Calcutta on the 15th June, passed, by 61 votes to 10, the resolution proposed by Dr. B. S. Moonje postponing for the present the launching of a campaign of "direct action" as suggested at the Madura session of the Mahasabha.

When consideration of the resolution was resumed. Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Sastri (Midras) moved an amendment. It read:—

"Wheras the Viceroy's replies to the Peesident of the Hindu Mahasabha have largely met the Hindu Mahasabha's demands at the Madura Conference, specially in regard to the grant of Dominion Status and promise of protection of minorities, and industrialization and militarization of the Hindus and whereas the war is coming near India's frontiers and whereas the Moslem League is insisting on Pakistan and whereas there is a great danger in various centres to day to life and property and honour of the Hindus, 'direct action' be not resorted to for any purpose whatsoever unless and until the British Government agrees to the Pakistan Scheme with the consequent vivisection of India''.

After a brief discussion with the President, the Dewan Bahadur withdrew his amendment.

A second amendment was moved by Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chaudhury (Bengal) which read:—

"Although some forms of "direct action" may be inopportune at the present moment, those forms of "direct action" which can be launched immediately e.g., a campaign for economic boycott of the Government of India and those

who stand against our progress by abjuring the use of excised articles like matches, tobacco and petrol, as file as spossible, be undertaken.

"That "direct action" should also be undertaken when our civic and religious rights are threatened or supersoded

"That 'direct action' should also be immediately undertaken for the restoration of Hindu temples converted into mosques and for the stoppage of cow slaughter."

Mr. Roy Chaudhury's amendment was lost,

Yet another amendment was moved by Mr. Narendra Nath Das. M. L. A., (Bengal). It read:

"The All-India Hindu Mahasabha considers the statements of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India in response to the Madura resolution formulating demands on behalf of the Hindu nation, not only highly disappointing but as betraying the dichard mentality of the Britishers unwilling to part with their powers or redress injustices done to the Hindus in the shape of communal decisions of various kinds.

"But in view of the sudden and serious turn in the very existence of the British Empire, 'direct action' calculated to compel the British Government to transfer political power or redress wrongs done to the Hindus in the shape of communal decisions, loses its usefulness.

"However, the All-India Hindu Mahasabha considers it highly necessary for the defence of civic, political, social and religious rights of the Hindus against legislative enactments or administrative measures calculated to curb, crush and humiliate the Hindus, wherever and whenever necessary by resort to "direct action" subject to the sanction of the Provincial Working Committees concerned."

This was also lost.

VEER SAVARKAR'S TRIBUTE TO SIR ASUTOSH

A memorial marble tablet of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee was unveiled by Veer Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, at the Asutosh College on Monday last before a large and distinguishes gathering.

The tablet was placed on the portal at the entrance of the Asutosh College.

In opening the memorial marble tablet, Veer Savarkar said that he first heard of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee along with a galaxy of other patriots during the Swades! I movement. Sir Asutosh did his bit in the struggle through constructive work. He was a great nationalist and a great educationist. He built up in Bengal many educational institutions. He was a great lawyer and in addition to that he was a great patriot.

His memory was being handed down from generation to generation and when he passed away his memoria! and work were being multiplied and re-multiplied by every student that passed from the University. He had done the greatest service to Bengal and to a great extent to India.

Continuing Veer Savarkar said that in Dr. Syama Prosad Mookerjee they found the best memorial to that great man. Sons of great men were not always as great as their father but in the case of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee they had fortunately found a son who was working as hard as his father, who was as great an educationist as his father, and who might one day prove even greater than his father.

(Continued on page 176.)

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

The decision to reserve two seats for women on the Karachi Municipal Corporation, one for a Hindu and the other for a Moslem, was taken by and Corporation at a recent meeting.

DELHI-CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE

The Intian National Airways' Delhi-Calcut'a twice-a-week service which was operating via Patra since last April now operates via Allahabad for the period of the monsoon.

This change, it is understood, has been made for lack of a pucca runway at Patna.

MOTOR TRAFFIC IN DARJEELING

The question of opening more roads to motor traffic within the municipal limits of Darjeeling was discussed at a conference of representatives of the Bengal Government and the municipality, held recently, Mr. A. J. Dash, Divisional Commissioner presiding.

While agreeing in principle to the opening of more roads for motor traffic, the conference, it is understood, expressed the opinion that before proceeding any further in the matter ways and means should be devised to widen the roads and construct footpaths with a view to ensuring the safety of pedestrians and other traffic using the roads.

The recommendation of the conference is now being considered by the municipal authorities.

CUTTACK MUNICIPALITY AND WAR FUND

The Cuttack Municipal Council considered a resolution moved by Mr. Rudracharan Mahanti for a contribution of Rs. 200 to the Provincial War Fund.

The mover stated that in giving the grant it should be specified that the money should be spent for the safety, convenience and welfare of, or for giving relief to the inhabitants of the town.

Mr. Rajkrishna Bose (Congress), raising a point of order, stated, inter alia, that the commissioners of the municipality had not the same privileges as enjoyed by the members of legislatures. He also argued that it was not within the competence of the municipality to contribute to such funds.

The President. Mr. Satvennarayan Sen Gupta, ruled the resolution out of order as it was, not within the competence of the municipality to contribute to the War Fund. He also said that according to the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, every item of expenditure must go through the budget.

LOCAL BOARDS IN ASSAM

The progress achieved by the Boards in Assam in various directions during 1989-40 is referred to in a Government review-

There were 19 Local Boards in the province during the year of which seven were in the Surma Valley Division and twelve in the Assam Valley Division.

At some places, the Note adds, useful work was hampered by party faction.

The increase in the number of primary schools was due to larger grants from provincial revenues for the expansion of primary education. There were altogether 5,524 primary schools against 5,278 in the previous year.

Referring to sanitation, the review states that progress in respect of improving the existing sources and providing fresh sources of rural water supply was maintained with the aid of the Government of India's grant for rural uplift. Some of the boards took over for maintenance a number of ring and tube wells constructed from this grant.

Kala-azar and leprosy cases continued to be treated in some local boards' dispensaries. The leper asylum at Barpeta is reported to be doing good work. Preparations were made for the establishment of a tuberculosis clinic at Dhubri, His Excellency the Governor giving a donation.

The staff of the local boards co-operated with the subdivisional medical officers and public health staff in checking an epidemic of cholera in some parts of Sunamganj. Owing to lack of money the demand for more medical aid by the boards in the province remained unsatisfied.

Veterinary work appears to have gained increasing popularity.

The financial position of the boards, the review concludes, continued to be unsatisfactory. The Government have advised the boards to follow the Silchar and Habigani boards whose members voted for an increase of the local rates by three pies and two pies in the rupee, respectively.

-Calcutta News And Views

(Continued from page 175)

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Secretary, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Memorial Committee, said that after the passing away of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee in 1924. citizens of South Calcutta assembled at a memorial meeting. That memorial meeting was presided over by one of the greatest sons of India, Deshabandhu-Chittaranjan Das. Presiding over that meeting Deshabandhu said that it was the duty of South Calcutta to put up a memorial, a living memorial, a growing memorial which would be worthy of the dynamic personality of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee. In their humble way. Mr. Chatterjee said, they had done their best to carry out the injunction of Deshabandhu in that direction. It was appropriate they should take advantage of the presence of one of the greatest sons of Maharastra and of India for the purpose of opening the memorial tablet which of Bir Asutoski would enshrine the memory Mookerjee.

E EDITOR

Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue.

Conservancy Complaint

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICPAL GAZETTE."

Sir,-While going through the Calcutta Municipal Gazette, dated 17th May, 1941, I find a letter from Mr. Tara Prosad Banerjee of 284, Chittajau Avenue, published therein. ln said letter the writer has mentioned of non-flushing of roads und streets nf Calcutta generally. However, there is 8.6 a special reference to the northern quarters of the city within the jurisdiction of this district 1 think it my duty to request you, which I hereby do, to publish (for information of the public) that the roads and lanes in this district are regularly watered except in newly asphalt paved and painted roads where watering has to be kept in abeyance for some time in order to avoid deterioration of the asphalt work. I think. Mr. Banerjee (the writer of the letter re-(lerred to) noticed some such asphalt-painted roads to have been watered, and that is what induced him to publish his letter in your Gazette. Now, let me take this opportunity of assuring the public through your Gazette that this department is quite alive to their duty of watering the roads and that in case any road is found to be not recently asphalt-painted and at the same time not watered, prompt action will be taken in the matter immediately on getting information thereof As regards Mr. Banerjee's suggestion for sweeping the roads after watering. let me state that the same is always done, as a rule. Yours

> S. C. GHOSE. District Engineer, District I. Calcutta Corporation.

Lettets — Calcutta Associations

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' A880CIATION

ASK FOR "DEARNESS ALLOWANCE"

- At a largely attended meeting of the Corporation employees held on Tuesday, the 10th June, 1941, at the Association Room under the presidency of Mr. Mosaheb Ali Khan. Deputy License Officer, the following resolutions were unaimously passed :--
- I. That in view of the abnormal rise in the price of foodstuff and other necessaries of life due to war, this meeting requests respectfully the Corporation to sanction dearness allowances to the Corporation employees at the following scale as sanctioned during the last great war of 1919 ----

Menial employees drawing less than Rs. 20-(Re 1 per month).

Menial employees above Rs. 20-...(Rs. 2 per month). Employees drawing upto Rs. 100 per month-(Rs. 5 per month).

Employees drawing from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300-Rs. 10 per month).

- 11. That in view of the circular issued by the Government through A. R. P. this meeting requests the Corporation to advance one month's salary for the stocking of food etc., as an amergency measure,
- III. That in order to afford relief to employees, due to war situation this meeting requests the Calcutta Corporation Coloperative Credit Society Ltd., to grant suspension of deduction of instalment for one month,
- IV. That in view of the serious situation arising out of devastations of flood and other unforeseen calamities the authorities of the Calcutta Corporation Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., be requested to allow special facilities of re borrowing (in elemination of the 6 months' limit rule and 24 times rule) to all employees of Noakhali, Barisal and Dacca Districts.

Messrs, Radharaman Roy Chowdhury and Haranath Chakrabarty delivered speeches in support of the resolution requesting the Corporation authorities to accede to the most reasonable demand of the employees of the Corporation,

SRI SRI NIGAMANANDA CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

THIRD ASSUAL MEETING

The third annual meeting of the Sri Sri Nigamananda Hospital came off under the presidentship of Mr. Hem Chandra Naskgr, M.L.A., Honorary Magistrate and Alderman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

Professor Saroda Charan Shastri, Mr. Haribar Das Chandhury (Councilior), Dr. B. C. Brahmachary, (Secretary of Nigamananda Society), Mr. Nikunja Behari Roy, Mr. Banamali Das (Group Commander of Civic Guards), Mr. Panchu Gopal Sarkar, Mr. Hari Har Mallick, Dr. J. C. Banerjee, Dr. M. Das, Dr. Jagadish Banerjee, Mr. Gankumar Ghose, Mr. Jitendra Nath Majumdar, Mr. Bijoy Gopal Singha, Mr. Manmatha Paul, Mr. Upendra Nath Mazumdar, Mr. S. P. Das, Mr. Pulin Bohari Mukherjee, Mr. Manmatha Mukherjee, Mr. Akhil Das and Mr. S. K. Mitter addressed the gathering on the work of this hamanitarian institution and requested the gentlemen present to crown it with success through co-operation without making any distinction of casts and creed.

The meeting being over the gentlemen assembled, were treated to light refreshments and eventually *Bratachary* dance and song, sports and so on were displayed under the leadership of Sj. Kartick Chandra Chakravarty.

The Hospital Committee was formed with the following gentlemen for the year 1941:-

President—Dr. J. C. Banerjee. Vice-Presidents—Mr. Prafulla Kumar Dutta and Mr. Harihar Das Chaudhury, (Councillors); and Mr. M. M. Rahman. Secretary—Dr. B. C. Brahmachary: Assistant Secretary—Gankumay Ghose. Auditor—Bijoy Gopal Singha. Treasurer... Professor Saroda Charan Shastri. Supervisor and Organiser... Dr. Mritunjoy Sen; and Dr. M. M. Das.

In the year 1940, patients numbering 11,805, of whom 3,554 were children, were treated under combined system of Ayurvedic and Homeopathy. Amongst the total number of patients treated, 5,352 were new and 6,453 were old.

The following list shows the number of patients suffering from different kinds of diseases:...

(1) Dysentery 472.
 (2) Malaria 3,098.
 (3) Typhoid 271.
 (4) Diarrhoea 2,038.
 (5) Cholera 124.
 (6) Pox 198.
 (7) Influenza 305.
 (8) Measles 95.

C. C. WATER WORKS INSPECTORS CLUB

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Inspectors' Club, Water Works Department was held on Tuesday, the 3rd June, 1941, at No. 4. Wellington Square, (Metropolitan School Building) under the presidency of Mr. R. Chakravarty. The Secretary's report along with the Statement of Accounts was passed. The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1941-42:—

President—Mr. I. B. Beed (Councillor, Calcutta Corporation). Vice-Presidents—(1) Mr. Mohmad Rafique (Councillor); (2) Chairman. Water Supply Committee, (3) Mr. P. C. Gupta, Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, (4) Mr. R. M. Gupta, Resident Engineer, Water Works, and (5) Mr. P. D. Ghosh, Sub-Engineer, Water Works, and (5) Mr. P. D. Ghosh, Sub-Engineer, Water Works. General Secretary—Mr. Amulya Charan Ghosh. Assistant Secretaries—Mr. S. N. Sarkav and Mr. N. Ahmad. Treasurer—Mr. S. N. Mitra. Members.—Mr. A. K. Dey, Mr. Anukul Chakravarty; Mr. B. K. Munshi, Mr. R. Chakravarty, Mr. Probodh Roy Chowdhury, Mr. Sujat Ali, Mr. Dasharathi

VALAMOID ROOF CEMENT

THE BEST REMEDY FOR LEAK-ING ROOFS. PROVED THE BEST BY YEARS OF TEST.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.

Bhattacharjee, Mr. G. Mahiuddin, Mr. N. C. Mitra, Mr. D. N. Das, Mr. Santosh Bose, Mr. P. K. Singha, Mr. Shyama Dutta, Mr. Salam, Mr. Nirmal K. Bose and Mr. M. A. Kasem.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 14th June, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 583 against 522 and 660 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 6. The general death-rate of the week was 26.5 per mille against 26.4 the mean of the five years.

Town (Wards 1-25 and 27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th June, 1941, was 492 against 428 and 556 in the two preceding weeks. There were 45 deaths from cholera, against 28 and 51 in the two preceding weeks. There were 19 deaths from small-pox during the week against 31 in the previous week. There was no death from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 24 and 69 respectively against 24 and 49 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25.6 per mille per annum.

There were 20 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 24.6.

There were 78 deaths from respiratory diseases against 74 in the previous week.

There were 62 deaths from tuberculosis against 49 in the previous week.

There were 92 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28_32)

The number of deaths registered was 91 against 94 and 104 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 5 were from cholera, 10 from small-pox, 7 from influenza, 4 from fevers, 11 from bowel-complaints and 13 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 33.0 per mills.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these the death-rate was 310.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

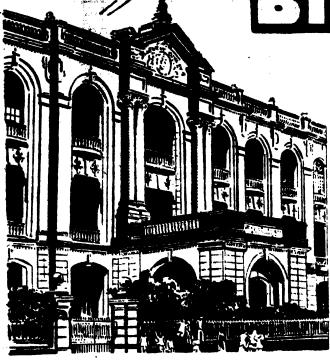
There were 21 deaths of infants under one year.

HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS.

The following house drainage plans showing new sewer connections have been sanctioned during the period up to 14th June, 1941.

District	Premises No.	No. of connec- tion.	l'ate of cor nection.
n	7, Waterloo Street Plot No. 2. Scheme No. XXXVIII C. I. T.—Mission Row.	1	9-6-41 9-6-41



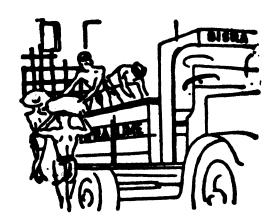


Immediate delivery to any worksite in Calcutta.

Depots.-Garden Reach": South 284, Kidderpore Docks : South 745, Bagh Bazar: B. B. 1823, Ramkristepore: Howrah 243 or ring up BIRD & CO. Cal. 6040.

FOR INDIA'S BIGGEST SCIENCE INSTITUTION

Bisra Lime was chosen for the extension to the College of Science Wherever strength of mortar and prompt delivery are vital factors, Bisra Lime is the choice of the experienced Builder.



MANAGING AGENTS CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS CALCUITA

BLK 5

IDEAL COOKING



NO SMOKE NO SMELL

STOCKED BY LOCAL FUEL **DEALERS EVERYWHERE**

Full Details from the Secretary

LETTER BELLEVILLE STATE OF THE

INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE CALCUTTA

LANDS FOR SALE

for SAL

Before selecting any land please inspect our lands and be convinced how best and healthiest our lands in quality, how cheapest our prices and how easiest our terms.

Thousands of plots

Suitable for houses and mills are for sale in our Estate in Calcutta. Our Charu Park & Ramkumar Park in Regent Park are ideal Sanatoria. Onethird value now.

Apply to:

M/s. Mugneeram Bangur & Co., and

Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee

Charu Market, TOLLYGUNGE, Ph: South 135.

2, Church Lane, Calcutta

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ADVERTISE

— IN —

THE

Telephone: Calcutta 6600.

CALCUTTA

MUNICIPAL

GAZETTE

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to fouve half the purchase price entstanding on mertgage for a Period of 12 years,

Valuable Freshold Building Sites

Are evailable for sale by private treaty in the Belgachia area fasing the Cossipers-Chitpore Chen Stade, (Sections I & II), in the Bellaghata area (Scheme IIM), on the Jagannath Ghat Road (Schemee VIIF and VIIG), in the Mordapatt area (Scheme XXVII), on Chittaranjan Avenue and asighbourhood (Schemes VIID, VIIE, VIIH and VIIJ), in the Shambanas Street area (Scheme XXXVII), in Mission Row, Bentinck Street and Chittaranjan Avenue areas (Scheme XXXVIII), in the Chandni Chak Street area (Scheme XLI), in the Chandni Chak Street area (Scheme XLI), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Basar) area (Scheme XIII), in the area adjoining Posta Basar (Scheme XIIII), in the Akiritola Area (Scheme XIIV), Eastern Portion, from Grey Street to Shanker Halder Lane and Western Portiod from Shanker Halder Lane to Mimtala Ghat Street, in the Radhabasar area (Scheme XIV portion—from Dalhousie Squara North to Canning Street), in the Southern Avenue Extension and Lake areas (Scheme XLVIII—Blocks II, III IV and V), and in the Old Ballygunge Road area (Scheme XLVIII—Block II). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shops, flats, dwelling houses, etc.

Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer C.LT., S, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,

5, Clive Street, Calcutta. Dated 32nd March 1941.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Town or Mofussil (Inclusive of postage) Re. 4 per annum. Back Numbers when available are charged at 4 annas per copy.

For further particulars apply to-

THE EDITOR, "The Calcutta Municipal Gasette," 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta,

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	Per month of 4 Insertions.	Per menth of 4 Insertions.
Full Page	Rq. 100 1"× 84" (top	of page) Ra. 7/8
Half "	,, 55 1"×8\ (ordi	
Quarter ,,		Rs. 2 per column inch $(1'' \times 3\frac{1}{4})$
One-eighth page	10	52 insertions; six months—2
1"×7" (top of page)	,, 15 insertions	; three months—18 insertion
1°× 7° (ordinary)	,, 10 10% extra fo	or periods under 8 months.

For further particulars apply to- Manager, Advertisement Section,

"The Calcutta Municipal Gasette,"

5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

ORPORATION NOTICES

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department. (Cossipore)

on Friday, the 27th June, 1941 upto 2 p.m.:

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender form from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted. from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No. I (Cossipore Office) for inspection.

29. Repairs to brick on-edge pavement at Gobinda Paul Lane, Ward 32—Rs. 331, dated 2nd June, 1941, (1 month).

30. Repairs to culvert at the junction of Bhairab Mukerjee Lane and Belgachia Road, Ward 30—Rs. 110, dated 4th June, 1941, (15 days).

1941, (15 days).

31. Earth work in flanks of Kripa Nath Dutt Road, Ward 32...Rs. 187, dated 10th June, 1941, (10 days).

S. C. GHOSH, District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office, The 13th June, 1941.

District No. 11 Engineer's Department

2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this Office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

35. Repairs to drainage adjuncts in Baretto Lane, Ward 12—Rs. 157, dated 17th June, 1941, (15 days).
36. Repairs to hackney carriage stand at Government Place-North, Ward 12.—Rs. 108, dated 17th June, 1941, (15 days).
37. Repairs to tootpath of Strand Road, Ward 12.—Rs. 587, dated 17th June. 1941, (1 month). 1941, (1 month).

38. Repairs to stone sett pavement in Strand Road (portion), Ward 12—Rs. 949, dated 17th June, 1941, (1 month).

N. B. Please note that words in stalics
"7 days' notice" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
he read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT, District Engineer 11.

District II Eng'g. Office, The 17th June, 1941.

District No. IV Engineer's Department.

2 p.m.:

38. Repairs to gully-pit at Raja San-losh Road, opposite premises No. 4, Ward 24. Rs. 130, dated 7th June, 1941, (15

41. Repairs to road side railing at Majerhat Bridge Approach, Ward 25—Rs. 395, dated 20th May, 1941, (1 month). N. B.—Please note that words in italics
"7 days' notice" in clause 6 cf
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days' notice".

A. K. SEN, District Engineer IV District IV Eng'g Office, The 18th June, 1941.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Notice.

Quotations are invited and will Quotations are invited and will be received by the undersgned upto 2 p.m. of Tuesday, the 24th June, 1941, for supplying and fixing at site five circular M. S. Flaps for four cross country pipe outlets between the 9th and 17th miles of the south-west channel. Plans may be inspected at the office and other particulars required may also be had from the same place

same place.

As the work is very urgent, time of completion is only 15 days from the date of receipt of the intimation of the acceptance of the tender. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 50 in cash as earnest money in the Corporation Treasury through this department.

A. N. BANERJEE, Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office, The 17th June, 1941.

Notice to Fire Insurance Companies.

Re. Fire Insurance of Markets

Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of (1) Blocks 'A' to 'G' for Rs. 6,60,000. North Range and 'K' (new) Block, Fresh Fruit Range, (Ranigunge) Rs. 6.60,000. North Range and 'K' (new) Block, Fresh Fruit Range, (Ranigunge Tiled shed) as in the Register of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for Rs. 25,000, Blocks 'H' for Rs. 20,000 and 'R' for Rs. 5,000 and two storied new building (facing Hogg Street, Fenwick Bazar Street and Lindsay Street) of this market for Rs. 25,000. Electric wirings installed in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for Rs. 50,006; Converter Sets planted in Stalls Nos. 10—12 in the New Buildings of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for Rs. 25,000; (2) Southern and Central Sections (including Block E and Shoe Block) of the College Street Market Buildings for Rs. 2,31,250; the Tower Block of this market for Rs. 20,000 and the New Chandney on the north of Tower Block of this market for Rs. 30,000 and the New Chandney on the north of Mechuabazar Street with Superintendent's quarters on Sambhu Chatterjee Street for Rs. 50,000. (3) Blocks 'A' and 'B' and Fruit and Vegetable Blocks of the Entally Market Buildings for Rs. 50,000. (4) The Lansdowne Market (Block 'G' Rs. 8,000. eastern portion of 'Block 'B' on Lansdowne Road Rs. 8,000 and Northern portion of Block 'C' on Ramesh Mitter Road Rs. 9,000) for Rs. 25,000, (5) the puccabuildings of the Lake Road Market for Rs. 9,000 and (6) the Gariahat Road Market

School, Ward 24.—Rs. 279, dated 9th May, 1941, (15 days).

40. Relaying kerb and channel stones in Hazra Road (portion) between Russa Road and Kalighat Road, Ward 23.—Rs. 931, dated 4th June 1941, (11/2) months).

41. Repairs to road side railing at

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation. Central Municipal Office. The 13th June, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Shyam Lall Chunder, recorded occupier of Stall No. 40/1, in Block G in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the stall to his partner Mr. Madhu Sudan Singh. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM, Revenue Officer,

S. S. Hogg Market, The 17th June, 1941.

Road Closed.

Notice is hereby given for the informa-tion of the public, that in pursuance of a resolution, passed by the Corporation, at their meeting, held on 14th May, 1941, in exercise of the powers, vested in them under Section 306(c) of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B.C. 111 of 1923), the strip of Corporation land, on the flank of Ballygunge Circular Road, forming a part of the said road, adjoining premises Nos. 12 and 13 Ballygunge Circualr Road, and measuring about 4 kottals, in Ward and measuring about 4 kottalis, in Ward 21, delinested in the map or plan, prepared in this behalf and thereon hatched in red lines has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution referred to above.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.
Central Municipal Office,
The 16th June, 1941.

Registration of Names as Contractors.

Notice to Petty Improvement and Petty Plumbing Contractors for the year 1941-42.

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. The applications from them will be received The applications from them will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the 30th June, 1941, upto 2 p.m., instead of on the 31st May, as previously advertised. The earnest money required in this connection must be deposited in the Corporation Tressury by 1 p.m. of the 28th June, 1941, at the latest.

(1) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

(2) Petty Plumbing and House Drain-

(2) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 21st May, 1941.

Section of the Section

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the I nited Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN RENYA COLORY AND UGANDA
 bubscribed Capital
 ...
 £ 4,000,000

 Paid-up Capital
 ...
 £ 2,000,000

 Reserve Fund
 ...
 £ 2,200,000

Head Office: -26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branchet :- Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritear, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Fliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zansibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Beak transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Incorporated in England'

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

Air conditioned according to most mosters method.

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Sate Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both for and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting

Prempt service rende

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporuted in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:-7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Branches-Narainguage and Burra Bazar (Calcutta)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at \$% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 3 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1\$% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEFORTS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GREEAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

eto., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager,

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (Incurporated in England by Royal Charter 1865.)
(Liability of shareholders limited)
with which is affiliated the Aliabah Beak Link rter 1888.) d) lank Limit

Capital ... 43,000,000 Keserve Fund

Head Office: 38, Bishepegate, London, E. C. 2.
London § 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches § 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester

All forms of Banking Business transacted at Monchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted at MOO May OF INUUM is 10 X

The Bunk's London Office also note in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or nettlements for its constituents and as agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Iscome-Tax and ruper-Tax returns.

Calguta 1.1.1 (lines the Calguta 1.1.1)

Coloutta | 1-1, Ulive Street—D. R. KINLOGH. Agent. Others:— | 1. Fairlie Place,—J. E. MOIM, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Lability of Shareholders limit Head Office :- 2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopgate

Subscribed Capital £ 2,000,000 £ 1,000,000 £ 500,000 Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund

... 4 1,000,000 Reserve Liability of Share-holders Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Beerah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clies Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ENTABLISHED 1908)

Head Office: —Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Mona. (Bara basar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South. Bembay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Elliberta), Bridge Branch. Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri. (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamahedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur Clity, Pofna, Ponna Clity, Helkot and Surain Nagpur, Nagpur Clity, Pofna, Ponna Clity, Helkot and Surain Ra. 2,00,00,000

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,15,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Praead Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mohin, Mr. Lakahmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

V. H. WHITTINGTON. Agent—182-A, Clive Street Colemate.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE Branches :-- CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11. Clive Row.

Phone: Cal. 6517

SPACE

AVAILABLE

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXME INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. 84. Converinghee Road, Calcutts

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interset at I per cent, p. a. un he. Man. SANINGS BANE:—Interset at 2f per cent, p. a. FIXED DEPOSITE—Interset at 4 per cent, p. a. LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved

Telephone : Park 1166

A. N. ARN. Secretary

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal. 220 (5 lines) 4% Pharamtala Street, Calcutta Transacts all Sorts of Hanking Business:
Rate of Interest on Deposits,

No Account is taken care of

1, savings 24 per cent, per annum

3 Fixed 3 n c. to 6 ..

No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank, Branches -- HOWRAH, BALKIA, BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LIMITED

Paid-up Capital & Reserves Exceed Rs. 5,30,000 Our Cash Certificates yield 5% p.a. All Banking business transacted. 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, EAST, CALCUTTA. Branches: Chittagong, Chetla (Alipore).

Grams: "Citade!"

Phone: Cal.1:6967

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8. Madan Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD. Head Office:-3, Hare Street, Calculta

Phone : Cal. 6483 & 2125

Phone: Oal. 1988 & 222)

Branches:—Shyambuzar, South (alcutta, Naihati, Shatpara, Siraigani, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares,

Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 61 per cent.

Free of Income-tax.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.

Promoted & Organised by RAHA BROTHERS

Brunches: - DAUTA, RANAGH T. DEOGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG

Telegram : ." Safebonds " Telephone: Cal. 1818

GIRISH BANK LIMITED

Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta Phone: Cal. 4781

A purely national, sound and progressive E Dividend for the last 12 years.

TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR,
Govt. Header & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.

REGENT BANK LTD.

3, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta

PRONE: B. B. 6419

ESTD, 1927

Phone No. Cal. 2631

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED Head Office. -29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :- BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transacted.

* Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people. Rates, rules and all information on application.
P. R. CHOWDHURY, Managing Director

BANKOF COMMERCE L. 12. CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

ESTD. 1926.

BENGAL BANK LIMITED Phone: Cal. 2078.

2. CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hun red of Shave-holders' money.

Lonas granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities, Runaches:—Midnapore, Nahadwip, Ohinsursh, Kharagpore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtia,

Telegram: Managing Director:—

BANK - Calcutta,

A, C 1, 8 (Lond,) Chartered Secretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6, Clive Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office :- SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

ESTD. 1928.

Head Office :-- CHITTAGONG.

Branches: CALCUTTA 9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD, 8, CANNING STREET, CALCUITA.

Branchee :-Chapai-Nawabgani, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna

Our Specialities: —Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme, Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service. All sorts of Banking business transacted.

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office: -8, Clive Street, Calcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.

Branches: -- LAKE MARKET (CRL), BURDWAN ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Oriesa) EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 8486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

NATIONAL MERCANTILE BANK LTD. Head Office:—30, Clive Street.

Branches:—BELEGHATA (CALCUTTA), DACCA, MYMENSINGE, NARSINGDI, KISHOREGANI, LALMONIRHAT, ALIPURDUAR, NARAYANGANI KAILASHAHAR.

U. M. DAS.

Phone Cal. 6264.

Managing Director,

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in prefits and prestige.



REDUCE YOUR PACKING AND SHIPPING COSTS

Apply for new List or call for free Demonstration.

W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.

MERCANTILE BLDGS.

CALCUTTA

TELEPHONE: CAL. 1161-1163



SOME SELECTED INSURANCE COMPANIES

PHONE: CAL. 6645

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(incorporated in India)

FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, RIOT, EARTHQUAKE, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, ETC.
NORTON BUILDINGS, P. O. Box 2226, Calcutta

PHONE CAL. 5286 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

THE CONCORD of INDIA

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India)

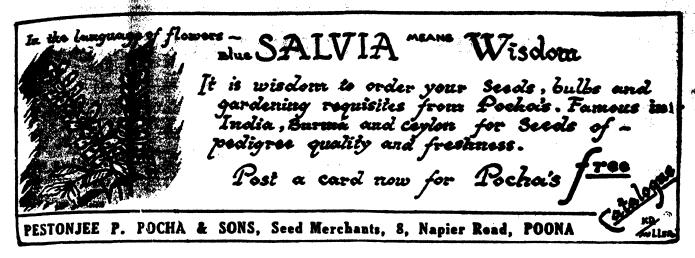
TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

HEAD OFFICE: 9, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

LET US SOLVE
YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS

TELEPHONE: CAL. { 7060 7061

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate
the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta
Municipal Gazette" because they realise that it is the only
way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.



MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice.

 Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Yellow numbers on a Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop_premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Oustomers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD, Supda, S. S. Hogy Market

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA-DACCA.

Premier Concern in India Established 1901.

DACCA, BENGAL AND INDIA. HAS BROUGHT ABOUT A NEW ERA IN THE AYURVEDIC WORLD.

riefore :-- MATRURAMORAN, LALMOHAN & PHANINDRAMOHAN MUKHOPADHYAYA. CHAKRAVARTY.

Managing Proprietor—Mathuramohan · Mukhopadhyaya, Chakravarty, B.A

-HEERA MANJAN-

wonderful production of Chemistry will keep your This wonderful Unani Chemistry teeth sound, healthy and clean. It will strengthen the Gums and com-bat mouth acids.

SHIFAKHANA-I-KABIR. 8, Bolei Dutt Street, Calcutta.

DHRUBA'S **BIDYUT DHARA**

A powerful Tonic to tone up the system run down by acute or chronic diseases.

DHRUBASAKTI AUSHADHALAYA

166, Russa Road, Calcutta

VITALITY-

is maintained & rejuvenation resorted by the use of A. P. Yakuti the most potent drug to increase vigour and virility. Re. 10 per phial.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI 85, Bowbasar Street, Calcutta

Selling Branch,-177, Harrison Road, Calcutta

SPACE

RESERVED

"RITU BANDHU" FOR DIFFICULT **MENSTRUATION**

is sure to clear off obstructed and difficult menstruction of any nature for 4 or a months even. Price Rs. 3.

HAKIM KAZI AFAZULLA. 37-10, Harrison Acad, Calcutta.

Famous Snake Bite Cure Net Prices :

Bottle half oz.—Re. 1-8.

Box of 6 amps. 2 c.c.—Rs. 3-12.

This is NETT, being supplied to the Trade on terms which will not allow of Discount to the Public.

exin is made of the best chemicals of the very highest purity, imported from Europe. If war continues for a long time, these chemicals may not be available. Time may come when the manufacture of Lexin will stop, as we shall not make Lexin with second class materials.

P. BANERJI, Mihijam, E.I.R.

RADIO CALCIN TABLET

FOR NURSING MOTHERS AND DURING PREGNANCY

NATIONAL DRUG CO. LD.

3, Barrackpore Trunk Road

JAKSHMARI, I.e. T. B. CURE

is a very successful Ayurvedic remedy for all kinds of T. B. Many patients have been cured. Do not lose heart without giving it a fair trial in your case. Apply for free literature to:—

RAJVAIDYA AYURVEDIC WORKS (Founded by Rilyandya Kaviraj Prabhakar Chatterjee, M.A.)

172, Bow Basar Street, Calcutta.

'Phone: B. B. 4039.



A Fine Emulsion of Makarad in Pure Honey

Easy to take and sure to produce maximum effect

KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS

Kalpataru Palace, Calcutta

SPACE AVAILABLE

INDIA'S BIGGEST, BEST & CHEAPEST.

DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD.

Head Office -DACCA

Branches-All over India.

First Manufacturers of

MRITASANJIBANI SUDHA

Unrivalled in Fever, Debility, Sutika & Rheumatism.

ACIDITY

· ACIDITY

ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)

Guaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indigestions." Ask for free sample (with postage).

S. C. BOSE, For particulars apply to-

Old THR EASTERN UNION BANK, LTD.

9. CLIVE STREET, CALCUITA. Phone Cal

Phone Cal. 4401

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN "THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"



MILL & TEA GARDEN REQUISITES



ficalth shell not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plambing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutts

Sound Plumbing means besith and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

	!	L	st C	بجاز	16 .			Ind	C	186	B.,		ARTICLES.	1	1	ba	C	las).			3r	d ()		•
ARTIOLES.	F	roi			Te		¥	TOE	1		To		**************************************	_	F	020	1		[o		Fr	0 E L		1	1•
BEEF	Re	. 🛦	. P.	R		. P.	Re		P.	Rs.	▲.	P	VEAL (a)		٠.	٨.	P.	Ro.	A. I	P. 1	Rs.	4. !	P. H	ła.	۸, ۱
Brisket, per seer Curry-Beef Fillet or underout per seer	0 0 1	5	Ö	0	(0	0 0	4	0	0	5 5 12	0	Head, each Leg per seer Loin ,,		() () () () () () () () () () () () () (0 0 0	Ŏ	8 (12 (0	4 (8 6 5 6 5 6	0 0	Ö 1 O	5 0 10 0
Hump per seer Rib " Pound	ŏ	ě	5 0 5 0			0 0 0 0 0	0	4	0	0 0	8 5 5	0	Shoulder ., LAMB.		v	0	0		•••		U	• (0	v	• •
Sirloin " Suet (Kidney)	$\cdot \mid$ $"$		8 0	1	1	0 0	,	5	0	0	6	0	Fore-quarter per seer Hind-quarter Saddle Leg per lb	•••		14									
De. Salted per seet De. Melted	. 0	1	1 0 8 0	: (0 1	9 0							Other portion per lb.		U	12		1			!	•	_		
SALT PROVISIONS.	Ì			i			i						A4 4 5 7 7 7 1 A A	,		1	8 t	Cla	28,			ad las			3rd lass
Brisket, per seer Hump "	. 6	1) [0 1	4 0	Ì		0	0	10	0	MUTTON. Ohops per seer	•••		10	•	1	4			14		0	12 (
Round Tengue each		0	6 (8 ()	0 0 1	2 0) (0 6	0	0	8		Breast Ourry Mutton per seer Leg Saddle per lb.	•••	Ü	10 10 12	Ū	0	12 0	O	0	10 10 12 10	0		10
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				1									Shoulder per seer Kidneys, esch	***	0		0	0	1	6	0	10	Ŏ	-	•
Brain each Beefsweet-bread per dos. Heart, each		•	2 (•	3 (12 (Heart Liver Brain Tongue	***	0	3	0	000	6	0000					
Oztails, each Shinbones, each Skrits, each		0 0 0	6	0	Ŏ	8 (12 (12 (12 (12 (12 (12 (12 (12 (12 (12	ו ^י ס	0 4	4 0	0) (5 0	Trotters ,, Head (without tongue brain) each Weed (entire) each	and 	0	1 5	6	0	Ò	9					
Cidneys, per dosen	-	1 0 0	8	0	000	0	0						Mutton Dripping per Goat and Kid meat	50 0 7	0	7	7 0) 10	0					



A STATE OF S

AMRUTANJAN

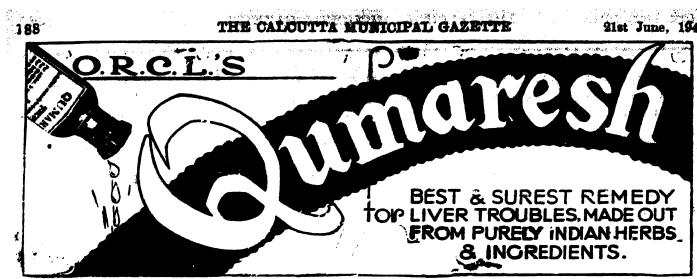
SOLD FUERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta-

FOR HEADACHE

-AND-

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH.	From	To
In the building on the south-east of the Market. Fresh Breakfast Bausages per dos. Caops per seer S art Fork per seer Bacon per lb. Cooked Fork sindaloe per lb. Cooked Fork sindaloe per lb. Collara rig per to. Collara rig per to. Cocked ham per lb. Pig Trotters per doses Pig's Lard per seer Cocktail Sausages per lb. Luncheon " Roasted Fork " Sausages Rolls per dozen Pattles per dozen	0 10 0	Ra. A. P. 0 12 0 0 12 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 3 0 0 0 13 0	Hilsa Fish per seer Shrimps with shell per seer Do. (without shell) per seer Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	Rs. A. P. 0 14 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 12 0 1 0 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 4 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 1 0 0	Ru. A. 1 0 0 12 3 0 112 1 0 1 4 1 0 2 0 8 1 /



Prices in the Sir Stuart Mogg Market-contd.

articles.		Tr	om	ĺ	1	°o	ARTICLES. From To ARTICLES.	•	rom	1
POULTRY		Rs.	A.	P.\1	Rs.	 ▲. P.	VEGETABLES-(Contd.) Rs. A.P. Rs. A.P. FRUITS.	Re	. A.P	Re.
bleken (Spring) each		0	8 (0	0	4 0	Cauliflower Benares each Apples Ring per lb	2	0 0	
hicken (broth)		0			-	6 0	Do. Monghyr "Do. (Cooking) Do. S. Africa			
Apons "	•==	8	0 (12 (0	4 0 1	0 0 L4 0	Do. Kulu 8 to 10	1		
mok (curry) Do. (rossting)	-	i	ō			2 0	Do Daviseling 0 40 0 c 0 Do. Nanitel 8-12			}
Do. (Special)		1	4			8 0	Do. Ranchi " Do. America			ł
owl (curry) "	•••	0	8		0	9 0	Do. Cashmere 8 to 10.		0 0	
Do. (outlet) Do. (ordinary roasti	 (2)	0	9	ן ט	0 1	lo 0	Colory sach Darjonnas. 0 10 0 3 0 Do. King David			1
each	•••	0	10	0	0 :	19 0	Garlie per seer 0 5 0 Do. Johannan			1
Do. (special) each	***	1	0	0	1	4 0	Ginger , U OU Do Amedon No. 8	1	0 0	
		2	0		3	0 0	Green Chilly per seer 0 4 0 0 5 0 Do. Delicious	1 -	•	l
lgeons "	•••	ő	8			4 0	Table 10			1
ellet .		ľ	•	1	•	• •	Knol khol Country each	1	0 0	١.
,		_	_				Kabu	1	0 0	1
erkey Oock		6	0			0 0	Lear each Do. Shelled per lb	1	4 0	1
Do. Hon		•	Ÿ	٠	o	U U	Do. English fried per			1-
							Lettuce per score 0 8 0 0 10 0 Apricots per lb. Peshawai	.		8 0 1
EGGS.		!					Apricotedry per lb.	1 2	8 0	"
moke per score	•••	0	7	۱	Λ	8 0	O 12 A AMPA DEL ROPE	. [
owis, fresh, per score	•••		11			12 0	Do. Patna red	1 0	18 0	0
		l		1		•	Do. white ,, 0 3 0 Bedana Kabul non see	. "	1 0	0
GAME.							Brasil nuts per lb.	1		1
ove each	•••	0	8	_	,	0 0	Parenty seem Black Berry per score		0 6	0
wines fowl	•••	3	ŏ			8 0	The Market of the State of the		10	•
artridge	***	1	8	0	3	0 0	Do. Darjeeling Do day not seen	0	10 0	0
esocok "	•••	8	0	0	10	0 0	per seer 0 50 0 Company Apples			ì
eshep "	***	4	0	•	5	0 0	Do. Hasaribagh Currants Australian	0	8 0	1
lovers per dosen	•••	3				0 0	Do Postonala Por ID.			0 1
dose lieu	•••	0				12 0	Do. Country	0	3 6	١.
labbit salppets per dosec	***	3	0	0	3	0 0	Do. Muses per packet	0	40	0
aipes "	***	1			1	•	De. Basrah in 1 lb. nkt.	li	40	ŏ
eal (large) "	••				l		seer	1	-	
real (cotton) Vild Duck each	•••						Do. New per seer	ĺ		
end Grosse each							Goosebery per seer	1		l
		1					Do Majana 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1_		1
BIRDS.		1					Do. Rangoon Do. Rank 1 10.	0	80	0 1
enery (Cuck) each		8	^		10		(Large)	1		1
Do. (Hen) "	•••					0 0	molton Do. Australia per lb	1	4 0	1
Igeons (Fancy)	•••				8	ŏŏ	Do. Spain per lh.	1		,
VEGETABLES.							(large)	1		
V MG BI ADUMO.							Cuta de la companya d	1		l
ruchoke Darjeeling	aob	0	3	0	0	4 0	Souseh per seer 0 40 0 50 Guava (Allahabad) per	1		1
Do. Ground per	1001	'	_	-			BOOT!		10 0	١.
est root Darjeeling	200			1	1		Direct a control per titl	l ŏ	8 0	1
bundle .	***	l o	3	0	0	4 0	Do. Pumpkins, each 0 4 0 13 0 Hazel nuts per lb.	1		•
Do. Country per bu					ľ	- •	Toward Darinelling per er 0 8 0 0 10 0 Kajoo nuts per seer	1	4 0	1
lean Country per seer Do, French (Darjee)	' !==\	J					Do. Ranchi per seer " " "	1.		
DO. MANAGE (Declare)			4	اه		5 0	DO, COULTRY II	1 5	8 0	-
- · ·		٦	•	-	١	- 0	Do Mirim	1	0 0	•
Do. Butter per score	•••	_		ا ـ		<i>i</i> -	Turnip Darjeeling per A A A A A Tomon (English)	0	\$ 6	0
rinjal " seet abbage each	***		3	U	0	4 0	bundle 0 30 0 30 Letnon (Minghag) per dea	1	0 U	1
Do. Mursidabad	•••	1		- 1	1		per)	1		Ī
Do. Country	•••	1		1	1		Terretable marrow Country)	1 .		l
Do Darjeeling	***	0	5	0	0	8 9	each 9 2 0 0 3.0 Locket per 1 meer	1		١
pundie Strete Darjeeting	Dez.	1	1	ا		1 0	Do. Darjeeling sech Monkey nate Madras per	1	3 6	•
Do. per seer,	***	1 %	ŝ.	z 1		ã ŏ	White Pampkins such 9 10 0 40 Monkey Liebees per 10	i	40	

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-contd.

artioles.	,	705	•		To	articles.	1	from	1	0	articles.		'rom	1	70
				Ra	. A. F	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Re	. A. P.	Ra. 4		FRUITS—(Contd.)			-	a. A. I
M. Melon Jaunpur Mask melon per seer	lŏ	2	6	ŏ	6 0 3 0	Plantain Champs bunch			١					7"	-
Mar melon " (Lucknow	10		ŏ	_	10 a	Do. Martaban			, - '	0	Ralsina Kabul Sunkissed			1	
langoes Alfonso per dos.	4		0	6	0 0	Do. Singapore per dos.	0			0	in 1 lb. packet	0	8 0	10	10 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay)	8	ŏ	Ō	3	ŏŏ	Do. Amritasagar	0			0	Do. Desert in 1 lb.			1	
Do. Septa 16	l					N. 7-1-1	0		0 1		Do. Table in 1 1h			1	
Do. Langra 8-12	1	0	0			Panera Banchi anah	1 5		0		14 T 10'	1		1	
Do Sukul	i	-	l			Do. Country	0		0 13		Do. Musestalloss non	0	10 o		11 4
Do Fasli 4-8		0				Plums per lb. (Kabul)	10	10	V 1	י י		_			
·Do Kissen Bhog 19-16	1	0	0			Jo. S. African per lb	1				Do. do. 10.11b.	0	8 0	10	26
Do. Kanchan	l		- 1			Do. Country per score	i		:		14 1 10,			1	-
Do Golapkhasb						Pomegranate Bhowana-	1				Poss Posses packet			1	
Do. Himsagore 13-16	_	0		0 :	10 O	gore per seer	1				Rose Berry per score Sofata 16—25	_		1	
Do. Green per score	U	5				" Kandahar	1			I	Sunkter (Once	1	0 0	1	
Do, Country per 100	8	0		5	00	Pumalo each (country)	<i>!</i> o	3 0	0 4	اه	Sunkist (Orange) per dos Star Apple per score				
Do Bombay 8-12		0				D	١٠			٠,	8 Acres Open score			}	
Do. Madras 10-12	1	0				D-mm 201 11	1	i		ı	S. Africa Orange per dos. Jafa per dos. (Orange)			1	
Do. Lilam 4-6	2	0	0	8	00	Prunes B. W. per tin (2 lb.)		- 1			Do. Small per sorre			1	
(angosteen per doz			- 1			Do. Liby do	1	j		- 1	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			1	
fulberry per score	_	_	_			Do. Delmonte do		İ		- 1			• •	1	
lagpur Mussomi 6-8	ı	0 (ן ט			Calasia do	l			- 1	Do. Country per score	1	0 0		
oons n						Pears Cashmere	1	1		- 1	Surdah Quetta per seer	0	6 0	١.	
ombay			- !			Do. (Cooking)	1	1		- 1	Tamarind per seer	-	20	0	80
ranges Bikkur	•	0 (۱,			Do. Kulu per lo. English	l	i		1	Water melon Country each	U	a v	ט ן	3 0
Do. Nagpur 8-12		U	ויי			Do. California per lb.		1		- 1	Do. Goalund			1	
Do. Bombay			- 1			Do. American per lb		- 1		- 1	D	1	00	١.	
Do. Darjeeling			- 1			Do. Peshwar 8-12	i	!		- 1	Do. Questa	•	v	l r	8 0
Do. Multa per doz	•	8 (.	3	0 0	Do. Australian per lb	i	- 1		- 1	Water Meton Bhagalpur			1	
esta Arab per seer		0 0			80	Do. California Dry per lb.	1	80		Ĭ	Water funit men			1	
Do. (Unshelled) per seer		0 0			80	Do. S. African per lb	İ				Walnut per lb.	0	7 0	۱۰	2 0
Do. Fried	2			ð	0 U	Do. Cashmere -		1		- 1	Do. do. (Shelled)		0 0	١,٠	• v
Do. Kabul	~	0 ('			Peaches America dry p. lb.	1	00	1 4	0	and (proting)	-		1	
vo. Kandahar			1			Do. S. African per lb				- 1	1			1	
Do. Multan	3	^ (٠l		0 0	Do. Peshwar 8-12	1	00		- 1	BUTTER, Etc.			l	
Do. Fried	1				8 0	Do. English Dry per lb.				- [
meannle Country each	0				20	Quince (Quetta)		1			Aligarh Butter per lb	1	2 0	,	40
Membhia contra		3 0			40	Raisins per 1 lb. packet	0		0 10	v []	Bombay	0 1	1 0		120
Do. Assam	v	J	1	v	7 V	Do. do. (California)			1 0	0 J	Dinapur	0 1:	10		13 0
Do. Singapore Do. Ceylon per lb.	0	2 1		0 1	00	Do. (Red) per see:			0 8	0 1	Butter for cake	O Ī	iŏ		40
	0 1				8 0	Do. Kabul			0 13	V] (Cow's Ghee per seer			-	12 0
Do. Tejpur each Do. Kalimpong each	J 1		1	•	~	Do. Sultana per seer	0 1	20	0 14	0 [6		ι 8	3 o l	i	
Do. Kalimpong each						J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J		- 3		1	100		-	•	- V

M. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE

FOR

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
2 5 88 88 88 8 34 C andney.	Ra. A. P. 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0 , 0 8 0 daily 0 4 0 , 0 5 0 , 0 5 0 ,	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chandney, 11 85-36 Chandney 29 & 30 13 16-20	Ra. A. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 10 0 per day 0 8 0 " 4 0 0 " 1 11 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA: BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd

articles.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	articles.	From	To
MILK AND OREAM	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. 1	FLOUR.	≀s. A. P	Rs. A. F	COAL AND COKE.	Re. A. P.	Ra. A.
		l	Californian flour No. 1	0 3 0	0 3 3	Soft Coke per md	0 8 0	0 10
Pure cow's milk fresh per	0 40		Californian flour per bag		0 3 3	Confectionery.		
Fresh eream per 1b	1 40		of 5 lbs Californian flour No. 2	0 8 0		Cakes, Assorted per lb	0 18 0	
fish.			per seer Country flour per seer	0 3 6	0 3 6	FIRM CRESS "	0 12 0	1 0
			Atta	0 2 3 0 2 6	0 2 6	Iced) per lb.	1 80	2 12
Shetkee (Jhill) per seer Do. (out pieces) .,	1 1 1 2 4	13 001	Sujee ···	0 3 6	" 30	Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8
Do. (salt-water) per seer Do. (out pieces) per seer	1 40	1 80	RIOE.			Assorted Tea Cakes per	1 40	
	0 9 0	0 10 0	Desti coarse per md Do. per seer			Siab Chocolates per		1 8
utle per seer Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 U	0 12 0	Patna 1st quality per md.			packet Milk Chocolates slab	0 16	1 0
ohi per seer Do. (Out pieces)	0 9 0 0 10 0		Do. per seer Do. coarse per md	0 2 3	0 2 6	,	1	
	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. per seer Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 0 0	8 0 0	Confectionery.		
Illes each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 6	—(Contd.)		
lango fish with roe 8—19 Do, without roe 16—20	1 00		Chinisakkar per md Do. per seer	7 0 0 0 0 3 0	8 0 0	Assorted Chocolates per lb.	2 80	2 A.
	0 80	0 13 0	Kabul rice per seer Kashmere rice per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	thort Bread per lb.	1 40	4 8
angach (Butter fish) per	0 8 0	9 10 0	Golab Soru Rice	0 36	0 4 0	English Sweets, Assorted per 1b.	0 18 0	2 0
seer (Out pieces)			RUGAR.			Carameis Assorted per lb. H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 80	2 0
emfret per seer rawns per seer (Small)	1 8 0	1 18 0	Cawnpore Sugar per see:	0 4 9		" . 2 lb	8 4 0	4 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Or . stat	0 4 8	0 4 6	PEAR FREAMS BISCUITS.		
obster	0 10 0	0 12 0 1 4 0	DAL Etc			Glazo	1 18 0	
e fish	0 12 0	1 80	Arabar per seer	0 2 6		Assorted Oreams Golden Puffs	2 0 0	8 4 (
Mas man			Chana		0 8 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
GREAD, OHEESE AND OAKE PRESERVES.			Mung haree	0 8 6	0 3 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)	1 00	
	l		Mung sons	0 4 0 0 1 6	0 5 0	per lb. Assorted Pattles per dos.	0 4 0	1 8 0
read (White or Brown)	0 50		Cocogem— 1 lb. tin per ib.		• • •	Den Ala]	
Do. (flour) 1 lb, each	0 2 0	0 20	\$ 1b. ,,	0 12 0		het 110	2 4 0	2 6 0
Do. do. 1 lb	0 10.	0 13	6 lb	3 13 0 U 5 0	1	HUNTLEY PALMER.		
	1	1	Castor Oil Mustard Oil	0 8 0		Manta a n		•
grant Loaf 1 lb. each	0 4 0	ł		Ī	• • •	Mine C Ib At	2 8 0 2 10 0	
ik Roll nner Boll	0 13 0 0 6		Chester per case	.]	. 1	Petit Benrre 3 lb. tin	2 10 0	•
seese Bandel each	0 1 9	0 20	Snowfieke	1		Britannia.		
Do. Dacca per lb	İ	1 0 0	"Victoria"— Swan" per			i lb. Tip.	lb. tin	
Do. Edam Do. Overland		ł	4-I. G. tin Do. 4-I. G. Bulk	1	3 8 0	Cheese Rs. A. P.	1 8 O	
Do. Bandel per lb Do. Cheddarn	I	1	"Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4-I. G. tin	ļ		0 10 6	1 0 6	
	0 5 0	ı	Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk		3 14 0	Inger No. 1 L O	1 60	•
eserved, mixed, per lb.		0 5 0	Do. Bulk		3 14 0		1 3 0 1 12 U	8
ava obeese per lb	0 5 0	ŀ	Do. , Small			1411	1 80	×
·	1 80	1	White Rose per tin	4 14 0		hold) 1 1 0 l	1 18 0	2
att cheese per lb		· 1	Water Lily "	4 14 0	1	Nice I 5 0	2 10) .

Prices in the Sir Stuart Mogg Market-contd.

ABTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	Pres	
CONFECTION ERY —Contd.	Re. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Ra, A, P	Re, A. P.	—Coned	Ha. A. P.	Re.A
BRITANNIA BISCUITS	-		Spencers' "Doretto" _			Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin Cowlec Skim Milk Powder	0 8 0	0 12
1 lb, tim			Po. "Planters" per	2 0 0	3 4 0	1 lb. tin per tin	0 13 0	- 1 0
Re. 4, 2 Finki 0 13 (State Express 555 Ciga- reties per tin	1 10 0	1 11 0	Tart Fruits, Bots.	1 13 0	• •
Potit Bourre 1 1	1 8 6	충	Passing Show Olgarettes			White Sugar, 5 seers per	0 18 0	
thin Arrowroot 1 1	1 79	P P	Black & White tin of 50	0 18 0		I. X. L. Assorted Jams	1 80	
Water 0 15 (1 1 9	N	Oraven A tin of 50			O. & B. Assorted Jame	0 60	0
Oream Oracker, 12 lb si	1 12 0	1 2	OILMAN'S STORES.	1	1	Der lin	1 70	0 13
dev & Gate Milk Food	per tin	5 5 0	LIPTON'S TEA-	- 1	1	Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 40	1 4
low & Gate Rusks	1 80	,	Yellow Label tin 1 lb	1 70	1	Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	1 12 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS-			Red do. do. Special Darjeeling 1 lb	1 0 0	- 1	King George Chocolate.		* 5
				1 14 0	1	1 ib. per tin C. & B. Vinegar per bot-	3 18 0	
Milkmaid Full Orean Bweetened Condensed			IMPERIAL TEA-			tie Redgate or Nickson Ham	1 80	
Wilk— Per Tin —	0 4 0	0 12 0		1 4 0		DOT ID.	3 8 0	
-		0 12 0	Orange do. do	0 18 0	1	Redgate or Nickson Ba- con per lb.	3 80	
Oowlac Malted Milk Pow der 1 lb, tin per tin	! 1			0 13 0	į	Morton's Scotch Oatmeal	1 18 0	
Skimmed Milk	1 30	1 60	TOSH'S TEA-	1	l	Morton's 'Eagle' Bank	- 12 0	
Horlick's Malted Milk	1 60	2 6 0	Special Darjeeling Red Label i lb. pkt.		1	Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb.	0 14 0	
	5 12 0	11 0 0	Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 80	- 1	SUNDRIES.		
Horlick's Malted Milk- Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 60	11 0 0	Do. and quality	1 40	<u> </u>	obra Boot Polish, large		
Morton's Pepperments			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt	1 0 0		Chamola Leather James	0 6 0	
per 1b	1 0 0	İ	1		13	Mosquito Destroyen bar	00	4 0 0
			Cocos A Iba	80	4 1	SDO'S Print Rel+		ī 13 0
CIGARS & CIGARETTES				14 0	4	Bisurated Magnesia, me- dium	120	
Dereske per tin of 50	1 0 0	1	Macaroni 1 lb. 10	90		Zam-Buk	120	D 14 0
Selssor per pkt	0 30	1	Chutneys 1 0	14 0	801	Amrutanjan Pain Balm	80	
Capatan Navyout per tin	1 1		Pickies 1 ,, 0	12 0	1 10 0	loan's Liniment	15 6	10.
of 50	1 0 0	1 30		60		ruschen Salt	11 ŏ	
Gold Flake per tin of 50		1 40	Salad Oils Pt. Bott.	12 0 2		PAINTS.	1	
Davender per tin of 50	1 00	- 1		9 0 1	20 B	namel Paint English		
Glasgow Mixture per 11		1:	Salmon 1 lb. tin 0	90 1	80	Do. (India) per doz. 6	ŏŏl	
		1 '	Bausages, English (13 0 1	00	Do. (Japanese) 7		

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business,	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1-2 A. 8,6-12 C. 19A & 19B E 2-5 & 8 G 8 C. 24	Ra. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. D	C. 1st floor Betel 8 Meat 8 Milk 2 Potato 9 C. & H. 5	Rs. A. P. 37 0 0 (per month) 0 8 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Milk Potato Cloth

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	articles.	From	To
MUTTON.	Re. A. 1	R. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.) Safata per score		Rs. A. P.	RIOE.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A.
uston lat class per seet	0 12 0	0 14 0	Mango of Bari		0 10 0	Dinaipori Khatari Bhog	7 0 0	8 0
Do, 3nd			Do. Kanchan Do. Madras			Deshi (Nagra) permd. Do. (Medium) ,,		7 0
id ,,	0 12 (0 14 0	Do. Langra 10—25 Do. Bombay per 100	1 0 0	6 0 0	Pathai (Atan) md	6 8 0	7 8
DWI (GREAT)		1	Do Fasii -	i		Hilly (Old) per md Nagra (Old) No. 3 per md.		
ting)			Do. Kissen Bhogh 10-25 Do. Kilambari	1 00		Jingasal per 1	1	
wek-(ourry and reacting)	ĺ	ļ	Musk melon per seer			Banktoolshi (Manja) No.1 per maund	1	l
EGGS.			Kharbusa per seer Orange Ichanagore	ļ	Ì	Do. No. 2 per md.	6 0 0	6.13
noks per score	0 7	6 0 8 6 0 0 10 0	Do. Sylhet				6 4 0	1
owls "		0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling bo. Nagpur 10 to 16	1 00	1	Balam (Old) per md Chini Shakkar No. per	8 0 0	9 0
vegetables.			Do. Bombay Pesta Bagdad per sear	Ì		maund (old)	6 80	6 13
rinjals per seer			Do. Multan	2 8 0		Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0	5 12
ncumber each	0 0	3 0 1 0 0 0 4 0	Do Kabul	2 40		Kalma (polished) No. 2 per		-
Inger	0 4	0 0 50	Pineappie Singapore each			maund Kamini per maund		
ti Lemon per score	0 1	0 0 16	Do. Darjeeling Do. Country each	l		Peshwar Rice per md.	11 0 0	14 0
sell Lemon per score	0 1	6 0 2 0	Do. Assam	0 6 0		Dhaki Chata		7 8
nions Patna red per seer Do. Bombay	0 3		Peaches	0 3 0	0 8 0	ł	I	
Do. Country	0 1	6	97008	0 10	0 2 6	SUGAR, ETC.		
ptatoes Mainital per sees Do. Deshi (New)		0 0 20	Do. Martaban per	0 4 0	0 10 0	Orystal Sugar per seer		
Do, Madrasi	1		Muscat per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0	Cooperation "	0 4 3	
Do. Rangoon	1		Pomegranate per seer Do. Multan per seer	1 -	0 12 0	Cocoanut Oil Mustard Oil	0 5 0	
Do. Mainital (Pabari			Do. Kandahar	i		Salt per seer Flour		0 8
atal Murshidabad por	0 1	6 0 2 0		0 80		Atta B non md (Mass)	0 26	0 3
Do. Disi per seer	10 2	0 0 3 0	Do. Bultuna ,,	1 00	0 12 0	Bujee	6 0 0	i
Do. Hilly	0 1	6 0 4 0		1 80	2 00	Atta fresh per maund		5 4
does each	. 0 8		Do. do. large	2 0 0		Chandaust Atta per md	4 12 0	23 0 5 12
eas Banchi per seer Do. Darjeeling	• • •		Surdah Quaman per	0 10 0		Til Oil per seer		
Do, Deshi	· 0 8	0 0 4 0	Water melon Goalando	1 A 9 A	0 8 0	DAL.		
ears	• •		Do. Deshi	0 6 6		Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 3 6	0 4
omato	. 0 4	0 0 6 0	Do. Quetta	1		Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	•
seen Mangoes per score	'	1	Do. Bhagalpur Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 00		Kalai	0 13	0 3
FRUITS.	1 0	0	Walnut per seer Do. Shelled ,,	0 13 0		Khesari Mosoor (spilt)	0 19	0 3
Do. Cashmere -			Nut Ground ,,	0 3 0		Do. (khari) ,	0 2 3	0 2
Do. American			BUTTER, ETC.			Mator Chana Dal	0 16	0 2
Do. Japan			Shillong Butter per pound	1 00		Do.	0 2 3 0 1 9	0 2
Do. Questa			Darjeeling do Bombay	1 00		Bluli	U 23	0 3
nricot "	O TO	0 0 13 0	Aligarh .,	2 0 0				
stavia per pair sel fruit each	10 3			1 40	1	ľæa.		
dana	0 0	0 1 40	Pabna ,,		1 80	Family Mixture Golden Orange Pakon	0 10 0	0 13
Coanut each Do. dry per seer	0 0	6 0 1 0	Darbhanga	1 0 0	1 30	Quality per lb.	1 80	2 0
ilghosa "	0 10	0 1 40	Ghee	1 80	1 13 0	Flowery Orange Pekoe		
ites Arab o. Bagdad	0 5		Cow's Ghee Do. Milk	2 0 0	2 4 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0 0 12 0	1 8
ADAR Kishbugiri per ses		~	" "			Pekoe per lb	0 8 0	ō·10
Do. Nasik Do. Quetta		0 12 0	FISH. Bagda , per seer	0 10 0	0 18 0	Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb	1 80	1 8
ne Chaman		1	Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	0 10 0	30 0 0 0 12 0	Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 13
Do. Australia per seer	0 6		Do. (cut pieces) p. s. Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0	COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
mur Deshi	0 10		Prawns	0 60	0 8 0			,
o, Singapore	1 0	0 1 40	Hilsa	0 8 0	0 18 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.) Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 14
doo Nuts per seer	•		Robi (out pleces) per seer	0 18 0	0 14 0	Owl & Swan per tin -		3 4
shis Country per 100 o. Mozafferpur per 100		1.	Chetal			Bulk Monkey Brand per tin		
ack Raisins per seer	0 8	0 12 0	Orab per pair	0 3 0 0 10 0	0 26	Elephant Brand		3 12 3 14
une per 1b	0 10	0 4 0	Koi per seer	0 8 0	0 13 0	Bnowflake per tin	1	9 14
DATA COUNTY -						Boft Coke per md		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

The largest quarry owners in the Miraspore District,
Supply Miraspore and Chunar Stones of every description,

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	7 .		TOM			To		ARTICLES.	-	Fron	D		To	ARTICLES.	İ	Fro	•		To
HIOE.			. A .	1		. A. 13 (BREAD Bread 1 lb Do. \$ lb Do. 2 lb	0	s. A. 2	0	0	A.P. 30 16	MEAT.	R	•. ▲	. P.		. A . F
Banktools!	-	Ğ	8	0	7	0	Ò	BUTTER.			۱	•	. •	Goas					13 0
Do (Atap)		7	Õ	Ŏ		8		Aligarh Salted per ib. Bombay nea ib. Salted	0	14	D	1	0 0	E GG8.					
Chinisakkar (Do.)	-	8	86		0	•		Pabna per seer Polson's 1 lb. tin	1	4 (•		Egs (Fowl) per score (Duck) Do	U	9	0	0 :	10 U 9 O
Dudhkalma		•	 12 (_	14 (1	Cows' Head		5 (40	CONFECTIONERY.	:				
Pengoon (Boiled)		6	0 0			6	١	Milk Maid OII	0	11 (•		Lipton's Tea— Yellow per tin				1	70
Do. (Atap)	=	6	0 0		6	4 (Mustard Oil Cocoanut Du	_	7 (6 0	Cocoa Hornby Coffee Polson's ib Condensed Milk	U	8	- 1	1	1 0
D & L.		_						FRUITH Mangoes 20 to 40						BISCUITS.					
		0	40			5 (3 6	١l.	Apples 16 Alubokra per seer Oranges 25 to 60	0	8 0		0 1	0 0	Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin		-		1	9 5
Arahar Dal		Ō	2 0		Ō	3 0		Bedana per seer		4 0	- 1		201	H. & P. Do. Household per tin Jacob's Cream Cracker		•••			6 v
Sheerel Dai	•••	Ŏ	3 0			2 9	1	Pesta Dates Arab Grapes per see	Ü	4 0			5 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.				ž	6 0
Do. (Khari) .		0	2 0		Ď	1 6	1	Pomegranates per seer	0	10 0	1	0 1	8 0	State Express Ciga-					
GHEE.								VEGETABLES. New Patal		3 0			6	Passing Show Ciga-		10 (
dawa per seer .	_	2	0 0				li	New Potatoes Potatoes (New)	_	16	ı		3 0	rettes Robinson's Barley 1b.	U	7 6	•	υ 1	1 6
Banchi ·	••	1	7 0		l	4 8 0 0 0		Brinjal Cabbages each Ginger	0	40	- 1 '	Ď	6 0	Quaker's Oats		1 3 (3	0 1	4 0
Khuria	1 3	1 1 1	4 0 2 0	1		8 0	G	Oucumber each	0	3 0	10	Ď	1 U	Pascal's Logenges (glass) each		 10 (-		.0 6
Lakhi " Debla Debee " per see	T :	1	0	1	l 1	0 0				1 0 3 0			6 O I	Jam Jelly	0	6 0		ָ ר	7 U.
SUGAR & FLOUR.	- 1						1.	FIBM.		8 0		. 14	ا ،	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin) Quickwhite(White)	0	1 6 14 U	1	,	, ,
Sugar (White) per seer Do. (Brown)	- 1	0	4 0	0) .	4 6 4 6	j	Pona ,,	0	10 0 10 0		19	0	KEROSENE OIL.					
De. (Bata)	- ()	3 6)	2 9		Bagda	Ü	8 U 8 O		1	80	Blephant Brand tin Do. per bottle	٠			ָ ע	l 6
Atta Do. B)	3 3			6	1 1	Bhetki Drab (each) Hilsa Kol per seer	0	09	1 (o o l	Do. Bising Sun bulk		-			
7vr	. 0	,	8 0				=	Lot per seer	0	8 0	1) 13	0	Do, per bottle	•	-			

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent,	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business,
Veg. 1 to 6}	Rs. As. P. 0 8 0 each	Vegetab.es.			

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

		Prices pe	r maund.	Retai	l prie	es per s	1002		Prices p	er maund,	Retali	prie	es per s
articles,		From	To	Fre) m	To		ARTICLES,	From	Te	From	•	To
* RICE.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Re.	▲ , P.	Rs. A	. P.	vegetables.	Ro. A.P.	Rs. A. P.	ita, A	. P.	Re. A
alam (Ooarse)	_	-	-	0	3 0		0	Potatoes (Nainital) . Do. New (Country) .		_	0 1	6	0 1
Do. (Medium) mktoolsi (Manis)	•••	•	-	. 0	1933	0 2	6 6	Do. (Ganhatt)		•••		. 0	
Do, (Kors)	***	-	-	•	2 0	0 2	9	Do. (Rangoon)		_		6	0
Do. (Atap)	•••	•••	•	0	30	0 3	6	Pasai	·		0 9		
imini (Do.) Inishakkar (Do.)	•••	***	-	Ŏ	10	7		Brinjal				Ö	0
lap Ebas (Atap)	•••	-	•••				0	Paga					•
idkhani sahi Bolled		-	***	0	3 6	0 4	0	Oahhara sach		_			
idhkalma			-	ŀ		0 3	ñ	Ginger	-	_	0 4	0	0
ere (Medium)		-	•••	~	•		6	Onion					
insi (Coarse) Ingeon (Boiled)		***	•••				3		• -	-	0 0	9	U
De. (Atap)	•••	•••	•••	0	1 6				ļ	,		i	
amal		-	•••			0 2	6	M KAT.	l l			•	
start Bhog		• ••					, •	Mutton			0 10	0	0 1
DAL							ì						• 1/
ram (Patnal whole)	_	***					6	Goat & Khashi		-	0 10	0	0 11
ram (Dal)	***	***		0	2 0		6	FISH.				- 1	
ng Dal (Sona)				Ö	4 0		Ŏ		ı	1		j	
ng (Krishna)	-			0	2 6		0	Rohi (Cut-pieces)		-	0 10		0 1
abar Dal	-		101	0	3 6 2 0		0	Hilsa		***	08	0	0 10
alet Dal Levert Dal	=	•••		Ü	3 0	ŏ		Prawns	1	***	0 8	0	0 1
secor Dal (Spilt)			-	0	2 3 2 6			Parsey Bagda		•••		Ŏ	0 1
Khari Stor Dai		•••	-		16			Bhetki	1	•		0	0 1
attor DBI Lit	-	_	•••	•		0 1	6	Orab per pair _	1	-	0 1	o l	U 1
	i			ĺ				Kol	•		0 8	0	Ō Į
SUTTER & GREE	2.							£4 68.					
	_			l				Egg (Fowl) per soor (Fresh)					
mbay per see		•••	***	ı	2 0			figg (Duck) per scor	-	-	U 6	0	0 10
igerh	-	•••		ļ				(Fresh)		_	0 7	0	0 10
as (GaWA)	•••	•••	•••	1	8 0	1 12	0		1				
e, (Buffalo)	_		-		4 0	, ,	,	sundri es.			•	- 1	
	l							Cobra Boot Polish larg					
011			•					each tin		_	0 1	6	
ani Oil		•••		Ů	_ 0	U 8		Mate Once on the		_		- 1	
sekard OU	-		-	0	7 0 5 0	0 8	0	Hair Oream small	·	-	U 6	0	
seanut Oli rosene Oli		***	***	ŏ	3 3	Per bo		Mosquito Destroyer				- 1	
						of 26 o	•	poz	·	0 1 6	• 3	0	
UGAR & FLOUR								Amrutanjan Pain Balm	_		0 7	١٥	
saz (White Java)		-	-	0	4 0	A 2	ا پر	-				1	
DO (BEOME 12AR)					40	05	0	Oriental Balm	-	0 4 0	0 13	6	
Do. (Bata) Mr (Country)	_			0	3 0	0 8	6		!			- [
		-	-	0	30	0 3	0 1						
# (Sugar Came)		-		•	20	<i>-</i>	١					-	
Kpelate Care	_	_	_						1			- 1	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stells on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	4 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 12 0	Sweetmeat. Business to be approved by the authority. Sweetmeat. Dashakarma. Business to be approved by the authority. Shoe.	W. B. 9—1 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 10 Do. 11 Do. 11A Do. 12—16 & 18	0 4 0 0 15 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 1 2 0 0 12 0 1 0 0	Betel Mudi, Do. Do. Do. Do. Beady made shoe, clothes.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	F	101	m		Te)	ARTICLES.		rom	i	To	articl es.	F	TOE	n		To
FISH.	Re	. A	.Р	R	. A	. P	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Nainital) per	Re	. A. P	. R	ı. A. P.	Mona men ecen	Re.	. <u>A</u> .		Re.	. <u>1</u> . 1
one per seer	l	6	O	i	10	0	seer (Naimtea) per	· -	16	0	2 0	Atta White We t	V	3	9	Ă	3 (
ons per seer Do. (Cut pieces)	ő	8	Õ		12		Pulbul per seer	· ñ	2 0		26	O-1	0	2		ŏ	3
	ñ	8	ŏ		10		Raddish (Country) per	. •	• 0	10	4 0	7 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		1		ŏ	1
11046	Ö	8			10					0	16	ATOL A AA		3	3	×	
One and	ŏ	0	ŏ	_	10	•	Squash per seer	i			10	RICE.	1		ĺ	V	3 (
agda	0	٥	ŏ	. 0		•		0		1	į	Patna per seer	0		.		
hangaur	Ŏ	8	Ŏ						10		امما		U	8	3	0	8 (
betki	ő	9		10			Pumpkin each	Ň	10	0		(as ead a)			_		
ther Fish	•	Ö	6		10		New Potato	. U	13	U	8 0	per md	6	0 (6	4 0
[ilea ···	0	8	0		10	•				1		(Kora) per seer		3 (
oi & Magoor	U	8		្រា						1		Chinisakkar " md.	9	0 (0 0
arsay		8	0		12		fruits.			1		Deshi (Boiled) " "	5	0 (6	8
rab each	0	0	9	. 0	1	0	_			١.		Rangoon per seer	U	3 (D		
				!			Mangoes 10 to 16		0 υ			Katari Bhog (Attap)					
i								: 0	1 3 0	Ì		per md	l		- 1	9	0 0
MEAT				•			Alubokhora per seer	U	8 0	0	10 0	-	1		- [
							Amra (Belati) per score			-		SUNDRI E S.	1		- 1		
oat & Kid per seer -	0	10	U	. 0	12	0	Bedana per seer	0	8 0	0	10 0	Mustard Oil per seer	0	6 (o 1	0	7 0
utton	0	10	0	. 0	12	ň	Bael each	0	0 6	Ŏ	ïŏ	Sugar	0	4 (١٥	Ò	5 0
4.	-					•	Dates per seer			Ŏ	5 0	Tea per lb.	Ŏ	8	6		0 0
							A 1 a A "	1	0 0	1	ŏŏ	Gur per seer	ŏ	1		-	٠,
7000								ō	16	ō	3 0	por too:		•	١,		
EGG8.				;				ĭ	õõ	•	, ,	DAL.	l		- 1		
į				υ	8	r. 1	Orange 13 to 16 Plantain (Champa) per	•	• •			Annhar van sees	0	3 (١ م		
uck's eggs per score					9			0	1 9	0	26	Chana	ŏ	-	6	0	3 (
owi's eggs				U	y	v	score	U	1 .	U	* 0			1		v	9 (
j 1							Do. (Martsban)	0	• •		I	Khari Masoor		•	9	٥	
							per doz.		8 0	0	60	771	0			U	8 0
VEGETABLES.							Papaya each	0	10	U	4 0		0	8			
i			_			_	Sugarcane each	0	10		[Kalai			6		
ean (French) per seer	0	4	Ō	0	6		Pomegranate per seer	0	80	0	10 0	Biuli	0	3			
rinial	0		0	0		6					ı	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0	8			
abbage (Country) each	0	3		U	6							" (Fried) per seer	U	4 (0	5 (
auiflower each	0		0	0		0	BUTTER.					Matter	0	2			
omato per seer	U	3	0	0	4	0				!	ı	Salt "	0	1	6		
ucumber per score	Ü	3	0	İ		į	Butter per seer	1	8 U		40		1		- 1		
inger per seer	ŏ	5	Ŏ				Madras	ī	0 0	1	20	COKE & COAL.	1		- 1		
- 11 -	ŏ		ŏ				Ghee Lakhee	1	4 0	ĺ		Soft Coke per Md	0	8	0	0	9 (
reen Chilly	ŏ		6				Do. Bhadwa		14 Ŏ	l	ı	Coal		7		-	- •
nion	ŏ		8	0	1	6	Do. Sree		12 0		ŀ	Fuel		11 (0	12 (
	ŏ	3		-	-	-	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		13 0	2	vol	Kerosene Oil-Elephant	1	'	1	- ('
	U	•	J :				MIL	-		ō	4 0	Brand per bottle				٥	2 1
otato (Rangoon)						1	MUK ",			, •		has notice	í		- 1	•	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.		Da	ily	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Da	ily	Rent.	Business.
		Ha.	As.	P .		_		As.		
Onion 2 &	8	0	3	0 each	Onion, Garlic	Potato 3, 4 9 & 10 Fruits 4 & 5		5 3	0 each	Potato. Fruits (dry)
					·		<u> </u>			<u>.</u>

Prominent Architects, Builders & Contractors

No. B. B. 5274 N. GUIN & CO. Office Phone

Architects, Builders and Contractors
117-B. Chitteranjan Avenue, Culculta

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week

Articles.		F	'ro	111)		T	0 .	1 :	From	То	Artioles.	F	rom.		To.
FISE.		Ra	. A	. P .	Kn	. A	. P	·VEGETABLES—(Contd.)				Re	. A. F	B	s. A.
Pona per seer			8 10				0		0 4 0	0 50		0	2 6		
Do. (out pieces)	•••	Ö		ŏ		10	0	Green Chilly per seer (0 40	Atta white No. 1		26		•••
ilong obster		ő	_	ŏ			0		0 10 0 86	0 20	A44 D		•••		8 (
arda		ŏ		ŏ			Ö		0 4 0	0 50	Atta Brown		•••		2
hangau r	***	0	8	0			0.0		0 8 0	0 26	D Atta	0	2 6	10	2
hotki	•••	O		0	0	12	0		0 18	0 16	RICE.	;		ł	
ther Fish		0		0	0		0		0 8 0	0 40	ing o in.	i		1	
Das.		0		0	0		0	Ladies finger	0 26	0 8 0	Patnai per seer	1	26	ı	
oi & Magoor	•		8				0	Raddish per score			Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	Ă	8 0	٩	ö
arney	•••	U	8		١٥		0	Squash ,,	•••		Do. (Kora) per seer	0	26	١٠	•
lrab T	•		•••	•	1	•••		Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 16		Deshi (Boiled) per md	5	UO	6	8
	-				1				0 10		Rangoon per seer		2 0	-	
MBAT.	1							_ "	0 10	0 3 0 0 8 0				I	
					1			Tomato Darjeeling ,	ט ס ט	0 50			0 0	7	
leef per seer		0	4	O	10	6	0				Do. (Atáp)	8	0.0	8	8
utton "		0	9	0	lò	10	Ö	FRUITS.			SUNDRIES.			ı	
oat & Kid	•••	0	В	()	0	10	0	1.1101101			SUMPRIES.			ł	
					1			Almond per seer (0 14 0	2 00	Mustard oil per sect	o	6 6	۱.,	8
	- 1				ł			Alu bokra			Sugar ,,		4 0		4
POULTRY.	,				l			Amra (Belati) per score		•••	Tea per 1h.	-	= -		8
	į		8		۱.,	• • •		Bedana per seer!			Gur per seer Cocommut oil		20		2 2
nek esoh	***		6				0	Bael each	0 0 8	0 0 9	Cocommut oil ,	0	60	ľ	
owl " bicken "			3			4		•	46	0 50	!			1	
bicken "		٠		-			0	Grapes (, o	0 8 0	DAL.			1	
 ,,			•••) ''		``		13		Arabar per seer			ł	
	1				i			Do. (Martaban)		0 8 0	01	ľ	3 34	. ~	
eggs.	- 1							Papaya each C	iol	0 40	*** "	0	20	0	
	j				l			l'omegranates per seer (771	Ü	2 3 2 0	0	2 (
uck's eggs per soore					0			Mangoes (Green) per 100 () 4 n l	0 80	Kalai	0	28	۱.,	2
owl's oggs ,,	***	0	H	0	0	10	U	Sugarcane cach 0 Oranges per score 0	0 9	0 1 0	Biuli	ö	2 8		2
								Oranges per score 0	10 0	0.14.0	Mug (Hari) Katcha			0	
	!							:	ı	1	Do. (Sona)	0	40	0	4 (
VEGETABLES.	- 1							<u></u>	i		Matter	U	28		2 6
V EGMI ADMES.	- 1							BUTTER	- 1	ı	Salt	U	16	O	1 9
ean (French) per seer		O	4	6	0	5	0	BUILER	- 1	1	PARTUR DOWNER				
rinjal		ŏ	ĭ	-	ö			:	1	1	BARLEY POWDER.				
bbage (Darjeeling)	ach		ī		ö			Butter per seer 1	20	1 80	Barley Powder				_
anlifonr		0	1	Ó I	Ò	8	ΰ	Ghee Lakhee		1	Do Pearl		4 6		7 6
rrot (Country) per	leer		1		0	8	0	Do. Bhadwa 1			Do. Pearl Robinson's Barley		48		12 (
Do. (Darjeeling) ,	. 1	0	4			•••		Do. Sree 1	12 0	1	3 611 Y		5 0		14 (
noumber per score	•••	0	2	6	0			Pure Cow Ghee per seer 1	120	2 00	Kerosene oil-Elephant	``	- 0	U	15 (
inger per seer	•••	0	8	0 [0	4	0	Milk	1	0 4 0	Brand per bottle		9 4: !		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Dailg	•		Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A 8 Do. 13 & 14 Do. 16—18	0 0 1	8 14 5	0 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	•		

S. K. DAS, Officer-in-charge.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Basiness.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Presented rent.	Business,
A. 148—144 147 to 154 155 160-1162 164-8166 1158-1160 167-168	Re. 0-8 per day " 0-4 " " 0-5 " " 0-9 " " 0-12 " " 0-11 " " 0-7-6 " " 0-10 "	Fresh fruits "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	" 99 " 100 " 107 " 106	Ra. 0-15 per day ,, 1-9 ,, 2-15 ,, 1-8 ,, 1-6 ,, 2-18 ,, 2-18	Business to be approved by anthority Godowa
, 258 , 261 , 259 , 166-1169	,, 0-10 ,, ,, 0-10 ,, ,, 0-18 ,,	". Dry fruits	,, 112 ,, 114 F. 8	, 0-10 ,, , 0-10 ,, , 1-8 ,,	Do. Shoes. Do. Business to be appresived by authority
B. 48 " 47 " 68 " 64 " 69-1 " 69-2 " 72 " 44 & 45	,, 0-8 ,, 1-4 ,, 1-8 ,, 10 ,, 10 ,, 1-4per day ,, 0-8 ,,	Mutton. " Mudikhana Godown Cloth & Tailoring.	16 38 31 32 34 35, 86	., 0-14 .,	Shoos. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
6. 90-91 " 40 " 9—10 " 52 , 15	, 28-0 Per month , 37-8 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11 B. N. C. 8, 4 & 6	" 0-8 " " 0-8 "	Betal,
E. 1 8 40 22 89 85 88 48 7	, 2-4 per day , 1-8 , , 1-7-6 , , 1-11 , , 1-8 , , 1-10 , , 1-4 , , 1-6 , , 0-9 ,	Business 'to' be approved by authority.	Eggs. 5, 6, 7	,, 0-4 ,,	Bggs.
,, 82-6 ,, 44 ,, 86- 8	" 0-11 " " 1-13-6 " " 1-1 "	Do.	309. Typer Circular Road. ,, 8-10 ' ,, 11 ,, 14	b	Business to se approved y authority. Do. Do.
				*	

M. BHATTAOHARJEE,

Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.		Ren	18,		Business.	Block & Stall Nos.			Rei	ab		Business.
		day		oh .			-	Per	day	. 60	c h	
×		A,			/			_	A.	P	-	
O. (old) 74-75		12	0		Dry fruis.	N. R. 3, 3, 4, 9 & 1		0	8	0	each.	Betel & Ber
D. (new) 26	. 2		•		Shoes.	Do. 11, 18, 1	4¦	1	0	0	22	, –
E.,, 45-47	1	12	0		Butter.	N. B. 7, 8, 9	1)				•	Business to
, 125-126	1	0	0		? ?	" 22-1 & 2		4	0	0	ea. }	be approve
,, 128-124	1	0	0		77	1	ַנְי				(by authority
, 49 & 50	1	0	0		,,	" 26- 1	13	1	12	0	99	Do,
" 27- 28	1	0	0		~ "	,, 29-1	1)					
D. 47—48	2	0	0		Shoe or Cloth	W. R. 82		1	4		daily	
						W. R. 36		84	0	0	per month	. Do.
			_		-	W. R. (new)		25	0	0	,,	Do.
Regs 4, 6, 8,	0	8	0	es.	Eggs.	1 30 11	•	8	14		daily	
28 & 24.	^		^			,, 1011		8	9	0		Do.
,, 27-28	0		0	"	,,	.,, 1		269	8	0	per	Do.
" 88 " 3 0-31	0		0	99	••	H. 26, 28			_	_	onth	1
35-36	0	0	0	"	"	5—12		4	0	0)	
P. R. 5 & 31, 16	0		0	**	5 "	,, 13, 14-16		21		0	ζ	Do,
,, 86, 87 & 8	0		0	**	Potatoes.	17, 18, 19		8	0		68, (
P. R. 88	0		0	**	"	,, 81 to 35,36		8 12	0		ea, J	-
K. (New) 46	0	_	0	"	Fruits.	Milk 1		12	0	0	**	Do.
, 48—60	0	14	0		Do.	,, 8, 4, 8 & 9	1	2	8	0	,,	Milk
9.4	. 0		0		Do.	,, 11		ĩ	8	0	**	••
"	U	. 0	U		1 0.	1 12		9	ě	0	>9	99
Rooms with						M. 14, 15 16	1	•		U	20	and and an empty.
4 doors on						87, 82, 88,		0	4	0		Country fruit
Hogg Street						84, 17 & 18	15	•	•	U	*	Country Hule
to the east						,, 25—26	15					
of Chandney.	10	0	0		Ott	,, 35, 86, 3	7 }	0	4	0		Do.
Of OHMERS'	10	U	v		Oilman's Stores	,, 47—48	1				**	
Suet. 19—20	0	4	0	each		,, 49		0	10	0	••	Do.
, 8, 8, 9,)					" 3, 4 " 45 & 46.		1	0	0	, ,,	Plantain
12, 18, 17,	} 0	5	0	each	,,	Fish Stalls						
18, 22 & 24)				·	87 to 88,						
35-44 0 h 4	_		_			77 to 84.	1	0	4	6		TRU-L
Mutton. 8 & 4	2		0	99	Mutton.	110 to 186	1	ŏ		6	77	Fish. Do.
" 25-26, 29 " 8 & 12	1		0	97		17 & 18	ĺ	ŏ	5 4	6	"	Do.
01 L 00	0 2		0	**	Heads & Trotte	N. 5, 28, 47,	1		•	•	37	20.
M 91 cr 07	Z	12	0	99	Mutton.	48, 68-66,	11	•	_	_		
C.V. F. S. 105	1	. 0	0		Dates.	72, 78, 74,	1	0	5	0	60.	E. Vegetables
., 106	i		Ö	10	1	6 7 & 77.	J					,
	•		•	10	**	., 36, 46, & 54	1	0	6	0	20	Do.
C. R. 6	0	6	0		Cocoanute.	,, 57—59	1	1	0	0	70	Do.
,, 21, 18, 14	0		Ō		1	,, 44-45	1	0	11	0	,,	Do.
, 17 & 18	0	_	0	99	Potatoes.	Poultry-						
» 7 & 8	0		0	••	30	Hen Coops 67—74		*				
P. 7—9	1	•	0	>>	Oliman's Stores.	115-180.	11	3	0	0	••	Fowls
19-20	0	_	0	79	Spices.	900	1				>>	
F.G. 1, 2 & 8	0	12	0	each.	Business to be	190.140		1	0	0	29	Do.
TD 6 00					approved by authority.	101-104		0	5 و	0	**	Do.
Beef 30	1	8	0		Beef.	, 195-198		0	8 8 8	0	70	Do.
 3 8	0	8	0	_	Skirts.	» 99—106	1	1	3	0	"	Do.
					-	, 111-114	1	-	10	0	99	Do.
15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1		100		- 1			í	•	- 4	v	99	Do.

Prices in the Entally Market for the custo

ABTIGLES.		P			T	'o	articles.	Proc		To	ARTICLES.		Frem	7
WEAT		Ra.	A. I	P. B			VEGETABLES-Contd.	Re. A.	P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS-Oeatd.		Ra.A.P	Re. A
oof por soor	-		4 9			50	Squash (Darjeeling) per ar.	0 5	.	D 60	Keshin Bhog 16 to 30		1	ł
stice	-		10 0 10 0			3 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 3		0 16	Fasi 8 to 10	=	j	1.
oat and Eld w			8 0		V 1	3 U	Sweet Potatoes ,,	1		0 10	Prenes S. W. per seer	_	1 03	11.4
POULTRY.	- 90 e	•	•	1			Tomato (Banchi) per ar	0 4		0 50	Sarda per seer	_		1
mer esep.	_	0	8 0		0 10	0 0	Do. (Country) per seer	0 5	Ŏ	0 6 0	Sugarcane	-	0 0 6	. 1
owi "	-	Ŏ.	-60		Õ Ī	ÖÖ	White Pumpkin each	. 0 2	0	0 30	Water Melon each	-		1
hicken	-	10	3 0			4 0	Turnip (Darjoeling) per des	0 3	0	0 5 0	BUTTER.			
					0 :	8 0		0 4	ן	A 201	Aligarh per 1b.		1 0 0	1
EGGb.	. ;	_		À.			FRUITS.		١		Dinapur		0 18 0	0 13
nor's ette ber soore	}	0	7 0			B 0	Alma ikk in manana	1 0		1 40	Ghoo per soor	-	1 7 6	ii
owi's "FISH."		•	7 U	יוי	U	, ,	Apricot	. "	١,	• • • •	Pure Cow's Milk	=	0 10	
		۵	7 0	. 1 4	0		Apples	1	- 1	1		-	-	
one per seer Do. (Out please)			10 ă		Ŏ 1		Figs per seer	0 10		0 18 0	BREAD	- 1		
lions		ō			0 10		Amra (Belati) per soore		- 1	1	Bread 1 lb	_	0 19	0 1
obster		Õ	8 0		0 1		Bedana per seer	1 0		1 40	Do. 1b		0 10	
agda			13 Ö		0 1		Bael each	0 0 1		0 10	Do. 1b.	-	0 0 6	
pagen		0				0 0	Pomegranate ,,	0 10		0 13 0	FLOUR. Flour per seet	- 1	0 2 3	0 1
hotiki			8 0		0 1		Blackberries per 100	0 1 0		0 13	4444		0 33	ŏ i
ther Fish		0	6 0			0	Coccanut each Custard Apples 13 to 16	1 0 0			Onto-		0 3 4	0 1
ab per pair	•••	Ó	1 0	, , ,		0 8	Dates per seer			0 50		-	• • •	•
lisa ol & Magoor	***	_	7 0	' '	•	4 O	Almond ,	1 8 6	,	2 00	RICE.		1	
mfret per seer	***		1 2 0 14 0				Grape ,,	- • •			Patna per seer		0 8 6	
ango fish per seer			14 U 10 0		Ď 1		Do. per box		1	1	Banktulshi (Manja) per (IP.	0 16	
VEGETABLES.			TA A	' '	-	•	Goosbarry per seer	.	1		Do. (Kora)		0 8 0	0 3 6
etroot (Darjeeling)	per			İ			Jack fruit each	0 10		D 80	Ohinisakkhar per seer		0 22	0 4 6
dos	•••	0	3 0		0 (5 0	Khubani per seer	0 10 (! [0 18 0	Deshi "		0 3 3	
Do. (Deal)							Kharbusa	0 1 ('	1	SUNDRIES.	- 1	1	
an (French) per seer	•••	0	4 0	1 0) !	5 0	Lichis per 100	0 1 6	J,	0 40	Mustand Ott	- 1	0 6 6	0 7
san (Ranchi) "	***			١.			Lime per score	ŏid				-	0 4 6	ŏ i i
rinjal sbbage (Country) eac			1 6		ג ע	0	Lokote ,,	1 00			Man 11	=1	0 14 0	1 8
Do. (Darjeeling)		0	20		n 6	. 0	Pesta per seer	1 0		8 8 0		_	0 6 0	
aliflower	***	Ö	16	, ,		0	Plantain (Champa) per						- 1	
rrots (Country) per	dos.		1 0			0	Score	0 1 6	, ,	0 3 0	DAL.	- 1		_
Do. (Darjeeling)		ŏ	3 0			5 0	Do. (Martaban) per		, ,		Arahar perseer .		0 3 6	9 3 6
lery per dos		•	•				dos	0 \$ 0	' 1		Uhana		0 20	
cumber per score		0	5 0			3 0	Papaya each	0 10	'!		BL		0 2 3	0 1
nger per seer			5 0	, , ,		50	Pineapple ,,	0 1 6	1			-	0 i 5	0 1
arlic	•	0	4 0			5 0	Plums per score	0 10 0	٠.		Palat	~ (•••	0 1
seen Chilly per see	1	0	4 0		•	9 0	Raisins ,,	0 2 0			3/ /97 4		0 3 6	0 4
dies finger		0	3 0			10	Roseberry per score	<i>-</i>	1	1		_		ŏii
nion		0	1060			70	i -	0 1 0			NO - AA		0 8 0	0 1 6
(Dodoo)		יי	0 0	' '	י ע	י י	Walnut	0 10 0			Balt	_	0 16	
o, (Desi)		0	1 6	, ' (0 :	6	Mangoes (Green) per		ì	1		•	1	
o. (Ranchi)		•		Ί,	•	•	hundred		ı	- 1	CORE AND COAL.	- 1		
tatoes (Nainital)	•••	0	1 6	3 (0 9	0 8	Do. (Madras) 12-16 -				Kerosene Oil in Bulk	-		0 8 0
Do. (Desi) "	•••	1		1			Golap Khas		- 1	1	Kerosene Oll-Elephan		1	p. bot,
elbul	•••		2 () (0	2 6	Langra 16-30			į	Brand per tin Refined	-	3 10 3	
addish (English)	rer						Bombay 25 to 30		-	1	Ordinary BARLEY POWDER		2 10 3	
bundle	***	1					Totapari per score		1	i,	Robinson Barley 1 lb. ti			
addish (Country) p. sc	30 7 0	1		- 1			Sipis —		ı	**				

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET-Shops To Let-Const.

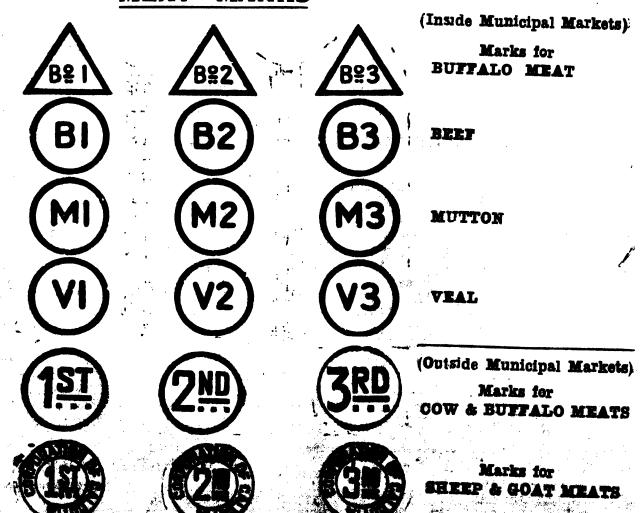
Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Paily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20 Do. 22-25 Do. 27 Do. 28 Do. 29 Do. 30 Do. 81-36 Chandney 5 Do. 17 Do. 18 Do. 30 Do. 34-36 Do. 42	0 10 0 0 4 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Milk. Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Butter. Dry fruits. Do. Country Vegetable. Spices.	Chandney 48 Do. 51—52 Do. 56—57 Do. 61 Do. 62—64 Do. 69 Do. 72 Do. 75—77 Do. 80 Do. 84—86 Do. 92 Pork 3, 5—7 Chandney 87	0 4 0 Each 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 8 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 6 0	Potatoes Do. Do. Do. Do. Country vegetable and fruits. Eggs. Country Vegetable. Do. Emglish Vegetable. Fresh fruits. Dry fruits. Pork Dry fruits.

Prices in the Lake Book Market for the current week

articles.	7	7	ron			Te		ARTIOLES.	1	From		To	ARTICLES.	7			To
FISH.	_	Ro.		P.	Re	ı, A	. P.	VEGETABLES—Centd. Potatosa (Naintal) per	R	, A. P	R	. A. P.		le,		Re	
Pona per seez	. 1	٥	8	0	0	10	0	rotatoes (Maintent) per	1				Banktulshi (Manja)	9	2 6	0	.8 (
		ă	10				Ö	(New) per seer	0	10	0	16	per md		80	7	0 (
Bilong		ŏ	8				0	Mangoes (Langra)	1				(Kora) per seer		1 6		•
Lobster		0		0	0		0	Pulbul		30	0	60	Ohinisakkar md		õŏ	9	
Boada		0	8		0		0	Raddish (Country) per			1_		Deshi (Boiled)			14	0
Shangau:		0		0	0			1 10070	0	3 0	0	2 6	Rangoon per seer	•	20	Ĭŏ	1
Shetki	-	0	8		0		0	Squash per seer	0		0		Estart Bhog (Atap)	_		1	-
Other Fish		Ŏ	4	0			0		0			3 0	per md	7	8 0	9	0 (
Hilse		0	8		1	-	0	Pumpkin each	۳		"	• •	- ATTYDDING			1	
Col & Magoor		X	6	ž	å		ŏ	Mangoos			1		SUNDRIES.				_
Passe7		v	•	•	٧	•	, 0	Grapes	i		1		Anna		6 0 4 0	0	· 6 (
Frab each	1				İ			Alubokhora per seer	0	10 0		13 0			• U	ľ	•
	1				İ			Amra (Belati) per score	0	20	0	30			2 0	1	2
•	- 1				1			Bedana per seer	1	Õ Õ	١.			•	- 0	١٠	•
MEAT.	- 1				l			Bael each	0	0 6	0	10	DAL.			l	
4	- 1	_		_			_	Dates per seer	0	4 6	0	50	Arahar per seer) ;	2 6	0	3
loat & Kid per seer		0	10	0	0	1,3	0	Almond ,,	•	14 0	3	00	Chana ,		1 9	ě	2
108, C 200 has a							- 1	Lime per score	0	3 0 4 0	0	8 0	Khari Masoor		8 8	-	
								Oranges 16 to 20	U	4 V	٧ ا	۰۰۱	Bhanga ,,		16	0	1 1
2 GG 8.	ı			- 1			- 1	Figure (Champs) per	0	10	0	4.0	Khasaree ,,		9 0	0	2
		0	7 (0	Δ	7	8	Do. (Mariaban)	v	- 0	•	•••	Kalai (3 3	0	8
back's eggs per score	-	Ŏ	7	ĎΙ	ŏ			per dos.	0	30	0	40	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		8 8	•	3 (
Fowt's oggs "	-	-		- 1	•	•	٠,	Papaya each	Ŏ	ĭŏ	0	401	(Sona)	•	3 0 °	_	
•				1			- 1	Sugarcane each	Ō	0 9	0	10	Madda		3	1 %	4 (
VEGETABLES.	- 1			I			- 1	Pomogranate	1	0 0	1	8 0	Relt	•	• •		1
A MORITOR		_		_				BUTTER.					COKE & COAT.			•	•
lean (French) per set	e l	Õ		9	0	3		Butter per seer	1		1	80	Soft Coke per md 0	16	0	0	11 (
Irinial "		0		0	0		0	Madras ,,		14 0	1	00	Coal) 7	7 6		'
labbage (Country) ea	de	0	T (ן ט	0	4	0	Ghee Lakhee Do. Bhadwa		40		- 1	Kerosene Oil-Elephant				
		۵	1 (0	0	4	0	D- 0		18 0		- 1	Brand per bettle	1	6		
		ŏ		ŏ	ŏ		ö	Pure Cow Ghee per sear		11 0	2	001	BARLEY POWDER.				
		ŏ		š	Ď	7	ň	Milk		- 0 j	õ	4 6 1	Barley Powder & lb. tin.		6		
	-	ŏ		6	•	•	٠,	FLOUR. "			•	` "	Do. 1 ,, ,,		7 6		
arito .		Ď	8 (Ō	0	3	0	Flour per seer	0	36	0	30	Barley Pearl 1,, ,, O		6		
reen Chilly		Ŏ	1 (ŏ	Ŏ	8	ŏĺ	Atta White No. 1	ŏ	2 6	ě	3 6 1		1			
wien		0		0	0	1		Suice	Ŏ	3 6	Ō				0		
	-	0	3 (0	0	3		Atta Brown	0	20	0		Taken Dook Douglas				11 6
)	1			- 1			- 1	"B" Atta	Λ	2 6	0	2 0	Jelly	_ 1	0	U	5 0

N. B.—Prices vary appording to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



In Memoriam: July 22, 1934



JATINDRA MOHAN SEN-GUPTA

The Calculta Municipal Gazelli

Vol. XXXIV- no. 6-9, ff. 201-358

11-14,14.399-560.

18+19, 14.681-762

are not received in the dibrery. Now out of Stock in their

letter no. Wil deted 6th June, 1942, Our diary no. 251 d. 4/11. 6. 42.

On lelle ho. 80.1706 d.A. 930 52.

of Gunen Maharaj. The Nivedita School at Beginbazar also owed much to his organizing abilities. The fine building in which it is new housed was built according to his plans and under his supervision. He also remodelled the building of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and re-organized the Museum in the Ramesh Bhawan attached to it. He was Curator to the Picture Gallery of the Parishad at the time of his death.

Warm-hearted, generous, always ready to assist any one in distress and in need of help, Ganendra Nath Banerjee lived a useful and beneficent life. In him we have lost a beloved old friend, and we shall never cease to regret his loss.

A Tribute To Tagore*

The last to come but the best in every way among the special numbers of periodicals published to commemorate the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Poet Rabindranath is the Tagore Birthday Number of The Visca-Bharati Quarterly, edited by Mr. Krishna Kripalani. The volume made its appearance last week.

The very first thing that strikes one is the reticence about the entire production. Nothing is in abundance: nothing, therefore, is superfluous. The whole thing has been admirably planned and executed; the articles and the pictures wellplaced; and whatever the individual quality of the contributions, there is hardly any which is not above usually appears level of what periodicals published here and elsewhere. The subjects have been so selected as to reflect on the many facets of the Poet's genius. In this, as in other matters, the editorial discretion and judgment stand out and must receive their due meed of praise.

A distinguished roll of contributors enliven the 841 pages of the compact volume printed in fairly large type with wide margins in antique paper. Here are Ramananda Chatterjee and Hirendranath Dutta, James H. Cousins and Stella Kramrisch, Sisir Kumar Maitra and Nalini Kanta Gupta, Dhurjati Mukherji and Amiya Chakravarty. Kshitimohan Sen and Vidhusekhar Sastri, Humayun Kabir and Sri Kumar Banerjee, Indira Devi and Pramatha Chaudhuri, Buddhadeva Bose and Prabhu Guha-Thakurta, Radhakamal Mukherjee and Surendra Nath Das-Gupta and the Editor himself. Where se many have written, it may be invidous to mention a few of the articles but there are some which we cannot let go unnoticed. The finest and the most touching piece of writing in this Number is Indira Devi's "Old Memories" of her famous uncle. her "first and last public tribute" to him, as she says. The pathos of the last few lines must find an echo in the heart of every admirer of the Poet. Indira Devi has indeed a remarkable style. There are few among us who can write so beautifully in English. How much have we not missed by her not writing more frequently! Nalini Kanta Gupta's treatment of the theme "Tagore-Poet and Seer" is excellent. Here is no "aridness of a mataphysician", no pedantry, from which at least one article in this Special Number suffers most markedly. Buddhadeva Bose's appreciation of Tagore's poetry

is another fine piece of writing both in manner and matter. Bose's estimate of Rabindranath's lyrics is one of the most correct appraishls of his poetic genius. Only a person who truly enjoys poetry could write like that. Sisir Kumar Maitra's article on "Tagore as Seer and Prophet of Arva Dharma' and Kshiti Mohan Sen's on the charac. ter and lineage of the genius of Rabindranath are complementary in a way but while the latter traces the Poet's spiritual lineage entirely to the Upanishads, the former takes a wider view. Dhurjati Mukherji does not say anything new on Tagore's song except that he goes into details and, necessarily technicalities, which he had not introduced in his excellent paper on the same theme in The Golden Book of Tagore. Sachin Sen's contribution on "The Political Ideals of Tagore" and Humayun Kabir's on "Tagore's Childhood Poetry" do full justice to the subjects, while the Editor's dissertation on "The Poet as an Educationist" is a clear, concise, to the point statement on Rabindranath's ideas and ideals of education. Sri Kumar Banerjee's article on "The Novels and Short Stories of Rabindranath Tagore" and Prabhu Guha-

DIPLOMA COURSE IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Introduced by Allahabad University

The Allahabad University has decided to institute a post-graduate diploma course in Local Self-Government administration, says the Registrar in a press communique.

The communique adds: Only graduates are eligible for admission, preference being given to those who are already connected with municipal and district boards. The duration of the course is one academic year and the tuition fee is Rs. 8 per month. Candidates seeking admission may apply on the prescribed form by July 30.

Thakurta's essay on his plays and dramas are excellent treatments of the two topics though we must say that the latter raises expectations which he does not fulfill. The "Tagore Chronicle Eighty Years in Retrospect" and a detailed Chronology of Rabindranath's Bengali and English Works are other features for which we are indebted to Prabhat Kumar Mukhopadhyaya and the Editor. The Chronicle has been recorded year by year, and unloaded with too many details, it is a model of clarity and conciseness.

There are twenty-four art plates in the volume. four of which are reproductions of paintings by the Poet himself. Three of these are in colour. The difficult colours used by the Poet-artist have been successfully reproduced, and they form a most pleasing and acceptable feature of the Number under review. If Henry Bidon's and Stella Kramrisch's articles on Tagore's drawings will help in the appreciation of these, their labour will not go in vain. Of the Poet's portraits, the one with Gandhiji, taken by Nabin Gandhi, is a remarkable photograph. And so is the frontispiece, which is the same as used in the Tacora Biethday Special Supplement to The Calcutta Municipal Gazette. Taken by Sambha Saha on the 14th April last, it is

Caracon Beaunday Number The View-Bharati Quarterly.

Edited by K. B. Kripslani and Published as Vol. VII.

Parts I and II. May October, 1941, issue of The Views

Bharati Quarterly Fries. Ba. 5/198541)

the latest photo of the Post and, like all postuming taken by Mr. Cales, it has a character and quality all its own.

Altogether Tagore Brathday Number of The Viscos Bharati Guaterly is a magnificent tribute to the Poet. It will find a permanent place in the shelf of Tagore Literature, and no student of the Poet, now or in future, will be able to do without it, we offer our sincos congratulations to Mr. Krishna Kripalani, the Editor on his notable achievement. We have reasons to be grateful to him.

Bombay Municipal Schools

For the first time in its history, the Bombay Municipal Corporation have appointed a woman as Secretary of its Schools Committee. This post is similar to that of our Education Officer. Commenting on her appointment, the Statesman very



MISS KAPILA J. KHANDWALA

Courtesy : "Star of India"

rightly observes that the Bombay Municipal Corporation have shown ability to depart from convention. The responsibility is great, for Bombay spends more than Calcutta does on her children's education and the schools also number many more. We congratulate Miss Khandwala. She is indeed a pioneer and so is the Bombay Corporation.

Calcutta Maternity And Child Welfare Committee

The Annual Report for 1940, of the Committee provides food for the deepest thought of all concerned with human welfare. "Calcutta", complains the Report, "has no one scheme for materially and child welfare work, so that when women move from a centre area to another place there is usually no other centre to which they can be referred...... There are various agencies concerned with maternity and child welfare work in Calcutta but the cities is not covered, and the agencies work on different lines and so far no attempt at co-ordination has been made". Altogether there are six centre areas of the Committee—1 in Ward I. 1 in Ward IV, 1 in Ward VII. 2 in Ward XX and 1 in Ward XXIV.

"Fleath teaching." continues the Report.
"cannot improve conditions when the people suffer from malnutrition and have no means to secure proper food for themselves and their children. The necessity for mod is certainly basic. Overtrowding, lack of magnate water supply lack of

adequate sanitation and drainage produced the usual results in the prevalence of infectious diseases, especially diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid. In Ward 24 Tuberculosis is a major problem, and there is no means whatsoever of dealing with it within reach of the people."

Regarding health of the infants, the Report touches the fundamental aspect of the problem. It says: "The reasons why the mothers do not respond to the teaching of the health workers are two, they are ill and they are unhappy. The causes of their ill-health and unhappiness are lack of food, bad conditions of life, bad social customs which bear especially on women, lack of education from which also women are greater sufferers than The burdens are heavy for man, woman and child but the woman is expected to be selfsacrificing and carry as much of the burden as she can in order to spare husband and children. She tries to do this but when her health fails and she is miserable she can do no other than hurt her children by her ill-health and unhappiness."

The Report, therefore, concludes that the primary aim of the health workers should be to "help the mother" in order to achieve better results. To this we would also add the slogan: "Be kind to the woman."

Imperial Library

Although the number of books presented to the Library was less than 1988-39, an increase of 1484 publications of all kinds is recorded for 1989-40. Due to "certain attempts that were made to defraud the library in various ways." a system of registration of names and addresses of borrowers was introduced from the 1st April, 1989. The total amount in hand on account of borrowers' deposits was Rs. 27,814-6-8 on the 81st March, 1940. But the number of visitors using the Reading Rooms was less than last year. The number of books requisitioned during the year under review increased by 42 per cent, over the figures for 1988-89 and by 52 per cent, over that of 1987-88.

As to the use of books, the Report discloses interesting particulars. Literature, strengthened this year by a further increase of 50 per cent, retains the first place; History (including Politics and Constitutional History) comes second as usual and Law also maintains its third place. Geography and Travels, which Engineering displaced last year, have got back to the fourth position. Geology has also gained two places. Mathematics has shown a steady increase, followed by Biology. Administration, Education and Medicine "The public," says the Report, "has, of late, evinced a keen interest in Biography" and another "striking growth" is recorded by Administration. Education, however, is "gradually receding into background."

Research workers increased in numbers over that of the previous years. They came "from places as far as Delhi. Bombay. Hyderahad-Deccan. Lucknow, Agra and Patna. but the majority of them were local residents."

Calcutta has reasons to be grateful for the Imperial Library, which, under the able custodianship of our esteemed friend Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah has much excellent progress to record. He deserves congratulations.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1941

THE NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD JULY, 1941

The Deputy Mayor

The Deputy Mayor (Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani), who, following an incident at last Wednesday's meeting of the Corporation had submitted a letter of resignation of his office, presided at the meeting in the absence of the Mayor, who was ill. The Deputy Mayor took the Chair at the request of the Mayor, who had asked the former to take a charitable view of the incident and forget all about it,

When the House met the Deputy Mayor read out the following letter which, he said, he had received from the Mayor on Wednesday at 9-30 p.m.:—

July 29, 1941.

"My dear Mr. Deputy Mayor.—1 am ill and confined to my room. It will be a few days before I am able to get about.

"Nobody regrets the incident which marked the close of the last Corporation meeting more than myself. I would request you, therefore, as I have already done in my last letter to you, to take a charitable view of the whole incident and forget all about it. I am particularly solicitous of your honour. The relationship between you and myself throughout had been most friendly. In fact, on the basis of this friendly relation, we have both embarked upon our joint task this year. To the best of my ability, I have always helped you, and have safeguarded your honour, rights and privileges; and I reiterate, I shall always be prepared to do so in future.

I hope, in view of the request contained in this letter, you will please consider this incident as closed, and preside over to-day's Corporation meeting. I shall make a statement, which I hope, will fully satisfy you and everybody else in the House, on the first day that I am able to preside over the Corporation meeting.

Yours sincerely, Phanindra Nath Brahma."

The Deputy Mayor then made the following statement before the House:—

"Aldermen and Councillors, the Mayor's letter has left me no other alternative but to respond to his appeal.

"I hope that he will soon be with us hale and hearty, and that he will take the earliest opportunity to remove the misunderstanding which led to the incident on Wednesday last. I depend on the promise contained in the letter

I have just read to you to vindicate the rights and privileges of the members of this House, and, therefore, the House will appreciate that until the promised statement is made, it is not possible for me to consider the incident as closed."

Sinking Of Tube-Wells

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee drew the attention of the House, through the Deputy Mayor, to the sinking of tube-wells by Government in the different parts of the city. He said that the tube-well were being sunk to the depth of only 50 or 60 ft., and that it was reported that the chemists of the Corporation had found the water from these tube-wells not free from impurities. He, therefore, requested the Deputy Mayor to make necessary enquiries in the matter and take proper steps.

The Deputy Mayor said that no tube-well would be passed as fit unless its water was analysed and found satisfactory by the chemists of the Corporation.

The Chief Executive Officer (Mr. J. C. Mukerjen) pointed out that they had their apprehension as to the quality of the water of the tube-wells that were being recently sunk. That is why, they issued a warning to the public not to use the water unless it had been tested and found to satisfy the required standard. They had written to the Government to take steps and to get the water analysed.

Closing Of Parks

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee also raised the question of closing the parks and squares in the city to the public by 7-80 p.m. This was done, Mr. Mukherjee pointed out, under orders of the Government.

These Parks, he said, were occupied by young men playing games till 6-80 p.m., and the old gentlemen who went to these places for airing and constitutionals at 7 p.m. were complaining that the time for the closing of the Parks should be extended till 8-80 p.m. or 9 p.m. if possible.

The Deputy Mayor said that they had to bow to the orders of the Government, and they had been left with no other alternative.

The Chief Executive Officer said that on account of the lighting restriction arrangements they felt that it would not be convenient for people to go to the Parks after there was darkness and that there might also be untoward incidents. They, therefore, wanted to take precautions. Now that they had been able to give a more little light

to the public they would certainly reconsider the question.

Mr. N. C. Charlerjee: Is the hour of closing fixed by Government or by the Chief Executive Officer? I take it that it was left to the Chief Executive Officer to as the hour of closing.

The Chief Executive Officer stated that they did not think it would be convenient for people to go to the Parks when there was darkness.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: Had there been in effect any untoward incident?

Mr. Mukerjea: The Commissioner of Police says that there has not been any but the public think otherwise. Personally, I do not know of any untoward incident happening.

Requested to Re-consider

The House requested Councillor L. P. Atkinson, who had tendered resignation of his seat on the Corporation of Calcutta, to reconsider his decision.

More Resignations from Standing Committees

The meeting accepted further resignations from two more Councillors from the Standing Committees of the Corporation, to which they had been elected. Their names and those of the Committees from which they have resigned are given below:—

- (1) Mr. Debjiban Banerji—The Roads and Bustees Standing Committee.
- (2) Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri—(i) The Public Health Standing Committee, (ii) The Finance Standing Committee,

The consideration of the question of filing up the resultant vacancies was post-poned for a fortnight pending which names are to be invited of Aldermen and Councillors willing to serve on the Committee.

The consideration of the resignation tendered by Councillor Jogesh Chandra Ghose of his membership of the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee was postponed, while that of Councillor A. S. Nasker of his membership of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee was withdrawn.

The consideration of the question of filling up the vacancies in the Standing Committees caused by the resignations at the meeting of the 9th July, was again postponed for a fortnight.

Allowance to Civic Guards

On the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee a sum of Rs. 3,600 was sanctioned to be puid to the members of the Civic Guard of the city as allowance for the work they had done during the Corporation scavengers' strike in March, 1940.

FINANCE STANDING COMMITTEE

A Correction

Councillor L. W. Balcombe was elected at the Corporation meeting of the 9th July to the Finance Standing Committee, to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Councillor Kubities Chandra Chakravarty, and not to the Roads and Business Standing Committee as stated in the Concette of the 18th July ED. C. M. G.

Mr. I. J. Cohen having moved, on behalf of the Estates and General Purposes Committee, for the acceptance of the proposal and Mr. B. N. Boy Chowdhury having seconded it, Mr. Debahrata Mookerjee suggested that consideration of the matter should be taken up at the time when the House would be called upon to sanction the entire cost incurred in connection with the last Scavengers' So far as the cost that was required to meet the strike situation was concerned, the House was in complete darkness. Secondly, they knew from a note of the Chief Accountant that the Commissioner of Police had suggested a higher amount, nearly double the amount, that was now being allotted to them by the Corporation. amount was cut down to half. Further, they had come to know that a large number of Civic Guards had refused to take any allowance. The whole thing, Mr. Mukherjee pointed out, was not quite regular. They had got to ascertain for themselves whether the amount that was proposed to be sanctioned would at all be acceptable, and, if acceptable, what exactly would be the amount necessary in the circumstances of the case. The matter, he thought, should stand over till the House was asked to sanction the entire cost incurred in connection with the strike.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that the matter had been standing over for a long time. The Chief Executive Officer had assured the Commissioner of Folice at the time of the last strike that allowance would be given for refreshments to the members of the Civic Guard and that the promise had not yet been made good. The Commissioner of Police suggested Rs. 7,200 but that amount had been cut down to half by the Committee. The Corporation was under a moral obligation to pay certain allowances. Therefore, he would ask the Corporation not to delay payment any further.

Mr. Sushil Chandra Sen said that the question before them was whether the members of the Civic Guard rendered any valuable service to them during the last strike and whether they were prepared to recognise their services by paying them some allowance. Personally speaking, he was certainly in favour of making the payment suggested because it was a bare recognition of the services which the Civic Guards had rendered. He did not see any point in considering the matter along with the question of sanctioning the entire cost that was required to meet the strike situation as suggested by Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee pointed out that the Corporation requisitioned the services of the members of the Civic Guard at the request of the Chief Executive Officer.

The proposal was put to vote and declared carried by 44 to 14 votes.

The First April

It was decided, at the instance of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee, to close to the public the Accounts Department, the Treasurer's Department and all revenue collection departments of the Corporation on the 1st April every year to enable the different departments to make necessary adjustments of their books and accounts at the year closing.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD JULY, 1941

Delegation of Powers to Chief Executive Officer

The Corporation on June 4 last, while re-constituting the Standing Committees for the year 1941-42 did not delegate the power of granting leave, according to rules, to its officers and servants holding posts the maximum salary of which did not exceed Rs. 175 per month to any authority.

By 82 to 18 votes the Special Meeting held on Wednesday last at the close of the Ordinary Meeting agreed to delegate this power to the Chief Executive Officer. The proposal was moved by Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee and seconded by Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghose.

In opposing the proposal Mr. A. R. Siddiqi said that the members of the Coalition Party were not prepared to allow this power to go into the hands of the Chief Executive Officer, because it was known that officiating appointments, leave granted and temporary incumbents put in places of people who had gone on leave, were carried on in a manner that would not be considered as quite the thing to do in ordinarily well-managed institutions. Last year he had occasion to discuss this aspect of the matter with the leaders of various groups and at that time they were of one mind. But this year there had been somersaults somewhere. He believed that if the members of the Services Standing Committee could be whipped up the Committee would be able to deal with the leave applications. which were stated to be numerous. As a matter of fact, the Services Standing Committee were holding meetings frequently, appointments were being made and decisions taken, and if that could be done he was definitely of the opinion that the Services

Standing Committees could also grant leave to people who had a right to get leave. If they could go on well during the last year let them try to do something better this year. Otherwise, it was a confession that either their policy had been wrong or the Committee in charge of these things had failed to carry out the orders of the House.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that he was in favour of vesting the executive with the minimum power which an efficient administration required. But he thought in the present case the Corporation would do well in delegating this power to the Chief Executive Officer. The power sought to be delegated was only the power to grant leave. They were not vesting the Chief Executive Officer with the power of making temporary appointments in leave vacancies. That would be done by the Committee. Mr. Chatterjee pointed out that it was not possible for the Services Standing Committee to deal with the numerous applications asking for leave timely and therefore, there must be somebody there to look after these applications.

After Councillors Debendra Nath Mukherjee.
Mrigendra Kumar Mazumdar and Mohammed
Rafique had spoken, some other members of the House also wanted to speak on the proposal but the House accepted a closure by 80 to 20 votes.

The House, however, accepted an amendment to the proposal, which authorised the Chief Executive Officer to deal with applications for leave which were still pending before the Services Standing Committee.

The original proposal, as stated before, was accepted by the House by 82 to 18 votes.

Deshapriya J. M. Sen-Gupta Calcutta Observes Eighth Death Anniversary

ITH befitting solemnity, citizens of Calcutta observed the eighth anniversary of the death of Deshapriya Jatindra Mohan Sen-GUPTA, five times Mayor of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 22nd July.

In the morning a large gathering assembled at the Keoratala Burning Ghat where his mortal remains were consecrated to fire and paid their tribute of love and respect to the departed leader. Numerous floral wreaths were placed at the spot where the foundation stone of a memorial structure proposed to be erected was laid.

In the evening, a crowded public meeting was held at the Univer-

sity Institute Hall.

"Through his words, deed and death Jatindra Mohan has proclaimed the glory of truth. On the occasion of his eighth death anniversary our highest duty is to ponder over his life and death and dedicate ourselves to the national struggle with greater reverence, firmer resolve and keener enthusiasm, observed Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in a message to the meeting.

Another largely attended public meeting was held at the Ashutosh Memorial Hall at Bhawanipore.

THE FUNCTION AT KEORATALA

The meeting in the morning at Keoratala was prescribed over by Mr. Rajendra Chandra Dev.

Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee laid the foundstion stone of a memorial structure to be erected on the place. He and Mr. Ram Kumar Bhangur, a well- in the path of liberty. His double was sudden and

known businessman of the city, undertook the responsibility of erecting the proposed structure

Mr. Dov said that Deshapriya Sea Gupta was one of the few Indians who led the nation converd

The state of the s

poignant. He did in harness. His be long remembered by his countrymen for his remarkable country and steadfast devotion to the cause which was held sacred by him. Born and brought up in an aristocratic family, he came to love the general people so much that he spared no pains to espouse the cause of the poor and downtrodden whenever occasion demanded.

cight years ago, and it was unfortunate that his country men had not yet been able to erect a suitable memorial. They were thankful to Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee and Mr. Ram Kumar Bhangur, who had come forward to help them in erecting the momorial of Deshapriya. Mr. Dev hoped that the building of the memorial would be completed without much trouble.

Addressing the meeting the Mayor, Mr. Phanindranath Brahma said that the sacrifice of Deshapriya for the country's cause was immense. His ideal was to free the country from bondage,

and he worked for it unceasingly without paying any attention to any other consideration. He died while in detention. It was fit and proper that his countrymen should raise a memorial so that they might be inspired by the sacrifices and ideals of Deshapriva.

Dr. P. N. Banerjea. M.L.A. (Central), said-that Jatindra Mohan loved his country and he was also equally loved by his countrymen. The memorial structure that was going to be an accomplished fact soon would be, he said, an edifice worthy of a great man like Jatindra Mohan.

Mr. Hemanta Kumar Bose said that they had been feeling his want at this critical juncture of the nation in all spheres of activities. The country needed most a brave leader like him. During the last communal trouble in Calcutta Jatindra Mohan took courage in both hands and did his best, even at the risk of his life, to establish peace and harmony between the two warring sections. His was a correct leadership pledged to complete independence of the country.

MEETING AT UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

In the trinvoidable absence of the Mayor who was suddenly taken ill, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjea, M.L.A. (Central), presided.

MR. SARAT BOSE'S MESSAGE

Regretting his inability to attend the meeting. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose sent the following tributes to his memory:

"Jatindra Mohan is no longer in our midst but the memory of the ideals he pursued, the sacrifices he underwent and the noble work the pursued inspires us even now and will continue to inspire us for all time to come.

"One utterence of his deserves to be specially remembered to-day. He said, India's freedom must be wrought within her own borders by her own children. The first condition. therefore, is self-assertion of the nation as a whole, united action with a unity of purpose. Conciousness of our internal weakness has made us sceptical of our efforts and strength. We have been relying entirely on the mercy of others and we imagine that freedom would come to us as a gift from others. The sooner we disabuse our mind of this illusion the better for us. No nation has up till now obtained freedom as a charity from others. Even if it had, it had failed to preserve that freedom. Our freedom must come through our own efforts and sacrifices. There is no other shortcut to freedom.

"Through his words deed and death Jatindra Mohan has proclaimed the glory of truth. On the occasion of his eighth death anniversary our highest duty is to ponder over his life and death and dedicate ourselves to the national struggle with greater reverence, fir-

mer resolve and keener enthusiasm. Otherwise however much we might offer our tributes to his memory, those tributes would in effect be nothing better than disrespect and mockery. In the depression and disappointment of the moment let the memory of Jatindra Mohan infuse new life into us, kindle us with new hope. This is our fervent prayer."

Offering his homage, Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea said. Jatindra Mohan left the land of the living eight years ago but as years rolled by they seemed to feel his absence from their midst more keenly, they still seemed to be overwhelmed with grief at his loss. The reason for their grief at his loss was that he was endowed with many qualities which secured for him an abiding place in their affections. He dedicated himself heart and soul to the cause of the country. At the altar of the Motherland he sacrificed all that he had; in the service of the nation he underwent untold sufferings. Broadminded and generous, no one ever found trace of any pettiness in him. He was a fearless patriot, a dauntless fighter in the cause of national freedom. There was not the slightest trace of communalism in his outlook, and if he was alive to-day when they saw so much communal bitterness all around them he would have been able to devise ways and means of uniting the two communities in the common task of attaining Swaraj.

Mr. Hemanta Kumar Bose, Dr. Beni Madhab Barua, Mr. Sukhendu Sen-Gupta, Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, Moulvi Ahmed Ali Saheb, Pandit Purushottam Roy, Moulvi Ashadullah Shiraji, Mr. Chittaranjan Das, Pandit Gopendra Krishna Sankhyatirtha and Mr. Ranendra Nath Goswami also addressed the gathering.

AT ASHUTOSH MEMORIAL HALL

The meeting at the Ashiutosh Memorial Hall was presided over by Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy.

Dr. Guha Roy said that the inspiring leadership of Deahapriys Sen-Gupta created a new inspiration and authorized in the country. It would serve no useful purpose to discuss who were responsible for the present state of things in Bengal. He could say the massage of independence which the Congress preached would gather strength every day, and there was no power on earth which could resist

their demand. There was the Muslim League, which claimed to speak for the Moslems. There was the Hindu Mahasabha, which claimed to speak on behalf of the Hindus. But the Congress alone spoke on behalf of all. The Imperialist Power was anxious to exploit the handle, which was given by the sectarian organisations but the Congress will ultimately prevail. Finally, he appealed to all to rally round the banner, which was upheld by Deshapriya Sen-Gupta and march towards the goal of freedom for which the late lamented leader laid down his life.

Mr. J. C. Gupta said that the void created by the death of Deshyapriya Sen-Gupta was being felt more keenly as days were passing on. He was above everything a gentleman first. He was a leader without any arrogance. He never allowed others to feel his superiority. He used to take his colleagues into full confidence, and, after free and frank discussion with them, he would lead as a leader. Had he been alive, Bengal, perhaps, would not have been reduced to her present condition.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogy in an eloquent speech said that Deshapriya by his inspired leadership stirred up the nation. He led a dedicated life. The nation's hankering after freedom was personified in him. He appealed to his countrymen to forget all differences and work shoulder to shoulder for the freedom of the country.

Among others, who addressed the meeting, were Srijukta Mohini Devi, Dr. Nalinakshaya Sanyal, Councillor Bipin Behari Ganguly, Mr. P. Banerjee, Mr. Hemenda Nath Das Gupta, and Mr. Jeewanlal Pandit.

Protest Against Municipal Bill

"Final Stroke To Destroy The Autonomy Of The Calcutta Corporation"

IMMEDIATE withdrawal of the Second Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, which is proposed to be introduced during the coming session of the legislature, was demanded at a largely attended meeting at Sraddhananda Park on Sunday last under the chairmanship of Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherji. It was described as "the final stroke to destroy the autonomy of the Calcutta Corporation."

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee maintained that the Bill would be prejudicial to the interest of the entire Bengali race, harmful to the real interests of both the communities,—Hindu and Muslim. To curb the autonomy and destroy the freedom of this greatest city in India would do no good to any lover of democracy or any champion of freedom.

Continuing Mr. Chatterjee said:---

"From my personal experience of the actual working of the first Calcutta Municipal Act 1 can say that it has done no good to the Bengali Mussalmans. What has been the effect of the communal electorate under that Act? Under the domination of non-Bengali Mussalmans most of Muslim seats in the Corporation as well as the Aldermanship have gone to non-Bengalees. Even in the matter of services the interests of the Bengali Mussalmans have been sacrificed,- not by the Hindus, but by the communal caucus dominated by the non-Bengalees. We wanted that a Bengali should be appointed as the Assistant Education Officer, but we were out-voted. and the post has gone to a non-Bengali Mussalman. So also the posts of one of the District Health Officers and other posts. There were better qualified Bengali Muslims but they were boycotted. This has happened during the regime when the Muslim League leaders administered the Corporation under the Amendment Act.", ...

Proceeding Mr. Chatterjee pointed out that the Hindus to-day numbered 15 lakhs and the Muslims 5 lakhs in the city. Thus the Muslim was less than one-fourth of the total population, and the Hindus formed about 75 per cent. of the population, and they paid over 80 per cent. of the City's rates and taxes. But by the tyrannical use of the communal majority under the Communal Award the Hindus had been unfairly and artificially deprived of their fair and just proportion in the total strength of the Corporation and now the machinery of civic admi-

nistration was going to be placed under Ministerial control.

On principle Mr. Chatterjee wanted to raise this question. Should not Calcutta be treated as an autonomous City State? They questioned the moral and constitutional right of the representatives of rural Bengal to tamper with the constitution of the city of Calcutta. Democracy would be a mockery unless the citizens of the city were permitted to fashion their own constitution. What right had the artificial Muslim majority in the Bengal Legislature to alter the system of the Government of the city. which was international in character and was predominantly non-Muslim?

He wanted to sound a note of warning to Mr. Fazlul Huq and his colleagues. Their determination to rush through this measure in the teeth of opposition of the Hindu community and of an appreciable section of the Bengali Mussalmans would strengthen the hands of those who wanted to exploit the city for their own purposes and who wanted cleavage between man and man and between community and community. Mr. Chatterjee saked them to remember the tragedy that had happened in Dacca, Raipura and the havor that had been created in East Bengal. He would ask the sponsors of the black measures to pause and ponder. Were they determind to set nationalism in flames? Were they net upon to desecrate the sacred work of Bengal's greatest sone Sir Surendra Nath and Deshabandhu Chitteranjan and reduce the self-governing institution to a mere department of the Bengal Government?

This was a micy, Mr. Chatterjee concluded, which would rive the fetters of the national servinde. If they wanted to do good to Bengal, and if they wanted to got in the way which would raise Bengal in the estimation of the rest of India and of the civilised world outside, they must withdraw this Bill, repeal the first Municipal Amendment Act, restore joint electorate and avoid the double tragedy of Hindu-Muslim conflict and the cleavage between the Bengali Mussalmans and non-Bengali Mussalmans in this city and province.

THE MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mayor of Calcutta, addressing the meeting said that the Corporation had been accused by the Government that it had failed to run the administration of the Corporation in the way in which it ought to have been done. On that plea the Government wanted to take upon itself the responsibility of running the civic administration, and for the purpose had sponsored the Second Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, but if they examined the workings of the Corporation under the Municipal Act of 1923 and compare them with the state of affairs when the city was under a Chairman the accusation of the Government against the Corporation did not hold good.

Since 1923 and during these 16 years there had been all round improvement of the city. The roads had been improved, lighting arangements had been well done, and they had provided for the citizens civic amenities which were unknown to them during the regime of the Chairmanship. Before the Act of 1923 whenever demand was made for arrangements for the education of the children it used to be put off on grounds of stringency of fund. But soon after the Act of 1923 was put

under operation the Corporation of Calcutta introduced free primary education and was now spending about Rs. 16 lakhs per year in this respect; it must be remembered at the same time that the rates of taxes had been reduced from Rs. 14-15-0 to Rs. 9 to Rs. 10. Baby clinics, maternity homes, hospitals and similar other services had been arranged by the Corporation under the Act of 1928. They must at the same time note that the budgets of the Corporation were balanced.

Continuing the Mayor said that in this way they would find that the city had improved in all respects during these years under the Act of 1928. To say that the affairs of the Corporation had been maladministered would be a flimsy ground to take away the rights of the citizens for self-government. If the citizens lost that right and depended upon foreign body for their comforts and amenities after having paid for them out of their own coffers, it would be better for them to leave the city and go elsewhere

SIR MANMATHA NATH MUKHERH

Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherji in the course of his speech said that when Sir Surendranath enacted the Act of 1923 he had the idea of making the civic body autonomous. That the measure would strike at the very root of self-government was evident and could not be denied even by the supporters of the Bill. Election would take place and the citizens would send their representatives to the Corporation. But these representatives would neither have any say in the matter of administration of the Corporation nor any control over the heads of the departments entrusted to run the administration. Such a kind of democracy was only possible in a place like Bengal.

'OFFER EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE"

The anti-national character of the Second Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill and the Secondary Education Bill was explained by a number of prominent speakers at a largely attended meeting at Rash Bati. Tollygunge, on Monday last. The meeting was presided over by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee.

Proceeding he referred to the statement of "Objects and Reasons" of the Second Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill and said that the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca had given it as a reason for the Bill that the Corporation was administered by a political party in power. Mr. Chatterjee had seen the workings of County Councils in England, where the party in power ruled but never in history had any Minister of the Government stood up and demanded the dissolution of the County Councils because political parties in power ruled.

If they examined the Bill in a dispassionate mind and with the good of the Corporation at hear: it would be palpable to them that the Ministry had brought the measure to cripple the autonomy of the Corporation of Sir Surendranath, because the Swarajya Party or the Congress ran the administration of the Corporation. But what was the view of Chittaranjan in regard to the affairs of the Corporation? Chittaranjan told them that they should

try to direct their activities in the Corporation to the services of the poor. And Mr. Chatterjee would ask the Bengal Ministry to cite any other Municipality or Corporation in India which had rendered greater service to the poor than the Calcutta Corporation.

Continuing Mr. Chatterjee said that a propaganda was being carried on that there were many defects in the administration of the Corporation and that very little had been done towards the improvement of the Mr. Chatterjee had collected certain civic life. figures which would prove the falsity of this statement. In 1928 when Chittaranjan Das came to power there were 19 schools under the Corporation with 2,468 students. In 1939, after 16 years of the so-called party rule, there were 233 schools with 36,338 students. In 1910, when the Chairman was the head of the Corporation Rs. 42,500 was used to be spent for Public Instruction: in 1928, Rs. 99,000 was spent by the Corporation under the same head and in the year 1940 the Corporation had spent Rs. 15,52,500. Mr. Chatterjee would ask the Chief. Minister if these were signs of inefficiency.

In conclusion Mr. Chatterjee called upon the citizens to unite and offer effective resistance so that the Ministry would be forced to withdraw the measure.

"WE WILL KEEP THE CHERISHED RIGHTS WE HAVE GOT"

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee At Kumartuli Park

"Let us boldly declare that Calcutta will fight and Calcutta will be right. We say this not in the spirit of defiance. We say this because we, the citizens of this great city, are determined that with God's help we will keep the cherished rights we have got."

In these words Councillor N. C. Chatterjee addressed the targe gathering of rate-payers, who, on Tuesday afternoon, assembled at the Kumartuli Park at North Calcutta to register their emphatic protest against the enactment of the Secondary Education Bill and the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1940.

'Let not posterity'', Mr. Chatterjee urged, 'decry the present generation of citizens of Calcutta as false to their trust—who betrayed their great heritage and gave up their hard won rights like craven cowards in the moment of national crisis.''

In the course of his address Mr. N. C. Chatterjee observed:

"In the report which I had the privilege to draft on behalf of the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation of Calcutta I refuted some of the wild charges levelled by the Hon'ble Minister-incharge of this Bill---

"The mere bureaucratic fetish of administrative efficiency has not been the goal of the Corporation administration. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Government of Bengal has been good enough to make serious allegations and insimuations against the administration of the Calcutta Corporation, and specially against the Congress Parcy, which was principally the party in power in the Corporation, since the working of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1928.

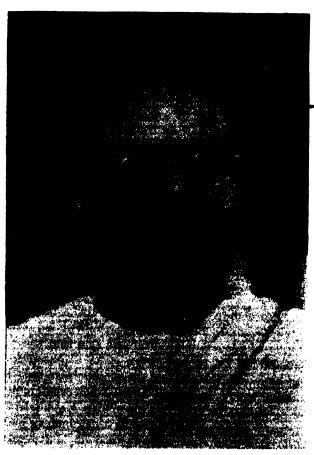
"True to the traditions of Bureaucraey," the Officers who drafted the Statement of Objects and Reasons did not have the decency or the discretion to give any particulars in respect of any of their general and vague charges.

"Let us boldly declare that Calcutta will fight and Calcutta will be right. We say this not in a spirit of defiance. We say this because we, the citizens of this great City, are determined that with God's help we will keep the cherished rights we have got. This Second Municipal Bill is a wicked Bill. It is an unprovoked attack against the civil liberties of the citizens of a great city

"Let us tell the Ministry that we are not going to surrender in a crowdly manner. We are convinced that the plea of purification of the Corporation is a mere party manoeuvre. The Ministry for party or communal purposes is going to deprive this City of its constitutional rights which have been secured by the self-less services of a succession of real patriots viz., Surendranath Banerjea. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Shamsul Huda, Narendra Nath Scn. Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Deshabandhu Chittaranjan and Deshapriya Jatiudra Mohon.

"All lovers of self-government and democracy should oppose this nefarious measure. If there will unrest, if there will be trouble responsible? The Ministry be quarrel is undoubtedly the aggressors. Our not with the Muslim community, not with our Muslim fellow-citizens, but with the Government of Bengal. We are on the defensive. The whole city is being indicted for the alleged lapses of a few political leaders who ruled the destinies of the

Corporation. But who are these alleged criminals? They are the greatest sons of Bengal who ruled the City as her First Citizens—Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Sj. Subhus Chandra Bose, Mr. N. R. Sarker, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. Zakariah and Mr. N. C. Sen. We refuse to plead guilty to the charge that they maladministered the city in such a criminal fashion that the Government is justified to tamper with the



MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

rights of the citizens of this city and to deprive the Corporation of its autonomy. The deprivation of political and civic rights is not good government. It is nothing but crude revolution which all right-thinking men will resist.

"Citizens of Calcutta,—Hindus, Muslims and Christians,—are you decadent sons of your great ancestors? If not, then unite and fight as they did in the glorious days of old—not for selfish, communal

or party purposes that for the leve of freedom and not be furthered by the reactionary constitutional for the love of this city. Let not posterity decry the present generation of citizens of Calcutta as false their trust-who betrayed their great heritage and gave up their hard won rights like craven cowards in the motion of mational crisis. Forget the Government of Bengal, forget the Ministerial Party interests, forget communal differences, do your duty as self-respecting citizens of the greatest city in India and show to the world that Bengal is still the Citadel of Nationalism and the bulwork of freedom.

"No administration is perfect and we do not contend that the civic administration of the Calcutta Corporation has been impeccable. But we do maintain that since the constitution was democratised and real power was transferred from the Government to the representatives of the people, a remarkable progress has been made in this City of Calcutta in the spread of Primary Education, Maternity and Children's Welfare works, Health Publicity. Baby Clinics, Milk Kitchens, Contributions to Technical and Educational Institutions, Free Libraries. Anti-Malarial and other social service works The Corporation has to a large extent translated Deshabandhu's civic programme into actual practice —Free Primary Education, Medical Relief and Social Service work in different shapes and forms.

"Believe me, I spent hours in a dispassionate study of this Bill in all its aspects. I have recommended improvements in the administrative provisions of the Bill. I am prepared to discuss with Mr. Fazlul Huq or any responsible leader. Hindu or Muslim, in order to improve the administration of this City which is a colossal task. But I am convinced that the cause of efficient administration will

AIR-RAID AND MUNICIPAL MARKETS

Situation in case of Desertion of Stalls Discussed

The question of dealing with the situation that may arise in the Municipal markets in case of the desertion of the stalls in the different markets by their holders, during 5 possible air raid on the city, was considered at a Conference held on Wednesday in the Central Municipal Office Buildings between the representatives of the Calcutta Corporation and of the Government of Bengal.

After a prolonged discussion, the Conference, it is stated, decided that if the stall-holders desert their stalls and fly away in case of an emergency, the staff of the Corporation would take charge of them and arrange for retail sules of the foodstuffs in different markets. It was further decided that Government would see to the regular maintenance of the wholesale supply of foodstuffs for distribution among retail dealers and also to the arrangement of lorries, at least one for each market, for bringing materials from the wholesale depots, to be started by Government.

The Conference also adopted a proposal to bring vegetables from the outskirts of the city for consumption in different markets during an emergency period, provided Government arranged for lorries for the transhipment.

Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee, First Deputy Executive Officer to the Calcutta Corporation, presided over the Conference, and those who attended included Mr. N. G. Roy, Assistant Controller of Prices, Bengal, on behalf of the Government, and the Superintendents of the four Municipal markets.

provisions of this Bill.

MR. SANAT KUMAR ROY CHOWDHURY

Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, thought that the Municipal Bill would rob the Corporation of the little autonomy it enjoyed.

SIR H. S. PAUL

Sir Hari Sanker Paul contrasted the work that had been done by the Calcutta Corporation under the previous regime and under the present regime since the introduction of reforms under the Calcutta Mucipal Act of 1928. No human organisation, flari Sanker contended, could be entirely free from defects and the Municipal Bill which the Ministry had sought to bring about was absolutely an uncalled-for and unjustified measure.

MR. D. N. MUKHERIKE

To-day, said Councillor Debendranath Mukerjee, the citizens were paying homage to the sacred memory of Deshapriya Jatindra Mohon but they had no right to do so unless they knew how to preserve the gift which Sir Surndrauath had given them and which had been nurtured by Jatindra Mohan and his political Guru Deshabandhu Chittaranjan. If the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill were passed Calcutta would be included in the Pakistan

POET TAGORE

Brought to Calcutta

Dr. Rabindronath Tagore was brought to Calcutta on Friday by the Pakur Passenger train, which arrived at 2 40 p. m.

The Poet was carried in a stretcher to a waiting canthe looked extremely tired and pale. The journey evidently was too faligning. The railway authorities made excellent arringements both at Howrah and 'en route'.

He will soon be examined by specialists and a bulletin will be issued by the doctors later on.

The Port is in a very weak state of health and visitors are asked to refrain from calling at his house,

CORPORATION HEALTH MUSEUM

To Open Special Health Clinics

The Health Publicity Department of the Corporation has completed a scheme to open Special Clinics at the Health Museum of the Corporation, College Street Market North Block from Friday, the 1st August.

Examination of Eye. Throat. Chest and Teeth will bemade on broad lines and necessary advice will be given on printed cards. These Clinics are being opened specially for the college students at Calcutts, in co-operation with the Indian Dental Association, Association for the Prevention of Blindness, and Tuberculosis Association, Bengal. Letters have. been issued to the Principals of the colleges requesting them to send the students in batches at the Health Clinics.

MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA MARANA

An Advertising Opportunity

No more worthy motive could exist for publishing a weekly like "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" than that it educates the public to greater civic consciousness.

That we have been successful, to a certain extent, is shown by the steadily increasing circulation, prestige and the advertising volume of "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

The Indian Municipalities buy hundreds of products in rather startling quantities. The "Gazette" represents an advertising opportunity for participation in the immense purchases made by them.

If you sell a product useful to Citizens, Municipal Councillors and Civic authorities, you will find here a market worth cultivating.

We suggest your including the "Gazette" in your next advertising programme.

A FULL PAGE COSTS ONLY Rs. 25 PER INSERTION IN ORDINARY ISSUES.

Special Issues: Rs. 40 per Insertion.
(Extra for Special Positions)

Two Special Issues are published regularly each year: the ANNIVERSARY Number in November, and the HEALTH Number in April.

THIS IS FULL-PAGE SIZE—111 × 7

HEAL,

& HYGIENE

Marriage And The Family

THE health of any group is linked up with the health of each individual in that group. Nowhere is this more true than within the family, the smallest and the most close-knit group in the community.

When two people decide to marry and to make a home they face many new emotional, economic, and health problems. The latter are the most easily controllable by scientific means. If people about to marry will take full advantage of the State's protective laws and educational recommendations concerning health, many of the greatest hazards to the new family may be diminished or avoided altogether.

The first question to consider is the personal fitness for marriage of the man and the woman involved. From the angle of health, fitness begins with the strength which the individual has been given by his forbears, both through heredity and through upbringing.

Heredity is a very complicated study, however, and the prospective bride and groom will do well to consult their physicians on this point, rather than to jump to conclusions. It is important to realize that the living and remembered parents and grand-parents form only a small link in an inestimably long chain of ancestors. The scientific study of heredity takes into account many other factors than the robustness or frailty of any single ancestor.

Medical observers report that certain emotional weekness and organic infirmities tend to crop up repeatedly in members of affected families, nationalities, or races. From this fact it is concluded that a tendency or susceptibility to some of the nervous disorders and to such diseases as diabetes, arthritis, tuberculosis, cancer, or pernicious anamia may possibly be inherited by some people.

Unless special precautions are taken by such persons, this inherent susceptibility may one day retard the presperity of the marrying couple and also of ensuing children. The best insurance against this risk is a frank conference with the physician.

The effect of upbringing on adult health is about as hard to analyze in specific instances as the effect of heredity. Science has shown that many of the disablements of later life are connected with the internal scars of childhood infections. The mere fact that a person has escaped childhood infections may accordingly be of some value. Of greater value, however, would be the fact that the person had actually built up a strong resistance to infection. General resistance may have been built up by good nutrition throughout early life. Specific immunity to such diseases as small-pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever may have been conferred by medical immunization.

These possibilities help to determine the present and future health of the adult. They can best be weighed and measured by a trained physician, taking a complete medical history and making a thorough examination of the individual.

Such an examination before marriage would enable the couple to chart its health course wisely in advance. The physician is in a position to advise what special precautions the couple needs to observe. For example, a person of diabetic ancestry should avoid overweight, and like a person with a tendency to pernicious amemia, should report regularly to the physician to guard against the serious development of the family ailment.

During the medical examination before marriage the couple is required by law in many States in America to be tested in particular for venereal disease. The physician will take a small blood sample to check for syphilis and will also make a laboratory test for gonorrhea. The laboratory service is available to him without charge through the State Department of Public Health.

It is quite possible to acquire either syphilis or gonorrhea without actual sexual exposure, although both diseases are most commonly transmitted in that manner. In women the early gonorrheal infection may go unnoticed unless a laboratory test is made. Syphilis can develop in either men or women without being recognized by the patient.

No one would want, even innocently, to pass along such an infection to the person he or she intended to marry, or to the children that might later issue from the marriage. Long before the passage of the state law, therefore, many thoughtful people underwent premarital examinations for venereal disease as a matter of personal satisfaction and in fairness to the proposed new household. At present infected persons are not allowed to marry in many States in America until the venereal disease has been cured or rendered non-infectious. The physician may obtain drugs for the treatment without cost, through the State Department of Public Health.

The family is further protected against the unintentional transmission of venereal disease by two laws aiming to prevent the infection of infants. Physicians are required to test the blood of expectant mothers for syphilis, because the unborn baby may acquire the disease from an infected mother before birth. If the mother is treated for syphilis properly during her pregnancy, the baby usually comes into the world free of infection. During the actual birth process the baby's eyes are exposed to numerous germs. In the past many children become blind as a result. To save infants from this danger there is a law requiring the physician or midwife to protect the newborn baby's eyes with a special silver nitrate solution.

It may be seen from this discussion that the health of the adult is closely linked with the health of the child, both because childhood experiences are likely to affect the health of the individual in mature years, and because parental health tends to be reflected in the offspring.

(Continued on page 371)



MALARIOL has unsurpassed spreading qualities coupled with the most powerful toxic action. It is used throughout India by anti-malaria experts and is strongly recommended by the ROSS INSTITUTE.

Years of research by the world's best qualified specialists have produced this ideal anti-malaria oil.

Does not harm fish birds or animals

an illustrated booklet containing concise information upon the correct and most economical use of MALARIOL, and its many advantages over other larvicides. Ask us to send you one.

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD.

AGENTS:

CALCUTTA

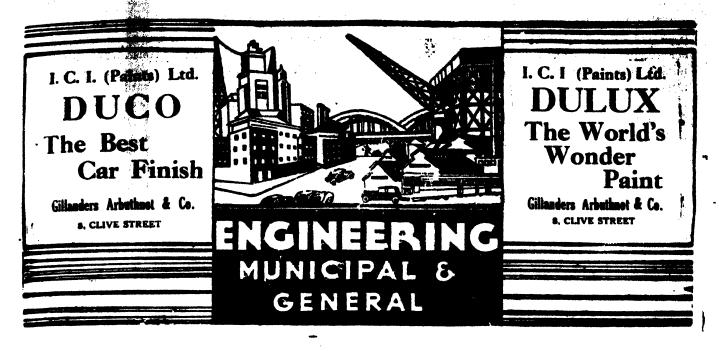
BOMBAY

MADRAS

KARACHI

NEW DELLI

BSMK.7



Hints On The Methods Of Road Surfacing

By R. K. Gangull, A.M.I.M. & cy.E., Superintendent, Asphaltum Department, Calcutta Corporation]

WITH the rapid development of motor transport it had become a problem with the Road Engineers all over the world how to maintain a surface that would be not only safe for the road users but at the same time afford as much facility as an efficient road transport may call for. Economic consideration made it all the more difficult.

Taxes on petrol and motor cars caused augmentation of the general Road revenues but considering the vastness of the problem the funds available from all sources have still proved insufficient to cope with the demand for better roads in India. Therefore the Indian Road Engineers are handicapped and have to be cautious. He has to work with the principle that the road that cost more is not always the better road or that the best roads are not always the costlicst roads.

In Calcutta there are about 400 miles of road and previous to the advent of motor cars millions of tons of stone metal were laid below the road surface which proved a very valuable asset in coping with the requirements of the growing fast traffic. It was suggested in some quarters that a wholesale reconstruction of the roads in Calcutta would be necessary to meet the growing problem of fast traffic but the successive city Engineers have always been cautious in handling the problem and even now, when the traffic condition of the City has become quite severe that wholesale reconstruction has not been thought necessary. On the other hand

by applying careful methods the Engineers have been able to bring down the cost of road maintenance to a considerable extent thus releasing the Municipal revenue for other useful purposes.

The road problem of Calcutta was peculiar by itself but the Engineers were never slow to gain by other's experiences and also by their own experiments and this they applied confidently to gain satisfaction of the citizens whom they served. For all the niceties of a road surface Calcutta did not trouble much about foundation on which to bear the load. Wherever a metal depth of sufficient thickness was found, surface treatment was all that was necessary. For this surface treatment bituminous materials played the most important part.

Method of application of the bituminous materials, however, varied according to necessities and to what the circumstances demanded.

It is not that the best method has been always adopted. The next best did sometimes as much good as it would be possible within the financial resources.

3 in., 2 in., and 1 in. Bituminous pavements according to variation in traffic conditions of defferent streets have been a general practice. Surface dressing has also been done though not exactly keeping with the necessities of economic treatment in all cases. In some cases surface dressing has been adopted merely to be within the available means at fland.

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

For doing the bituminous paving work Calcutta possesses an well-equipped plant consisting of a number of stone crushers, a pulverisor and two asphalt mixing plants. There is also a small laboratory attached to the plant. The principle which guide the mixing formulae is, that the bituminous mixtrue containing the mineral aggregate and the matrix will when laid on the road and rolled, would attain maximum density so that the pavement may be absolutely impervious. In no other method such condition will arise satisfactorily so as to give the best result. There is penetration or grouting method and there is also a method by which aggregates are premixed with bitumen by hand. This latter method, though a little better cannot be as good as machine mixing at the asphaltum plant.

Manufacturers or local dealers in bituminous materials have been keeping trained hands and gradually having their own equipments not only to advise local authorities but also to help them in actually executing the work. One thing, however, must not be forgotten by all concerned that local conditions varied considerably and a general formula cannot be applicable everywhere.

In Calcutta, it was experienced that the climatic and traffic conditions did not admit of blindly following the specification that suited the western countries. For instance, the road Tar which has been comparatively a newer material developed in tar producing countries required variation in the details of its application. Experiments showed that the road tars which could be produced at higher initial viscosties than those of the British standard specification were more suitable in tropical climate. Even the residual bitumen, i.c., the asphaltum, mexphalt and the like should be of lower penetration i.c., thicker material. In this connection various tests were made at the Asphaltum Plant Laboratory under the direction of Dr. B. N. Dey, D. Sc. (Eng'g.), Chief Engineer, Calcutta Cornoration.

It had been the lot of the Corporation to many local authorities far and near as to the suitability for application of various roud binders that have been developed to meet the needs of modern roads but among other things it was pointed out that circumspection of local conditions was a desideratum in most cases.

Portland cement has in recent times been extensively used as a road binder. There are some excellent cement concrete roads in Calcutta

already. Becently under the guidance of Dr. Dey the Asphaltum Department made an experiment for economic cement concrete construction bonding a thin (8 in. deep) wearing course of reinforced cement concrete with the existing hard core macadam. This stood well in a road, bearing an intensive cart traffic. There is no doubt that the cement concrete surface afford easy traction and is better than stone setts or wood blocks in appearance and character but a wearing carpet of sheet asphalt laid over a firm foundation in roads subjected to heavy mixed traffic has been found to be a still better proposition.

Sheet Asphalt which has been tried in Calcutta with good result, is composed of fine aggregates mixed with bitumen and laid in 1 in. or 1½ in. thickness over existing pavements to stand the strain of heavy cart traffic without displacement. It provides a plastic pavement easily reparable and a fairly non-skid surface. It absorbs road shock and when laid over cement concrete foundation or over a base course of bituminous pavement, it causes economy in the construction. But bitumen in sheet asphalt has to be very carefully proportioned so that it may not soften under the Sun's heat and cause displacement due to the pressure of heavy wheels.

For the last few years a practice grew that drew the attention of the International Road Congress held in the Hague in 1938. This practice is an application of a thin coating of specially mixed stone chips over existing bituminous pavements or incorporation on the surface of new pavement while the new layer is still hot and plastic. Calcuttamay be said to have pioneered this non-skid treatment in 1985, when it was regarded as an innovation. It provided a non-skid surface very suitable for fast traffic and served double purpose as it also conserved the materials of the old pavement by providing a hard crust on the top. An ideal nonskid surface should always maintain its mosaic appearance. To do this, its durability has to be sacrificed to a certain extent, particularly where the rainfall is heavy, and frequent street watering has to be done in dry season. For the safety of road users this sacrifice should, however, be considered negligible.

Surface dressing which is commonly known as painting has of recent times grown to be an universal practice with the local bodies in India particularly those with non-too-affluent means. When

LEYLAND LOSES

FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICE

SUCTION AIR WELDING BREWERS GARDEN
DELIVERY PETROL SPRAYING STEAM OIL

THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO., (INDIA) LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO., 12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA. the macadam is supportly made or reconditioned a coating of bitumes on the top provides not only a smooth and even surface but gives the road some aduring strength to stand against movement of last traffic.

There is a considerable mileage of painted roads in Calcutta. First, second and seal coating are the processes applied. Where the traffic is narly heavy, two coats of painting with suitable grades of stone chips must be laid and seal coating everywhere. The general practice is tar prime and asphalt seal. In the prime coat i.e., in the 1st coat which is applied directly on the macadam surface, dressing with Road tar has been preferred because it being some what of a slower setting material than asphaltum, penetrates into the macadam more easily and causes some stabilisation of the materials below the dressing.

"Cut-back" asphaltum, which is residual bitumen thinned with some suitable grade of oil has similar penetrating qualities but it sets still more slowly, which is not always convenient. Water emulsion of bitumen for cold application did not prove suitable in Calcutta although extensive experiments were made with practically all kinds of emulsions available and with those prepared at the Asphaltum Plant Water is the vehicles through which bitumen is applied on the roads. After evaporation of water, the coating of bitumen that remains with the aggregates may not be sufficient to hold them together under all conditions. There is also chance of re-emulsification due to wheels of traffic grinding the surface in the presence of water. Sand and dust helps this grinding process.

THE UNITED IRON ENGINEERING WORKS LIMITED =

The biggest project of its kind since the



Everything in Steel & Iron.

"STEEL for PROGRESS"

MANUFACTURERS

OF ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL TOOLS
OF ANY SPECIFICATION INCLUDING
STEEL BOATS, TRAWLERS, CRANES,
CHAINS, HINGES, SHOVELS, LATHES,
JUTE MILL LOOMS, CYCLE &
MOTOR PARTS, PARTS AND
FITTINGS FOR RAILWAYS
AND SHIPS, ETC.
Made to any given Sample, Drawing and

Made to any given Sample, Drawing and Specification

PRODUCERS OF RUBBER GOODS

OF VARIOUS TYPES INCLUDING Waterproofed Jute & Cotton Canvas, Tarpaulins, Anti-gas Fabric, Hard Rubber Sheets, Ground Sheets, Ebonite, Etc. Etc.

Factory:

BELUR Phone: How. 936

Managing Agents:

UNITED TRADING CORPORATION

100, Clive Street, Calcutta

Gram: BUYERS EVERGREEN

The object which led to the adoption of higher viscosity Road tars and asphaltum for use in the hot process could not be exactly fulfilled by using 'Cut-back' asphaltum or suitable circumstances. Physical and climatic condition of the locality, its rainfall and nature of the traffic are some of the considerations which should be brought to bear upon . the selection of binding materials and the aggregate. The stones that may otherwise be quite good for road work satisfying N. P. L. standard may not be suitable for all kinds of binders.

The Government Test House at Alipur have been testing at their Test track built in Calcutta at the instance of the Indian Road Congress, various bituminous binders applied with stones obtained from different parts of India. The results when published may be interesting.

City roads unlike those obtaining in the country-side have particularly to stand vagaries of their underground users. Reinstatement of disturbances caused by the opening of roads for laying and repairing various underground mains presents a perpetual problem to the Road Engineers. Waves and corrugations formed mostly by unidirectional traffic movements and sudden application of breaks have also to be dealt with. Various kinds of acid including atmospheric acid have deterious effect on roads. There are cyclists, pedestrians and recalcitrant drivers interfering with laying and repairing of butiminous surfaces which, if left without proper and accurate finishing with regard to its drainage, will deteriorate under the influence of water accumulating on it, as water can dissolve almost anything in course of time.

Like reinforcement in cement concrete, reinforcement of various kinds have been tried in bituminous roads in Calcutta particularly to prevent formation of waves at the Bus stands. Hessian cloth (jute) have also been tried in surface dressing work. These are all costly affairs and one must be wary when advised to spread hygroscopic solution of mineral salts to keep his macadam moist or spread Road oils to keep down dust or mollasses to waste although he has no means to provide for adequate street watering in hottest summer. If he is resourceful he will apply such constructional methods as will prove economy in the long run and at the same time beneficial to those who pay for it.

The greatest hint, therefore, cannot be different from what is common for one's own conduct. You may see and hear many things but you must exercise your judgment when you act.

-Marriage And The Family

(Continued from page 367)

Of all the responsibilities of marriage, the preservation of health is perhaps the only one that could be called an exact science. Clearcut and definite assistance in preventing disease and building resistance is offered by the medical profession to-day. For the sake of the individual adult and especially for the sake of the children the best health insurance is the regular examination and advice of the qualified family physician.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS · A Digest

DESHAPRIYA MEMORIAL

Mr. Sukhendu Sen-Gupta, Secretary, Deshapriya Memorial Committee, writes that at the 4th meeting of the Committee held on the 19th inst., under the presidentship of Prof. B. M. Barua it was decided to solicit the co-operation and assistance from Mr. T. C. Goswami, Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Messrs. J. N. Basu, Satyabrata Sen, Keshab Ch. Gupta, Indra Bhusan Beed, Bidhu Bhusan Sarkar, Hem Chandra Nasker, Jalaluddin Hashemi, Santosh Kumar Basu, Debendra Lal Khan, Dr. Kumud Sankar Roy, Kaviraj Bimalananda Tarkatirtha, Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee, Messrs. N. R. Das-Gupta and K. P. Khaitan in connection with the construction of the Deshapriya Memorial at the Keoratala. Burning Ghat.

The leading citizens of Calcutta are being approached individually by the Committee with a request to make handsome donation to the Memorial Fund. All contributions from the generous public will be thankfully received by Dr. B. B. Dutt (Controller of Examination, Calcutta University), the Treasurer of the Deshapriya Memorial Fund.

ALL-BENGAL KAYASTIIA CONFERENCE

An appeal to the Kayastha community to face the many problems confronting them in particular and the Hindu society in general, with courage and foresight and to make earnest endeavours for their solution was made by Kumar Bimal Ch. Sinha Bahadur of Paikpara in his presidential address at the 89th Session of the All-Bengal Kayastha Conference held at Paikpara Rajbati (59, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta), on Saturday, the 19th July. A large number of delegates and visitors attended the conference.

In his address, the Kumar Bahadur compared the present age with the past and pointed out that in the past their social life was the basis of their political and economic life but as a result of contact with western civilisation the influence of their social life on their political and economic life had diminished and it might with the passage of time cease to exercise any influence on the latter.

POET TAGORE'S CONDITION

· ,

"The condition of the Poet is not at all slarming nor has there been any setback," said Kaviraj Bimalananda Tarkatirtha, to a representative of the Associated Press, on his return to Calcutta on Saturday last from Santiniketan, after examining Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who is now under ayurvedic treatment. He, however, added that the Poet was very weak, and this weakness might on occasion bring about a temporary setback.

Formation of strong Hindu organisations in every village, establishment of a central institution for imparting military and religious training, setting up of a home for destitute women, remarriage of child widows, and the abolition of dowry system—these are some of the resolutions of far-reaching importance which the All-Bengal Kayastha Conference adopted on Sunday, the concluding day of the session.

STATE FACULTY OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINE

At the last meeting of the General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, Bengal, held on the 16th July, the following institutions have been refused affiliation to the Faculty:—

1. Govinda Sundari Ayurvedic College, 16/2, Ramkanto Bose Street, Calcutta. 2. Dhanwantari Ayurvedia Vidyalay, Beadon Street, Calcutta; and 3. Manmohan Chatuspathi, Savar, Dacca.

THE "REFUGE"

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Refuge at Bowbazar Street on Saturday, the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. P. N. Brahma, urged legislation for the protection of vagrants and asked the Refuge authorities to address all provincial governments, municipalities and district boards for donation.

Stressing the immediate need for 2 trained nurses and pointing out that the proposal for expanding the institution by removing it to the suburbs had been held up for want of funds, Rai T. C. Roy Bahadur, the Secretary of the Refuge, in the course of the annual report for 1940-41. stated that the pressure on the available accommodation was constantly on the increase and it had not always been possible to limit admissions to the strict requirements of health and comfort. He regretted that although it was the only place in Calcutta where the dying and the sick the waifs and strays picked up in the streets by the police and the public and the rejections from hospitals were received and cared for without distinction of caste or creed and although it was the only institution where emigrants after repatriation find a home till they were able to shift for themselves, it had failed so far to enlist the amount of support which it required to satisfactorily carry out its objects.

The annual report of the Refuge revealed that of its inmates for the year 1940-41, 130 were Hindu, 2 Christian. 19 Mussalman. 116 of the inmates belonged to Bengal. 9 to Behar. 1. C. P., Medras 2. Nepai 2, Orissa 5, Santhal Pargana 1. U. P. 7, Rajputana 1, Ceylon 1 and Marwar 6.

Dr. A. C. Ukil, Mr. J. K. Biswas and Mr. Jnananjan Neogi spoke stressing the need for propaganda to enlist public to make liberal contribution to the fund of the Refuge.

The Mayor, in the course of his presidential remarks, said that the Corporation had always been sympathetic towards institutions like this

and it had tried its best to help them. The Corporation was existencing financial stringency at present for remains beyond its control but, the Mayor assured, with better finances the Corporation would not defound wanting regarding institutions like this.

Continuing the Mayor referred to the proposed Vagrancy Bill and said that its clauses required careful consideration. In the city of Calcutta, the Mayor said, there were large number of beggars, many of them with baby in arms. It was time that the question of giving them shelter and protection should be taken up seriously. It was sure, the Mayor remarked, that the Corporation would continue to spend large sums of money for the relief of these people but the support of the Bengal tovernment should also be enlisted. Other provincial governments also owed a duty, the Mayor remarked, in the maintenance of these beggars

AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN CALCUTTA

Appointed U. S. Commissioner To India

Mr. Thomas Murray Wilson, who has been nominated by President Roosevelt as Commissioner to India with the rank of Minister, is at present Consul-General in Calcutta.

Mr. Wilson born at Memphis, in 1881 entered the cotton business but later took up banking. On America's entry into the first world war. Le served under General Pershing as a stuff officer in France.

In 1919 he entered the United States Foreign Service and served in China until his appointment as American Consul in Madras in 1921. He was U. S. Consul in Bombay in 1922-28.

Mr. Wilson returned to Washington and was detailed to the Department of State as the Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel for the next four years. He was then appointed American Consul-General for Australia at Sydney in June, 1987 and returned to India as American Consul-General last October.

most of whom visited this city from outside. In conclusion the Mayor praised the Refuge authorities for the beneficial works they had done to the society and wished the institution more success.

POET D. L. ROY: IN MEMORIAM

With songs, recitations and speeches the citizens, assembled on Saturday evening at the Asutosh Memorial Hall, Bhowanipore, offered homage to Dwijendralal, the patriot poet of Bengal.

Poet Mohitlal Majumder presided. Recitation by Mr. Nirmalendu Lahiri and songs by Mr. Dilip kunnar Roy (the only son of the poet). Mr. Nalini Kanta Sarker (All-India Radio), formed a pleasant feature of the function.

Recalling how he had turned to be an admirer of Dwijendralal, Mr. Mohit Lal Majumder said that when he was about eighteen years of age he

came across the drama Rana Protap, since that day the writings of the poet had never ceased to enthral him.

By that time the genius of Rabindranath had unfolded itself but its brilliance did not overshadow the radiance of Dwijendralal's creations. The struggles, hopes and aspirations which the nation went through in the days of anti-partition agitation had been faithfully mirrored in his poems and dramas.

The creation of a pure, healthy and virile literature which should convey to the country the message of love and truth was the ideal of Dwijendralal. All through his career he had never flinched from it.

Dwijendralal, observed Dr. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, was the poet of the age, the Swadeshi age, which had revolutionised Bengalee thoughts and sentiments in every walk of life. The country had produced few poets like him who being a Government official, had been the high priest of nationalism.

Mr. Narendra Deb stated that although himself an England-returned Dwijendralal hated aping Western manners. He was every inch a Bengalee and as such attacked those people with his inimitable satire.

CALCUTTA TRAFFIC POLICE SCHEME

A Press Note issued by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, states:---

"The Commissioner of Police wishes to give publicity to a scheme which, it is hoped, will improve road manners and instil road sense.

Loud-speakers have been fitted to a number of police vehicles. These will be used at certain selected spots such as the Howrah Bridge and Strand Road crossing, the Sealdah Station approaches, Esplanade and Dharumtollah crossing and in the vicinity of the New Market. The officers using these loud-speakers will point out faults such as failure to drive within white lines, failure to give way to pedestrians at pedestrian crossing turning without giving proper signals, and other common mistakes.

Pedestrians will be ordered to use the pedestrian crossings and warned about loitering in the streets.

Attention will also be drawn to offences committed by carts and other slow-moving vehicles.

Although this experiment is intended to educate people in road manners and road sense, it will not necessarily take the place of penalties now inflicted if these instructions are not willingly and promptly obeyed."

CHEATING METHODS IN CALCUTTA

The following bulletin has been issued by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta:--

"Owing to the action taken against the more dangerous criminals of Calcutta the number of burglary, theft and pocket-picking cases has decreased considerably, but cheating cases by lesser criminals have increased.

Eight cases of cheating by the Tapka Trick were reported in July. The trick is simple. A swindler when waiting by the side of an intended victim, suddenly stoops and picks up a gilt ingot and announces quietly the finding of gold. A confederate comes along and starts negotiation. The victim gets interested and wants to buy a share. The ingot is made over to the victim on payment and the swindlers quickly disappear.

Four other cases of thefts by the Kepmari Tricks were reported in June and July. These crimes are generally committed on the counters of post offices, banks and the Currency Office. The criminal stands by the side of the victim and drops some coins or stamps on the ground and says: 'Look here, you have dropped some stamps or coins.' As the victim stoops, to pick them up, culprit runs away with the money or insured cover on the counter.

Seventy more criminals and goondas were externed during the week. Action against five others is pending."

"SOVIET DAY" IN CALCUTTA

Scathing condemnation of the unwarranted German attack on Russia was made by various speakers addressing a large gathering at the Town Hall, Calcutta, in connection with the observance of "Soviet Day."

Several hundreds of workers and students who arrived in processions, shouting anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist slogans participated in the meeting.

Mr. Satyendra Nath Masumdar, who presided, described the condition of workers and the people in general under the Soviet regime, and condemned the Nazi atrocities perpetrated there. He declared that those who entertained friendly feelings towards the Nazis were enemies of humanity and freedom.

Mrs. Stella Brown suggested the formation of an India-wide organization of friends of the Soviet Union and the starting of a fund in aid of the Soviet.

Others who addressed the gathering included Mr. S. N. Haldar, Dr. Bhupendra Nath Dutt, Mr. Gopal Haldar, Prof. Surendra Mohan Goswami, Bivekananda Mukherji and Mr. Shamsul Huda.

The meeting adopted a resolution extending its hearty greetings to the "valiant people of the U.S.S.R. and to the heroic Red Army in their unyielding fight against the treacherous invasion of Soviet land by the Nazis and other European Fascists arrayed under them." It also expressed the desire of the Indian masses for the speedy and complete victory of the Soviet peoples, and declared that the Indian masses "are solidly behind them in this mortal conflict of the Soviet, a State of the workers and peasants, the friend and liberator of oppressed people, and to-day the biggest citadel of the democracies of the world."

The meeting decided on the formation of a non-party organization with a view to find out among other things what help could be given to the Soviet in its struggle against the forces of reaction.

MR. R. MAULIK

Former Superintendent Of Printing

MR. R. MAULIK, who has just retired as Superintendent of Printing, Calcutta Corporation after nearly twenty-eight years of service, was educated at St. Navier's College. Calcutta and studied Science under the Rev. Fathers Lafont, Francotte and Pepularie. He lectured in Mathematics and Logic in Loreto House, Calcutta.



MR. R. MAULIK

His first connection with printing began with the University Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, which he organised and managed for a year, when he left for England to receive technical training in the higher branches of typography. He was admitted as an advanced student to the St. Bridge Foundation Printing institute, London, an institution, which is now known as the London School of Printing, and was also

trained in the Linotype School in Endell Street, London and visited their famous works in Altrincham, Manchester, to gain experience in the maintenance of printing machinery. He travelled extensively in England and on the Continent Mr. Maulik was the first Indian to be trained in the art of printing. He was also the first Indian to pass through the London School of Printing. He attended the International Printing and Allied Trades Exhibition at Lipzig in 1912, and later was enrolled a member of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland.

After his return from Europe he joined Messrs. Thacker Spink and Company's printing works in 1913. At the end of 1913, the Corporation of Calcutta created the post of Superintendent of Printing, and Mr. Maulik was selected by the Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne, I.C.S., C.S.I., the then Chairman, as their first Superintendent. He joined the Corporation of Calcutta as Superintendent of Printing in January, 1914, and developed the Press (which before he came to this appointment, had in a chaotic state), into a very efficient department; the volume of work in the Corporation Printing Department is always very heavy and this heavy rush of work was turned out in time by the aid of eight Linotype composing machines and up-to-date printing machines including a Centurette high-speed two revolution press and an efficient

He was one of the foundation members of the Bengal Association of Master Printers and Allied Industries and became their first Vice-President after the inauguration of the Association. He is on the Council and on the Executive Committee of the Indian Historical Society.

Mr. Maulik thoroughly merits his popularity as well as the great confidence placed in him by all Europeans and Indians alike with whom he comes into contact.

= Letters == TO THE EDITOR

[The Editor dues not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

Nimtola Burning Ghat

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE."

Sir.—The public urinal which had been erect ed by the Corporation of Calcutta in 1940, at the Nantola Burning Ghat has recently been demoished to widen the passage leading to the temple of The demolition Biniteswar Mahadeb Thakur. caused great inconvenience mble, who have occasion to carry dead bodies and lave to stay at the Burning Ghat for hours together. in the absence of the urinal people are obliged to ise the kerbs on both sides of the Strand Bank Road surcharging the atmosphere with a foul stench. We do not know why and at whose instance the arinal was removed to the great inconvenience of he public. The attention of the Corporation authonues is drawn to this matter of public importance. -- Yours etc.

TARA PROSAD BANERJEE.

284. Chittaranjan Avenue North, Calcutta. The 20th July, 1941.

Rabindranath And The Clerical Gentry

BY CITIZEN "MONTE"

WE clerks are not supposed to have to do anything with arts or artistic pursuits (barring draughtsmanship), but even then, and perhaps without knowing it, Rabindranath as exercised a profound influence on Bengah clerkdom. It was in happy accord with things, therefore, that the Calatta Corporation Employees' Association organised, on the \$th buy last, with Mr. Amal Home in the Chair and Mr. J. C. Mikerjea himself opening the proceedings with a feeling neech a Jayanni in honour of the Poet.

Mr. Home, in his presidential address, brought out, with the help of appropriate quotations and references, how deeply to dull and careworn lives of the illipaid clerks of lowly to not had affected the Poet. Mr. Home also specks strongly coast the futile attempts in the past by certain people to white Tagore and also criticised the present-day tendencies to had a same by certain aspirants after literary thigh browlsmith to be well as the past of the day. The same by certain people passing for Communists of the day. Said Mr. Home, Tagore has not told, in song, verse and the of the excruciating minery and helplessness of the band, ill-treated clerical gentry in the most rousing manner. The smalle, who has?

Although it is self-evident that Tagore has always been, will always be far above the attacks, which, for some years together now, are being persistently sought to developed to look like a social school of thought, it is, triced, high time that the average elerical gentry openly is associated themselves from the thoughtless bunch of scribes and confusionists who keep up this silly game for

questionable profit. Of course, they operate only upon the most superficial and frivolous persons who allow an "argument" made out of an absurdity.

Here is the "argument" in a nut-shell: Obviously Rabindranath is to be solely blaned and held primarily responsible for this woman's awakening business which like the Smoke Nuisance, has become a civic menace that must be fought firmly. His "Letter of a Wife" (Strir-patra) obviously started the game. It was unfortunate that the well-seasoned protests of socially experienced people were of no avail against this deadly movement. Of what avail has been the woman's awakening in the key-cold domesticity of a clerical family subsisting on the meagre and uncertain income of poor clerks. If anything, it has made confusion worse confounded and landed the much-suffering poor clerks into fresh torrates under their wives' "awakened" demands, Just imagine the comic incongruity of the situation for a poor clerk, from ten (or even earlier) till five (officially, but usually much later, as a matter of fact) he patiently grands to earn his daily bread and keep alive that joke about the dignity of labour, and then returning home, he is immediately suddled with the wife's children (the dirty, disowned nusances') till they mercifully fall asleep, and what happens thereafter is something like this:

O'er the sky
rides the lovely, laughing moon
While abed,
with naughty,
numerous kids
the poor clerk would swoon
As like the crack of doom
Wields the wife the broom
and shatters
his crayings for love's soothing croon!

The sum and substance of the last line, of course, is in the nature of a "direct hit" at the Poet, for, it is "argued" that hos minitable love-songs, exquisite though they be, are exceedingly irritating because of the impossible anticipations they create. Apart from making, it is asked, some men more effiminate and some ladies more than masculine, what good has this haphazard and lackaduisical "awakening" to regit into the lives of the women themselves in the poor households of lowly clerks? Hence Rabindranath is the father of the morbid disharmony in clerical homes. Q.E.D.

No serious thought is required to reject this "largument". But it is surprising in its permention into unexpected quartiers. Besides, the natural morbidity of proverty-stricken discontent helps to mirture such "largument". That is why this stapid propaganda has to be seriously dealt with so that its exil influence may not spread merely through our ignoring it in contemptous silence,

It is quite true that Stric patra had evoked a panic stricken outery, such outeries are, however, historically common "henever usurpers are expropracted. "Could woman', asked Nabinchandra Sen, "give her beart to one and her life to another " It might have been a protest or an engenetic refrain. But the dismal forehodings of the socially experienced wiseacres of the day could not override destiny. And it was this latter power which caused Rabindramath to being into Bengal, as a second Bingingth ushering in the hely Ganges, the mighty onrush of feminine awakening. It is certainly not Rabindranath's fault that even his giant intellect failed to endow the vist social forces, which he had released with the thrill and power of the mighty flow which in sweeping inundation washes away the deadweight of filth amassed and ac liberates the soil. On the conflary, it was really more due to the lip-service rendered to Rabindranath's pean of love, life and liberty, than the opposition to such liberation root and branch. Rabindranath has been made available for the poorer sections of our middle classes only in measured doses, and so his call for emancipatory measures was denied its full and natural potency. It is, however, beyond the scope of this dissertation to discuss how this came to so happen.

But whatever little was received of that rich heritage of culture which he was so eager to distribute among us, -even just those few snatches of his songs that we have song. just those few tender lines of his poetry that we have memorised, just only the scanty gleanings that we have been able to gather from his golden boat of dreams,—these all have gone to create enlivening cases in the dank desert of our miserable existence. It is due to Rabindranath alone that although, in the disharmonic discord of the deadly socioeconomic grinders which crush us, our tunes are away and untrue, yet "the song is one", even today, in the distorted homeholds of clerical Bengal. And to him, therefore, we are supremely grateful for protecting the wells of our life from being choked out or poisoned. And so, once again, we are proud to acknowledge the privilege of the debt, and accord to him, in grateful silence, our respectful homage. Devoutly we pray that he may be spared for a number of years yet to lead us into the salvation he taught us to hope for.

Calcutta Associations — Institutions —

MOHSIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Haji Muhammad Mohsin Memorial Library (45, Collin Street, Calcutta) was held on Sunday, the 20th July, 1941, at the Suffee Commercial College, Calcutta, under the presidency of Mr. A. Majid, Librarian, Bengal Library. The report showing the activities of the library during the year 1940, was read and accepted.

The meeting was attended, amongst others, by the following gentlemen:—Dr. M. S. Ali, Messrs. Habibullah (Bahar). Md. Z. A. Khan, M. F. Huq. M. Nasir Ali, Makhdum Ahmed, Moyeedur Rahman, Habibur Rahman Talukdar, Md. Ayoob Ali, Principal M. A. Hamid, Mobinuddin Ahmed, Osman Ghani Mollah, M. A. Khan, and others. Mr. Musharraf Hussain Khan delighted the gentlemen present with his aweet song.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:-

(1) This meeting is of opinion that the Corporation of Calcutta be requested to name the Eastern Park after Haji Muhmmad Mohsin. The road in Tollygunge, which the Corporation have named after the great Haji, is a very small one, and is at the obscure corner of the city. It is, therefore, further resolved that the Corporation of Calcutta be

A CORRECTION

Oxford Pamphiets on World Affairs

We regret the mistake in quoting the price of the publications "Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs—Nos. 1—28" reviewed in our issue dated 26th April, 1941, under the heading "The World of Books". The price of the publications should read "3d." and not "6d." as published.—Ed. C. M. G.

requested to name the new road running northward from the south-east corner of the Dathousie Square after the name of Haji Muhammad Mohsin.

(2) That the Government of Bengal be requested to declare the 29th of November, the date on which $H_{\rm SR}$ Muhmmad Mohsin of revered memory passed away, $a_{\rm SL}$ holiday for the educational institutions in Bengal.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Eighteenth Annual General Meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association will be held on Wednesday, the 30th July, 1941, at the Employees' Association Hall at 6 p.m. under the presidency of Councilia-Sudhir Chandra Ray Chowdhury.

All members are cordially invited to attend.

RADHARAMAN ROY CHOWDHURY.

General Secretary

Association Room, Dated, the 22nd July, 1941.

Business to be Brought Forward

- Confirmation of minutes of the proceedings of the 17th Annual General Meeting.
- To consider and adopt (a) Annual Report (b) Annual Account for the year 1940-41.
 - 3. To consider Budget for the year 1941-42.
- To elect Office-bearers and other Members of the Executive Council for the year 1941-42.
 - 5. To elect an Auditor for the year 1941.
- To consider motions, if any, of which notice has been given.
- N. B.—Admission into the Annual General Meeting will be by cards which will be issued to members from the Association Office from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on weekdays, and from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturday.

CITIZENS WELFARE LEAGUE

ASK FOR BETTER TRANSPORT FACILITIES

The 17th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the League was held at 52/B, Russa Road on the 13th July. 1941, at 4 p.m. with Mr. Ananga Mohon Lahiri, District and Session Judge (Retired) in the chair.

The question of quick transport for the growing population of the Regents Park by a direct bus service from Calcutta to the Alms House, and the establishment of a ladies park in the Lake area was discussed by the Hony. Secretary. Mr. H. P. Kar, at great length. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting:—

"That as the City has extended towards the Regent-Park and as the population of the locality is rapidly increasing, people are experiencing much inconveniences and difficulty for want of a direct bus-service between North Calcutta and Tollygunge right up to the Regents Park and that the authorities be approached for early redress."

"That as the Lake area has fully developed and as numerous ladies come there for taking fresh air and as there is much scope for reserving a plot enclusively for them, it is resolved that the Improvement Trust be requested to reserve the portion lying to the east of the Children's Park (on Russa Road) alongside the railway embankment, for ladies and to make a Park there at an early date."

VITAL STATISTICS

For the Charge Calcutta for the week ending

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 578 against 588 and 572 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 45. The general death-rate of the week was 26.3 per mille against 26.7 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1 ... 25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 19th July, 1941, was 471 against 476 and 467 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 12 and 19 in the two preceding weeks. There were 9 deaths from small-pox during, the week against 7 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-combaints amounted to 33 and 75 respectively against 28 and 65 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 245 per mille per annum.

There were 29 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 23.3.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

CALCUTTA FREE

The Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta states that the city is free from the epidemic of Cholera since the week ending 12th July, 1941.

There were 74 deaths from respiratory diseases against 74 in the previous week.

There were 46 deaths from tuberculosis against 65 in the previous week.

There were 99 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Words 28 ... 32.)

The number of deaths registered was 107 against 112 and 105 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 2 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 5 from influenza, 5 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints and 15 from respiratory diseases.

ENTALLY MARKET

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Babu Surja Kumar Kundu, for taking in Babu Kanailal Dey as a partner, in respect of Stall No. 9 W.B. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent.

Entally Market, The 17th July, 1941. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 391 per mille.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate was 35'4,

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis against 15 in the previous week:

There were 27 deaths of infants under one year.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Rs. A. P.

To pay an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, free of income tax for the half-year ended 30th June, 1941

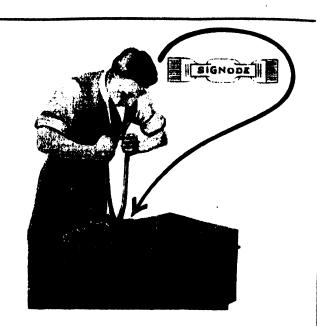
5.04.396 0 0

To carry forward to next half-year's account

... 16.03.749 0 0

Total

... 21.08,145 0 0



REDUCE YOUR PACKING AND SHIPPING COSTS

Apply for new List or call for free Demonstration.

W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.

. MERCANTILE BLDGS.

CALCUTTA

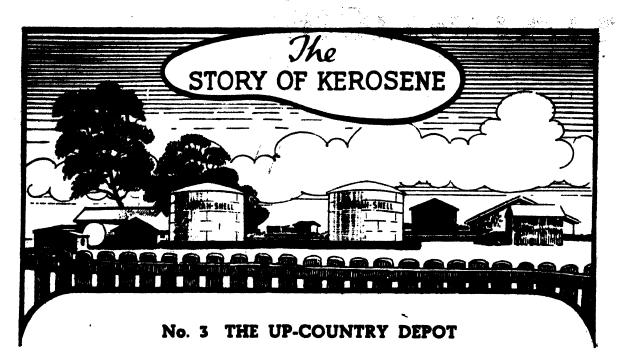
TELEPHONE: CAL. 1161-1168

Prominent Architects, Builders & Contractors

Residence Phone N. GUIN & CO. Office Phone No. B. B. 5274 N. GUIN & CO. B. B. 2171

Architects, Builders and Contractors
117-B. Chitterenjan Assense, Calcutta

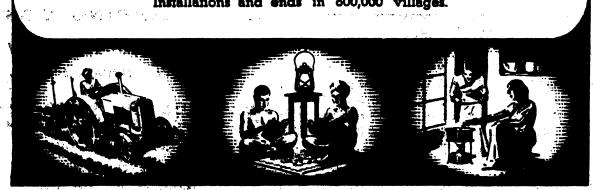
Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door



The problem of ensuring a regular supply of Kerosene throughout India is very considerable. Of major importance in the smooth-running organization is the upcountry Depot. Each of these Depots stores sufficient quantities of Kerosene to meet any possible demand from the area it serves.

It is due to the large number of Depots situated at selected points that Burmah-Shell is able to supply Kerosene to the people and the people in the people

Burman-Shell has sunk vast capital in this important link in the chain of distribution which starts at the Company's Seaport Installations and ends in 600,000 villages.



BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD.

AGENTS (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS KARACHI NEW DELHI

DRPORATION VOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed

1 Supply and delivery of Reserve Tanks during the year 1941.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on the 12th August, 1941, and the rates quoted in them are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that partied cute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Com-

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an cipal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office. The 23rd July, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are inrenuers for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a seeled cover superscribed "Tender for..."

on Friday, the 1st August, 1941 up to 2 p.m.

33. Bepairs to Flag Stone pavement of

93. Bepairs to Flag Stone pavement of Ramdhone Mitter 1st Bye-Lane Ward I.

Rs. 310, dated 23rd July, 1941, (3 weeks).

94. Relaying kerb and channel stones in Raja Dinendra Street (portion), Ward I.

-Rs. 506. dated 23rd July, 1941, (3

weeks).

95. Repairs to sewered ditch off 38/2, Borepara Lane, Ward I.—Rs. 264, dated 23rd July, 1941, (15 days).

96. Repair to Methars' Barrack at Nather Bagan Street Ward II.—Rs. 284, dated 25rd July, 1941, (3 weeks).

97. Earth working flasks in Ganga Cully, Ward Later Res. 276, dated 22rd July, 1941, (15 days).

98. Repairs to read side railing in Viveknanda Road, Ward III.—Re. 123, dated 23rd July, 1941, (10 days).

99. Repairs to stone sett pavement at orabagan Street (portion), Ward V.— Jorabagan Street (portion), Ward V.—Rs. 545, dated 23rd July. 1941, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics
"I days notice" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
he read as "3 days" notice.

S C. GHOSE, District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office, The 23rd July, 1941.

District No. 11, Engineer's Department,

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a scaled cover superscribed "Tender for..." Tuesday, the 29th July, 1941, upto OII

2 p.m.
The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this Office to note the items and descriptions for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's for inspection. room for inspection.

July, 1941, (3 weeks).
63. Repairing the narrow lane off 26.
Zakaria Street.—Rs. 295, dated 23rd July. 1941, (15 days), 64. Repairing

64. Repairing the narrow lane off 29, Tara Chand Dutt Street... Rs. 212, dated 23rd July, 1941, (10 days).

65. Repairs to quarters of District Engineer II.—Rs. 947, dated 23rd July, 1941.

N. B.—Please note that words in stalics
"7 days" notice" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
he read as "3 days" notice".

D. N. DUTT, District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office, The 23rd July, 1941

Dietrict III Engineer's Dopartment

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer, in dualicate, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 30th July, 1941, supto

2 p.m. :-151. 1

2 p.m.:

151. Replacing the panels of certain door-shutters of B Block in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 226, dated 24th July, 1941, (3 weeks).

152. Constructing a yard gully at Noorshi Lane near its junction with Mistripara Lane, Ward 20.—Rs. 118. dated 24th July, 1941, (7 days).

153. Repairs to single channel drain in Chingrighatta Lane. Ward 18.—Re. 202. dated 24th July, 1941. (3 weeks).

154. Half-terracing the roof of Checking Clerks' quarters at 48'1, Market Street in Sir Stuart Hoog Market—Rs. 301, dated 24th July, 1941, (1 month).

155. Constructing a lamp-hole at 82. Collin Street.—Rs. 100, dated 24th July, 1941, (1 week).

1941, (1 week), 156. Constructing a lamp-hole at 3, Marquis Lane...Rs. 100, dated 24th July,

1941, (1 week).

157. Repairs to main entrance to Central Lorry Garage of Lower Circular Road.

—Rs. 851, dated 29th July, 1941, (1 menth).

158. Renewing the existing pe the east of Rotends in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 924, dated 24th July 1941, (1 month).

(1 month),
159. Repairs to Menials shed and office
at Lansdowne Dhobikhana.....Rs. 620, dated
24th July, 1941, (3 weeks),
160. Repairing gully-pit at 2, Marquis
Street....Rs. 51. dated 24th July, 1941, (1

wask): 161. Repairs to Crematorium Building in Ward No. 20.—Re. 951, dated 24th July,

1941. (2 months).

162. Repairing surface drain in Hasra
Bagan Lane.—Rs. 608. dated 24th July,
1941. (1) months).

-Please note that words in italice "'7 days" notice" in days 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days" notice".

B. N. DEY, Chief Engineer.

District III Eng'g. Office. The 24th July, 1941.

District No. IV Engineer's Department.

Thursday, the 51st July, 1941 upto 2 p.m.
61. Earth work in flanks of Circular
Garden Reach Road, Ward 26,—Rs. 721,
dated 15th July, 1941, (1 month).
62. Repairs to Chunar stone slab pavement leading to Sadar Ghat, Ward 23.—
Rs. 950, dated 7th July, 1941, (15 days).
63. Repairs to surface drain at South
End Park, Ward 27.—Rs. 318, dated 6th
July, 1941, (1 month).
64. Repairs to Shahnagar Burning Ghat
Ward 27.—Rs. 868, dated 5th July, 1941,
(11 months).

months). 65. Repairs to Kalighat Rest House, Ward 23.—Rs. 580. dated 13th June, 1941, (1 month).

> A. K SEN District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office, The 21st July, 1841.

Registration of Names as Contractors.

Notice to Petty Improvement and Petty Plumbing Contractors for the year 1941-42.

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. The applications for them will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer, on the 51st July, 1941, upto 2 p.m., instead of on the 30th June, as previously adverticed.

(1) Petty Improvement Works (other than Petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

(2) Petty Plumbing and House Drain-age Works of the Corporation for the year

BRASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporal

leasted Municipal Office The 24th June, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—Contd.

DPAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS, DISTRICT III

Re. Removing the existing bridge on the S. W. Channel at Chawbaga and closing up the bridge opening.

Dear Sire.

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 31st July, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully.

P. C. BOSE, Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office, The 21st July, 1941.

To ALL PRITY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS
OF DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Re. Repairs to damaged shed at Point 'A' Topsia.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be for the obtained from the department. The tender in a scaled cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 30th July, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

> Yours faithfully. P. C. BOSE, Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office, The 17th July, 1941.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Re. Supply and Fixing Monsoon gauges at different stations of the Outfall Channel.

Quotations in sealed covers are invited for the above work and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Monday, the 28th instant.

All particulars of the work can be had from the office of the Special Officer and Chief Engineer on any working day. The work should be completed within 3 weeks from the date of intimation of acceptance of tender and the successful tenderer must deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up the work.

A. N. BANERJEE, Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office, The 21st July, 1941.

Special Notice

With the introduction of lighting restrictions all over the city, the nurses and midwives of the Corporation Maternity Units are finding it difficult and risky to out at night to attend delivery cases as they have no other male escort excepting the rickshaw puller. The undersigned requests those members of the pub-lic who want the services of the Corporation nurses and midwives at night to kindly arrange for escorting them to and from the Maternity Units so long the pre-sent condition prevails.

S. N. GHOSE, Health Officer.

Central Municipal Office, The 23rd July, 1941.

Grants To Almshouses etc. for 1941-42

Applications for grants to almshouses and charitable institutions (with and without educational branches) for the year 1941-42 under Section 477 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, should be made on or before Friday, the 8th August, 1941. Forms of applications can be obtained from office of the Secretary to the Corporation.

In the case of institutions, previously in receipt of grants from the Corporation, the application should be renewed in the prescribed form.

scribed form.

Applications, which are not submitted within the prescribed time or which do not contain the required particulars or are not supported by the necessary documents, may not be considered at all.

BHASKAR MUKERJI. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office. The 12th July 1941.

For Sale

The Audit Report for the year 1934-35 has been published in the Calcutta Gazette. Copies of the same are now available for sale to the public at the Central Records,, at a price of As. 5 only per copy.

> BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office, The 24th July, 1941.

Road Land Closed.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution, passed by the Corporation, at their meeting, held on the 27th August, 1939, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 (c) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, III (B. C.) of 1923, the portion of abandoned road-land of Nakuleswartola Lane, marked A. F. on the plan, area about 3 chittacks and adjoining to No. 22/2. Nakuleswartola Lane, in Ward 22, delineated in the map or plan, prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured green, has been permanently, closed with

effect from the date of sale thereof to the owner of the aforesaid premises, i.e., from the 16th May, 1941.

J. C. MUKERJEA Chief Executive Office Central Municipal Office, The 25th July, 1941.

Auction Sale.

Mesers. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., will sell by public auction unserviceable stores of the Corporation at the Condemned Stores Yard, Entally, at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 30th July, 1941.

All information relating to the sale may be had of the undersigned.

M. G. BANERJEE. Controller of Stores 149, Lower Circular Road, The 18th July, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

To all whom it may concern, that as application has been received from Messrs Janaki Nath Sett and Bibhuti Bhusan Sett oanaki Nath Sett and Bibhuti Bhusan Sett for the registration of their names in place of Mr. Satya Charan Sett deceased in respect of Stalls Nos. 9, 10 and 11 in the Potato Range. Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

> A. QASIM. Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market, The 21st July, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Abdul Motlib recorded occupier of Stall No. 25 in Block C (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to take in Mr. Habibar Rahaman Molla as partner in his business carried on in the above stall. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM, Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market, The 14th July, 1941.

College Street Market.

NOTICE

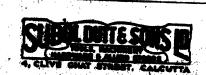
To all whom it may concern, application has been received from (1) Panapplication has been received from (1) Pauchoo Shaw on behalf of his minor son Ram
Chandra Shaw and (2) Sati Lal Shaw for
the registration of their names in place
of Mangal Shaw in respect of Stall No. 12.
Potato Range in the College Street Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned
within 15 days from data harrof within 15 days from date hereof.

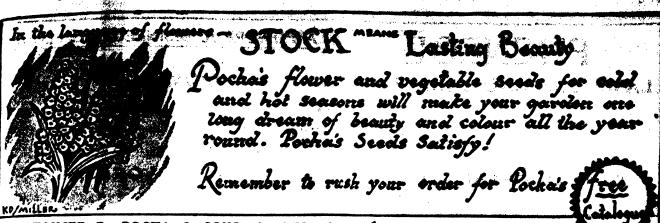
> M. BHATTACHARJEE. Superintendent.

College Street Market, The 23rd July, 1941



MILL & TEA GARDEN REQUISITES





PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, 8, Napier Road, POONA

MARKET NOTICES.

It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—

10 Minutes—Two piec.

Hour—One anna.

Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

- oolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Yellow numbers a Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superinendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as reacticable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a vouer to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintensient's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner here the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a se of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is tound short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Cultomers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the discourse it any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD

Party Comment

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Levatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA: BOMBAY

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

-VITALITY-

is maintained & rejuveration resorted by the use of A. P. Yahusi the impet potent drug to increase vigour and virility. Rs. 10 per phisl. RAJVAIDYA MARAYARJI KESHAVJI 85, Sewbasar Street, Calcutta.

Selling Branch.—177, Earrison Road, Calcutta

ACIDITY

ACIDITY

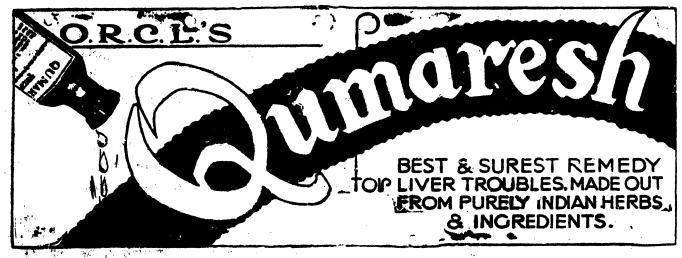
ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)

AGuaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indigestions. Ask for free sample (with postage).

For particulars apply to—S. C. BOSE,

Clo THE BASTERN UNION BANK, LTD.

9. CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA. Phone Cal. 4401



SOME SELECTED INSURANCE COMPANIES

PHONE: CAL. 6645

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(incorporated in India)

FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, RIOT, EARTHQUAKE, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, ETC.
NORTON BUILDINGS, P. O. Box 2226, Calcutta

"PHONE CAL. 5286 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

THE CONCORD of INDIA

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India)

TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE SUBINESS

BRAD OFFICE & CLIVE OF CALCUTTA.

LET US SOLVE

TELEPHONE: CAL. 7060

7061

ORIENTAL.

GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTD. 1874

Cal. Office, e. CLIVE BOW

The Strangest and most popular Indian Life Assurance Company

ficalth should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD: Sound Plumbles

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row. Calcutts

Sound Plumbing means health and lengevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Mogg Market for the current week.

CRTICLES.			11	st (Cla	68.			21	nd (Clas	JB,		ARTICLES.			20	d (Dia	18.			8	rd (Olai	-
(RIK/DND)		From To				From To			То)	a it i i via mo.	From			То			From		n		7.				
SEEF	-	Ra.	. 🛦	. P.	R). A	. P	. R	ı. A	. P	R	. A	. P	VEAL (a)		Re	. 🛦	. P.	Re	. 4.	P.	Re		P.	Ra.	A.
orieket, per seer Jurry-Beef Fillet or undercut per see	-	Õ	5	0	. 0	i	íň	0 0	. 4	n	0 0	5	0	Breas; per piece Head, each Leg per seer Loin		0	10	0 0 0	0	8 12 	Ò	0	8	ŏ	Ŏ	5 (10 (
		0	8 5 5	0	0	1(0 0 5 0 5 0	0	6	0	0 0	8 5 5	0	Shoulder LAMB.		Ö	6	0		•••		0	5	0		6 (
just (Kidney)	••				1	. '	0 0	:	5	0	; O	6	0	Fore-quarter per seer Hind-quarter Saddle	•••		14					ļ !				
Do. Salted per seet Do. Melted		0	11	0	0	1	0 0	!			:			Leg per lb Other portion per lb.			12					!				
SALT PROVISIONS.					:			!			!					-	1		Ola	80.	••••		nd			3rd
Hamp "	•••	0	12	0	0	1	4 0	, 0	. 8	3 0	0	10	0	Chops per seer		1			1	4			14			13
lound Fongue ouch	•••	0	8	0	0	1:	8 0 2 0	0) (0 5 0	; 0 ; 0	5 8	0	Breast ,, Curry Mutton per seer . Leg ,, Saddle per lb.	400	Ŏ	10 10 12		0 0 1	12 13 0	000	000	10 10 11	000	0	10 -
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					:			!			ı			Shoulder per seer Kidneys, each	***		10	0	0	12	Ŏ		10	0	0	8
Brain each Beefsweet-bread per dos.	•••	-			C									Heart ,. Liver ,.	***		2	0	0	4	0					
leart, each	••	-		_	1 (_					:			Brain ,. Tongue		0		0		2	ŏ					
hipbones, each	•••	0 0	6	0 5 0 5 0	10) 1) 1) 1	8 0 2 0 2 0		. 4	Ln		e	· c	Trotters Head (without tongse brain) each	end 		•	•	0	0	•					
Congue, each Kidneys, per dosen	•••	1	8	0 0 0	9	1	8 0 0 0 8 0	:			; •	a	J	Head (entire) each Mutton Dripping per Goat and Kid meat	-	0	5	0	0	6	Ō					
Liver per it. Beef Dripping	_	Ŏ	ē	0	1)	7 Ŏ														-					



AMRIITANJAN

SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FOR HEADACHE

-AND-

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH.	. !		_
to the bailding on the south-east	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	DET FIER.	i	From	To
of the Market.	KS. A. P	0 12 0				
resh Breakrasi bausages per dos.	0 6 0		Hilsa Fish per seer		Re. A. P.	Re. A.
hope per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0			0 14 0	1 0
alt furk per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Shrimps with shell per seer		0 10 0	0 18
acon per lb	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	***	1 0 0	* 0
oked fora sindaloo per lb	0 10 0		Hilsa Fish Ros per seer		1 4 0	1 18
Dilard Fig per in.	9 10 0	0 12 0		- '	0 10 0	1 0
Dotted Ham mer ib.	180	3 0 0	Pomírets per seer	_	1 0 0	1 4
E Frosters per doses	0 12 0		Bhetkee	_1	0 12 0	ĪĀ
le's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0			1 8 0	
DOPINI Games 11.	0 12 0	7 7	China Grass White per packet	_	0 8 0	
Boheen	0 10 0		Do. per large peaket	-	1 4 0	
Darted Dark	0 10 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ball chau per see:	-	1 1	
Reages Rolls per dozen	0 13 0	,	Papadums per 199	-		
attice need to ber do sen			Carbod or Select Phother occur	-		
attles per dosen	1. 30	5.402.	Smoked at Balted Bhetkee per et	107	4 0 0	7 4

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Eingdom.)
RANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, IN KRISTA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital £ 4,000,000 ... £ 2,000,000 ... £ 2,200,000 Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund

Head Office :--26, Bishepagate, London, E. C. 2.

Brencies: —Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritear, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nairuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanus.

ets GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE The Benk trans BUSINESS of every description.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING **EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE** BUSINESS. TRANSACTED

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to m

Air conditioned according to meet modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank
Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for
the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives
a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open
the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both
fire and burglary.

Bentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers
and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting

Prompt service rendered

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK. LTD.

Head Office: -7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Branches-Narainguage and Burra Bazar (Calcutta)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at \$% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 3 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1\$% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Sefe custody.

GREERAL BANKING BURNESS transacted: Rates, rules.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, eto., on application. D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1888.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Alichabed Back Limit rtor 1858.)

Capital ... 43,000,000 ... 43,000,000 erve Fund Head Office: 35, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.

Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester

and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Coloutta 1-1, Clive Street.D. R. KINLOCH. Agent. Offices: — 1. Fairlie Place, ... J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD

(Incorporated in England,)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.) Head Office :- 2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopgate

Subscribed Capital Paid-ne Communication Com Paid-up Capital
Reserve Fund
Reserve Liability of Share-holders £ 2,000,000 - 4 1,000,000 - £ 500,000 - 4 1,000,000

snekes:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore. The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

9, Clies Street, Calcutta.

N. R. NEWSUM, Manager,

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Branches:—Security House 102-A. Clive Street, 201, Harrison Mosa. (tare bazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, Southbar Hill.

Branches:—Bullion Exchange. Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

bar Hill.

bar Branches:—Ahmedabed (Bhadra Maih Office), Ahmedabed (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabed (Hation Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur Olty, Poons, Poons City, Rajkot and Burat Capital Subscribed Re. 2,00,00,000 Capital Pald-up Re. 1,00,00,000 Reserve Fund

Ra. 1,15,50,000 Re. 1, 15,50,00

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka
Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakahmi Niwas Birla,
General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Heed Office: DINAJPORE Branches :- CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11, Clive Row,

Phone: Cal. 6517

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calculta Municipal Gasette" because they reglies that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

The Control of the second of the second

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. 84, Chewelaghee Road, Calcutta

GURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at I per cent, p. a. on Ma. 3Mi-SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 21 per cent, p. a. FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent, p. a. LOANR:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved

Telephone: Park 1166

A. N. SEN, Secretary

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LIMITED

Paid-up Capital & Reserves Exceed Rs. 5,30,000 Our Cash Certificates yield 5% p.a. All Banking business transacted. 2. DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST, CALCUTTA. Branches:-Chittagong, Chetla (Alipore).

Grams: "Citadel"

Phone: Cal. 6967

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8, Madan Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: -9A, Clive Street, Calcutta Phone: Oal. 6483 & 2125

Branches: —Hare Street, Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Shatpara, Siraigani, Dinaipur, Rangpur & Benares, Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937-1939 at 6} per cent. Free of Income-tax.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.

Promoted & Organized by

BROTHERS RAHA

Branches:—DACIA, RANAGHAT, DROGHAR, NATORR, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG

Telephone : Cal, 1818 Telegram : "Safebonds"

ESTD, 1927

Phone No. Cal. 2631

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED

Head Office .- 29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :- BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transacted. Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people. Rates, rules and all informationion application. P. K. CHOWDHURY, Managing Director

NATIONAL MERCANTILE BANK LTD.

Head Office: -30, Clive Street.

Manchen: —BELEGHATA (CALCUTTA), DACCA, MYMENSINGH, NARSINGDI, KISHOREGANJ, LALMONIRHAT, ALIPURDUAR, NARAYANGANJ KAILASHAHAR.

U. M. DAS.

Phone Cal. 62-4.

Managing Director,

Established 1933

Phone: Cal. 503

BENGAL EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

Head Office: -29, Dalhousie Square

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up Brunchen: - MYMENSINGH, ULTADINGEE, TANGAIL, JAMALPUR AND SHERPUR.

Manager:—R. KANJILAL.

Managing Director:—R. N. ROY.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cat. 2340 (3 lines) 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta ransacts all Sorts of Banking Business:-

Rate of Interest on Deposits. 1. Savings 2 per cent, per annum

2. Current 1 3 Fixed 3 p, c, to 6 .. No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank. Branches -- HOWRAH, SALKIA, BELUE BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE



BANKOF COMMERCE L. 12, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA BRANCHES

ESTD. 10'M

BENGAL BANK LIMITED

Phone : Cal. 2073. S. OLIVE ROW, CALOUTTA.

Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per huntred of Share-holders' moner.

Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Branches:—Midnapore, Nabad wip. Chinsurah, Kharaspore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtis.

Telegram:

Managing Director:—

BANK—Calcutta,

A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6, Clive Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office: SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

ESTD. 1928.

Head Office :- CHITTAGONG.

Branches: CALCUTTA 9. Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD. 8, CANNING STREET, CALCUITA.

Branches :-Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna Our Specialities: —Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme, Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service. All sorts of Banking busis

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office: -8, Clive Street, Calcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds. Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN. ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orima) EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 8436

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

A subscription in the "Gasette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doors in the world of public affairs?

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market contd.

ARTICLES.		Fr	.0II	•		To		ARTICLES.	1	TOE			Το	ARTIO	LES.		From		T
POULTRY		Ro.	▲.	P.	Ra.	A . F	VEGE:	rables-(Contd.)	Re.	Α.	P.	Ro.	—— A. F	. FRUI	гв,	Re	. A.P	R	
leken (Spring) eseb		0	8		0	4 0		wer Benares each						Apples Ring	per lb	1	0 0	1	
leken (broth)	•••	8		0	0	60	Do.	Labana						Do. (Cookin Do. S. Afric			•		
pons			12			14 0	Do							Do. Kuin R	to 10	١.	•		
o. (rossting)	-	1	0	-		2 0	Do.	Darjeeling ,,	0	4	0	0	6 0	Do. Nanitel Do. White	8-13	i	00		
o, (Special) wl (curry)	•••	1	4	0	0	8 0 9 0	Do.	Ranchi Spout per dos			- [-		Do. Americ	rearman	١.			
on (curry)		ŏ				10 0	Colory	each Dariesling	0	2	0	0	3 0	Do. Cashma	ra 8 to 10	•	0 0	1	
o. (ordinary ross)		_	10	۸		10 0	Cucum	ber per score	Ŏ	5		Ō	7 0	Do. King D. Do. Jonath	BVI: .				
each De. (special) each	***	1		0		12 0 4 0	Ginger	per seer	1			0	6 0 6 0	Do. Japan					
And Andrews			_	_	_		Green	Chilly per seer	0	3		ŏ	4 0	Do. Austral	la 8—10	1	0 0		
9000 "	•••	2		0	3	0 0	Turma	rio	0	5		_		Do. Delicio: Do. Rings p	arib			-	
igeons nliet .		v	•	v	"	• 0	Knolk	Lorn each hol Country each	0	0	ן פ	0	0 9	Do. per 2 lb	. Danket				
			_	_			Ladies	finger per score	0	1		0	16	Almond, Engli Do. Fresh	bb per lb	1		1	
nrkey Cock Do. Hen		6	0	0		0 0	Leak e	ach Parjeeling each	0	2	0	0	3 0	Do. Shelled	Kabu par ih	1	0 0 10 0	1	
D4. B5.		•	•	•	ľ	., 0	1							Do. English	fried per	ľ	10 0	0	
EGGS.							Lettuc	e per score	0	6			8 0	Apricota per il	Dool			3	
EGG U							Lobia	per bundle (small)	0	0 9		0	10	Apricotadry ne	r lb	0	10 o	0	1
make per score			7			8 0	Ontone	, Madras per seer	0	1 (6			AMIR DEFECTS		!		-	
owls, fresh, per score	••	a	11	0	0	12 0	Do.	Patna red	0	3 (Alobokhara per Bael Fruit eac	L		12 0		
GAME.		1						white Country red	٦	3 (1			Bedana Kabu	Det		1 0	0	
					١.		Parent	p each			١			Drazi nuts net	. 1h	1	4 0		
ove each wines fow!	••	0		0	1 2	0 0		Modhupur "						Black Berry pe Chestnut per l	.	•	- 0		
eriridge	••	ī	8	Ō	3	0 (Do.	Darjeeling						Cocoanut each		U	10		
••••• ··		8	0	0	1	000	1 :	er seer	0	8	0	0	10 0	Do. dry 1	307 0000		10 0	0	1
eshen		4	O	0 (5	0 (Do.	Hasaribagh Ranchi per seer			١			Country Apple	a Australian			ı	
lovers per dosen		3	Ō	Ó	4	0 (Do.	Kagbangla	1		-			Des	· Ib.	0	8 0	0	1
mail each	•••	0		0	0	12 (Do.	Country						Do. Englis Dates Arab pe					
nippets per dosev.	•.	•	U	, 0	10	0 0	Potato	os (Nainital) per						I Do. Munat	ner necket	0	6 0		
nines	•••						Do.	Kidney hill per						UO. Basrah	In 1 lh mbe			0	
eal (large)	··				1		Do	New per seer				6	4 0	Fig Kabul per	16. 8 in 1 ib.	0	10 (0	
rna Tmok esob	••						Do.	(Old) Nainitai				Ů	- 0		nk+				
and Grouse each	-	1					Do.	(Hill) (Old)						Goosebery per					
BIRDS.							Do.	Madras						Grapes (Quett Do. Nasik	a) 1 lb	0	60		
(Complete annah		_			١.,		Do.	Shillong						Do. Kabul	per box				
Do. (Hen)	•••	2	U R	0	5	0 (Robob	each	0				2 0	Do. Austral	/ T == .				
igeons (Fancy)					8	0 0	Radial	per seer English per bundle	0	1	6	0	2 0	I DU. SDAIR F	MP IL	1	4 0	1	
VEGETABLES.							i	(large)	1					I Do. S. Africa	An nes IL				
							I Brines	Country per score	0	2			5 0	Grape Fru Jafa	* each				
ruchoke Darjeeling	encb	0	2	0	0	3 0		Der seer	ő				3 6 5 0	Guava (Allah	abad) per				
Do. Ground per		ł								:	_			score	p	_			
est root Darjesling	per						l Do.	Potatoes red per ar. Pumpkins, each	0	1			2 0 13 0	Do. (Country Jack Fruit sac	h 1	0	5 O 8 O	0	
bundle Do. Country per bu	ndia	0	3	0	0	4 0	1		1				1.0 V	Hasel nuts per	lb. ""		4 0	2	
ean Country per see	r				;		Tomat	o Darjeeling per ar. Ranchi per seer		8	U	0	12 0	Kajoo nuts per Khubanee	#007 ·	1	4 0	1	
Do. French (Darjee	liog)		٠.	_			Do.	Kanchi per seer Country						Do. (large)				l	
per	Beer	0	4	0	0	5 0	1 20.	hukerdhurpur "	0	18	0	•0	14 0	Khurma		5	0 0		
Do. Butter per score	•••	İ			1			likkim Darjeeling per						Kesur China p Lime patty pe	7 40000		•	0	
rinjal " seer abbage each	•••	0	2	0	0	4 0		bundle	0	2	-		3.0	Lemon (Englis	h) === 1d	0	8 6	0	
Do. Mursidabad	•••	1					1	Do. per seer	0	6	0	0	8 0	I rucuses bea 100	(Mosaffer				
Do. Country	•••	_	_	_	!	-	Vegeta	ble marrow Country			- 1			pur)	Country)			1	
Do Darjeeling arrets Darjeeling	Der	0	5	0	0	8,0	_	each	0	3	0	.0	3 0	ILCOSET DET La	DAT			1	
tundle					0	3 0	1	Darjeeling each						Monkey nuts 1	fadras per	_	_	Ι.	
Do, pe. seer,	•••	0	6	0	0	8 0	White	Pumpkins each	1	1	•		4 6	Monkey Liche		0	3 6	0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-contid.

ARTIOLES.	From	То	articles.	From	To	Articles.	From	•
FRITTS-(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.
M. Melon Jauppur Mask melon per seer Mask melon "(Lucksow Mangoes Alfonso per dos.	0 16 0 8 0 4 0 0	0 3 0 0 10 0 6 0 0 2 0 0	Plantain Champa bunch Do. Martaban , Do. Singapore per dos.		0 8 0 0 6 0 0 6 0	Ralsina Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet Do. Dessert in 1 lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) Do. Sepia 16—20 Do. Langra 6—8 Do. Sukul	3 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	3 00	Do. Amritasagar Do. Kabul Papaya Ranchi sach Do. Country	0 8 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 1 6	0 12 0 0 6 0 0 13 0 0 4 0	packet Do. Table in 1 lb. packet Do. Muscatal loose per	0 10 0	0 13 0
Do. Fasii 4—8 Do. Etssen Bhog Do, Kanchan Do. Golapkhash Do. Himsagore	1 00		Plums per lb. (Kabul) o, S. African per lb o, Country per score P negranate Bhowana- gore per seer	1 00		Do. do, in 1 lb Rose Berry per score Sofata 16—30	1 0 0	
Do. Green per score Do. Country per 100 Do. Bombay Do. Madras 8—10	1 0 0	0 12 0	Kandahar Pumalo each (country) Pumalo balbar each Prunes Fresh per lb	0 30	0 4 0	S. Africa Orange per dos. Jafa per dos. (Orange)		
Do, Lilam 4—6 Mangosteen per doz. Mulberry per score Magpur Mussomi 6—8	1 0 0	2 0 0	Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.) Do. Liby do Do. Delmonte do Calasia do			Do. Small per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 10 Do. Country per score Surdah Quetta per score	1 0 0	
Poona	1 0 0		Pears Cashmere De, (Cooking) Do, Kulu per lb. English Do. California per lb Do, American per lb			Tamarind per seer Water melon Country each Do. Goalund Do. Farukhabad	0 20	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling Do. Multa per doz Peta Arab per seer Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 8 0 2 0 0	3 0 0 2 8 0	Do. Peshwar 13—16 Do. Australian per 1b Do. California Dry per 1b. Do. S. African per 1b	1 0 0	·	Do. Questa	0 7 0	0 8 6
Do, Fried Do, Kabul Do, Kandahar Do, Multan	3 0 0 3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry p. lb. Do. S. African per lb Do. Peahwar 20—35	1 0 0	1 40	Do. do. (Shelled) BUTTER, Etc.	0 10 0	
Po. Fried leanut per seer lasapple Country each Do. Assam	3 0 U 1 4 0 0 1 6 0 3 0	1 8 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	Do. English Dry per lb. Quince (Quetta) Raisins per 1 lb. packet Do. do. (California)	0 80	0 10 0 0 8 0	Aligarh Butter per lb Bombay Dinapur Butter for cake	1 2 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 14 0	1 4 0 0 13 0 0 13 0
Do. Singapore " Do. Ceylon per lb. Do. Tejpur each Do. Kalimpong each	0 8 0 0 13 0	0 10 0 1 8 0	Do. (Red) per see: Do. Kabul Do. Bultana per seer	0 6 0 0 10 U 1 0 0	0 13 0	Cow's Chee per seer Ghee per seer	1 8 0	1 13 0

M. B.-Prices very according to supplies

VALUE FOR

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.					Business.	Shope or Stalls Nos.		 R	pnt,	Business.	
2 5 38 88.A 34 Chandney. 32	Re 25 25 0 0 0 0 0	0 8 4 5	0	monthl daily	y }	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chardner. 35-36 Chardner 29 & 30 16-20	0	6 0 0	per day	}	Business to be approved by the authority.

BNDS

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
AND OPPAN	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. ▲. P.	COAL AND OOKE.	Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. P
MILE AND CREAM Pure cow's milk fresh per	0 4 0		Californian flour No. 1 per seer Californian flour per bag	0 30	0 3 6	Soft Coke per md CONFECTIONERY.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fresh cream per lb	1 40		of 5 lbs Californian flour No. 2	0 10 0	0 3 0	Cakes, Assorted per lb Plum Cakes	0 12 0 0 12 0	1 0 0
F18H.			Country flour per seer	0 2 3	0 3 0 0 3 6 0 3 0	X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer Do. (out pieces) Do. (salt-water) per seer Do. (out pieces) per seer	1 8 0	1 4 0 2 0 0 1 12 0 8 0 0	RICE. Destit coarse per md		`	Plum Puddings (English) per lb. Assorted Tea Cakes per lb. Slab Chocolates per l	1 12 0 1 4 0	2 8 0 1 8 0
Outle per seer Do. (Out pieces) Rohi per seer Do. (Out pieces)	0 9 0 0 11 0 0 9 0 0 11 0	0 10 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 13 0	Patta 1st quality per md. Do. per seer Patta 1st quality per md. Do. per seer Do. coarse per md	6 8 0 0 2 6	7 0 0 0 3 0	packet	0 16	1 00
Riles each Orab per lot of 4	0 8 0 0 2 0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 6 0	Do. per seer Banktoolsi manja per md. Do. per seer Chiniaakkar per md	7 0 0		OONFECTIONERY, —(Contd.) Assorted Chocolates per		
Do. without roe 16-30 Mullet per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0	Do. per seer Kabul rice per seer Kashmere rice per seer Golab Soru Rice	0 3 0	0 3 3 0 8 0 0 5 0	Short Bread per lb. English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	1 8 0 1 4 0 0 12 0	4 8 0
Pomíret per seer (Small)	1 8 0 0 4 0	1 12 0 0 6 0	SUGAR. Cawnpore Sugar per seer!	0 4 3		Caramels Assorted per lb. H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins 2 lb	1 8 0 1 6 0 2 4 0	2 0 9 2 12 0. 4 0 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer Lobster Sea fish	0 10 0 0 12 0	0 14 0 0 12 0 1 4 0	Orystal	0 4 3	0 4 6	PEAK FREAMS BISCUITS. Glaxo Assorted Creams	1 18 0 2 0 0	2 40
Other fish	0 12 0	1 80	Arahar per seer Chana Khari Masoor Mung haree	0 2 6	0 3 0 0 3 6 0 3 0	Golden Puffs Barley Sugar (English) per lb Barley Sugar (Indian)	2 2 Ú 1 0 0	
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES. Bread (White or Brown)	0 50		Mung sons	0 4 0 0 1 6	0 8 0 0 5 0 0 8 0	Assorted Pattles per dos. Jacob's Oream Orackers	0 4 0 0 12 0	1 8
\$ lbs. each — Do. (flour) 1 lb. each — Do. do. \$ lb — Do. do. \$ os —		0 T 8 0 3 0 0 3 0	Cocoanut Oil per seer	1 4 0 3 18 0 0 5 0		HUNTLEY PALMER.	2 4 0	8 60
Ourrant Loaf 1 lb. each Milk Roll Dinner Roll	0 4 0 0 1 3 0 0 6		Castor Oil " Wustard Oil " KEROSENE OIL. Chester per case	0 8 0	0 70	Marie 3 lb, tin Nice 3 lb, tin Petit Beurre 3 lb, tin		
De. Dacca per lb Do. Edam	0 1 9	1 0 0	Snowflake " Monkey Brand per tin "Victoria"—"Swan" per 4-L.G. tin		3 5 0 3 2 0	Britannia. 1 lb. Tin. Bs. 4. P.	He. A. P.	
Do. Overland ,, Do. Bandel per lb Do. Cheddarn ,,			Do. 4-I. G. Bulk "Rising Sun"—"Ohukker" per 4-I. G. tin Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk	- 1	3 15 0 3 5 0	Cheese 0 14 0 Gem 0 10 6 Gem Iced 0 13 6 Ginger Nut 1 5 0	1 8 0 1 0 6 1 6 0 2 1 0	è
Preserved, mixed, per ib.	0 5 0	0 50	Etephant Brand Tin Do.', Bulk Do., Small Owl Tin		3 15 0 3 5 0	Ko.Nut (Reg.) 0 11 9 Marie 1 2 0 Milk 1 1 0 Mixed (House-	1 3 0 1 12 0 J 8 0	15 % price
Eraft cheese per lb		1	White Rose per tin Water Lily ,	4 14 0 4 14 0		hold) 1 1 0 Nice 1 5 0	1 13 0 2 1 0]

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in prefits and prestige.

and the state of the first

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Ra. A. P. 6 8 0 7 4 0 7 2 0	6 12 0 7 8 0 7 4 0	BREAD. Bread 1 lb Do. \$ lb Do. \$ lb BUTTER.	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6	Rs. A. P. 0 3 0 0 1 6 0 1 0	Musson	Rs. A. P.	Re. 4 . P 0 12 u 0 12 u
Do. (Kora) Do (Atap) Kamini (Do.) Dhinisakkar (Do.) Dadkhani Deshi Boiled (Kora) Dadhkalma Nagra Patnai (Kora) Rangoon (Boiled)	7 4 0 8 4 0 9 0 0 10 0 0 6 4 0 6 12 0 7 8 0 6 0 0	7 8 9 8 8 0 11 8 0 6 8 0 7 0 0	Aligarh Salted per lb. Bombay per lb. Salted Pabna per seer Polson's 1 lb. tin. Milk Cows' Head	0 14 0 0 14 0 1 4 0 1 3 0 0 5 0 0 3 9 0 11 0	0 4 0	EGGS. Egg (Fowl) per score	0 9 0	0 10 U 0 9 U
Do. (Atap)	6 8 0	6 13 0	Mustard Oil Cocoanut Do	0 70	0 8 0 0 6 0	Cocoa Hornby Coffee Polson's lb Condensed Milk	0 8 6	1 10
DAL. Mag Dal (Harl) per seer Do. (Sona) Do. (Krishna) Arahar Dal Kaisi Dal Khasari Dal Mosoor Dal (Split)	0 4 0 0 8 0 0 2 0 0 2 3	0 5 0 0 3 6 0 3 0 0 2 6	FRUITS. Mangoes 20 to 25 Apples 8—16 Alubokra per seer Oranges 8 to 12 Bedana per seer Pesta Dates Arab Grapes per seer			BISCUITS. Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin H. & P. Do Household per tin Jacob's Cream Cracker CIGARETTES, ETC.		1 9 6 2 6 0
Do. (Khari) Wattor Dal (3 H E K.	2 0 0	0 2 6 0 2 6	Pomegranates per seer VEGETABLES. New Patal New Potatoes Potatoes (New) Brinjal Cabbages each	0 1 6 0 3 6 0 2 6 0 3 0	0 2 0 0 4 0	State Express Cigarettes, 555 Passing Show Cigarettes Robinson's Barley & lb. Pearl Barley (C. B.) Sago (Pearl)	1 10 0 0 18 6	u 11 4
Bree (Mark)	1 4 0 1 13 0	1 10 0	Ginger Cucumber each Ladies finger per seer Onion Cauliflower	0 0 3 0 1 0 0 3 0	0 6 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 1 6 0 4 0	Quaker's Oats Pascal's Logenges (glass) each Jam Jally Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 10 0 0 6 0	0 14 U 0 10 6 0 7 0 U 7 U
SUGAR & FLOUR, Sugar (White) per seer Do. (Brown) Do. (Bata) Plour per seer Lita Do. B lur		0 2 9	Do (Out pleces) , Bagda Bhatki Crab (each)	0 0 9	U 10 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 1 0 0 10 0	Quickwhite(White) KEROSENE OIL. Elephant Brand tin Do. per bottle Do. bulk Rising Sun Do. per bottle	0 14 0	0 19

N. S .- Prices vary according to supplies

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent,	Business.	Blook and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
Veg. 1 to 6}	Rs. As. P. 0 8 0 each	Vegetables,			

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-contd.

articles.	From	То	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	01
CONFECTIONERY	Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OIGARS & CIGARETTES	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES	He. A. P.	Rs.A
. —Contd.	1 .		-Contd.			—Contd. Condensed Milk 1 lb, tin	0 80	i
RITANNIA BISCUITS-	1	1	Spencers' "Doretto"		1	Cowlec Skim Milk Powder	0 80	0 13
KIIZMAIZ BISCOIL			Do. "Planters" per	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 lb. tin per tin	0 13 0	1
1 lb. tin.	2 lbs.		50			Soups, Assorted,	0 8 0	1 0
Rs. A. P. 0 13 0	tin.		State Express 555 Oiga- reties per tin	1 10 0	1 11 0	Tart Fruits, Bott Isingless per pkt	1 12 0	l
Nimki 0 18 0 Petit Beurre 1 1 0	1 8 6	Ė	Passing Show Olgarettes			White Sugar, 5 seems per	0 120	1
Achool 0 10 6	1 19		per tin	0 18 0	0 13 0	Dåg	1 80	l
Thin Arrowroot 1 1 0	1 79	Paris 8	Black & White tin of 50	1 80		I. X. L. Assorted James	١	
Water 0 15 0	1 39	1 24	Craven A tim of 50			C. & B. Assorted James	0 60	0 8
Zoological 0 10 6 Oream Oracker, 12 lb tin.		12	OILMAN'S STORES.		'	per tin	1 70	0 11
ALASM AVANALLY IN HIM	per tin					Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		ł
ew & Gate Milk Food		5 5 0	Lipton's tea—			oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4
ew & Gate Rusks	1 8 0	ا را	Yellow Label tin 1 lb	1 70		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	1 12 0	
			Red do. do.	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,	1 12 0	3 8
ipton's biscuits—	1		Special Darjeeling 1 lb	1 14 0		1 lb. per tin	3 18 0	
	Ì		****		- 1	C. & B. Vinegar per bot-		
ilkmaid Full Oream			IMPERIAL TEA—		- 1	Redgate or Nickson Ham	1 80	
Bweetened Condensed Milk—			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1.40		Der ib.	3 80	
Per Tip	0 40	0 12 0	Red do. do	1 00		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Orange do. do	0 18 0	` `	con per ih.	3 8 0	
owles Malted Milk Pow-			Pyramid do. do	0 13 0		Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 12 0	
der 1 lb. tin per tin _	1 60		TOSH'S TEA-			Morton's 'Eagle' Brand	T 12 0	
kimmed Milk	1 20	1 60		1	,	Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb.		
orlick's Malted Milk	1 60	2 6 0	Special Darjeeling Red	1 80		tin	0 14 0	
Do	5 12 0	11 0 0	Label 1 lb. pkt Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 00	i	BUMBBERG		
lezlick's Malted Milk-			koe lat quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 40		SUNDRIES.	1	
Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 60	11 0 0	Do. and quality	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		TID .	0 60	
Lowest Wat a ber seen			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt	1 0 0		Chamois Leather large	2 8 0	
orton's Pepperments		1	Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0		Plair Uream small	1 00	
per lb	1 0 0		Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 60	1	Mosquito Destroyers, box Eno's Fruit Salt	0 6 0	4 0
	1		Occoa lbs	1 20	1	Bisurated Magnesia, me-	1 20	1 13
igars & Olgarettes	1		Quaker Oats 20 os-	0 14 0	1		1 18 0	- 40
-	ł			0 9 0	0 10 0	Ellerman's Embrocation	2 40	
ereasks per tin of 50	1 00		Delmonte Fruits 2	1 20	1 8 0	Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14
stasor per pkt	0 30		Ohutneys 1 ,,	0 14 0	1 40	Amrutanjan Pain Balm Oriental Balm	0 8 8	1 0
the post post post		1 1	Pickles 1	0 12 0	1 10 0	Rican's Liniment	0 15 6	1 0
spetan Navyout per tin		1	Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 13 0	Kruschen Salt	1 11 0	
of 30	1 00	<u> </u>	Do. lbs.	1 00			į	
old Flake per tin of 50	1	1 40	Salad Oils Pt. Bott.	0 12 0	2 0 0	PAINTS.	ļ	4
	1		Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 20	Enamel Paint English	į	
evender per tin of 50	1 00	1 80		1 15 0	2 20	per doz.	9 0 0	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			D 10-14-1	0 3 0	1 80	Do. (India) per doz	6 0 0	
lacgow Mixture per lb.	2 30]]	Sausages, English	C T. A	- 00	Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.-Frices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shope To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1—2 A. 3, 6—12 C. 19A & 19B E. 2—5 & 8 G. 8 C. 24	Rs. A. P 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	C. 1st floor Betel 3 Meat 8 Milk 2 Potato 9 C. & H. 5	Rs. A. P. 37 0 0 (per month) 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Milk Potato Cloth

Prices in the College Street Market for the sprrant week,

ARTICLES.	1	rom.	2112	ARTICLES	Prem.	70	A THE SECTION.	From	To
MULTON	.	A.P.	Sta, A, P		Re. A. P	Da A P	RICE.	Re. A. P.	Ra.A
56.	١.	12 0	0 14 0	Safata per score	0 80	9 19 0	Dinapport Ebstart Bhog	7 0 0	
ton let class per active.				Do. Kanchia		1. 1. 0.	l Deshi (Magre) norma	6 8 0	7 0
per seet			1	Do. Madras Do. Laugra 8-12	1 00	l	Do. (Medium)	6 8 0	7 0
**	4	12 0	0 14 0	Do. Bomber	1 00		Patnaf (Atap) md Hilly (Old) per md		• •
try Chicken each				Do. Fasli 8-16 -	1 00		Magra (Old) No. 2 per md.		10 M S
(our.y)	-1		İ	Do. Elecan Bhogh	I		JUNEAGA! DAT	- 1	, 1 K
1	:] .		l	Do. Nilamberi Musk melon per seer	1 .		Banktoolehi (Manja) No. 1	7 0 6	7 8
k (ourry and reasting)		İ	Musk melon per seer	1	!	Do. Vo. 2 per maund		() ()
EGGS.				Orange Ichanagore	. :		Chamormant	7 00	7 0
n per score -		7 6	0 86	Do. Sylbet		ŀ			
S 11	C	8 0	0 10 u	Do. Darjeeling Do. Nagpur 10 to 16	1 00		Balam (Old) per md	8 00	9 0
VEGETABLES.	1		ł	Do. Bombay		 	Chini Shakkar No. per manad (old)	7 80	8 13
ABABILEDIA	1.			Pesta Bagdad per seer		ł	Kaima (polished) No. 1 per		D [9
als per seet		3 0	0 5 0	Do. Multan	3 8 0		maund		
mber each		0 8	0 10	Do Kabul			Kaima (polished) No. 3 per	-6.	:
o per seer	' I ă	7 0	0 80	Pineapple Singapore each	; j		maund Kamini per maund	6 8 0	7 0
Lemon per score	. 0	2 Ŏ	0 80	Do. Darjeeling			Pachway Dies	7 8 0	8 8 14 0
m ånger der seer 🛚		3 0	0 4 0	Do. Country each	0 60	0 12 0	Upati Chasa	6 80	14 0
Tamon per score	. 0	16	0 8 0	Do, Assam	0 30	0 8 0	- Cuerto		
as Patna red per seer	lő	16		Plantain Champa per					
Bombay Country	Ŏ	16		•1008	0 10	0 2 6	SUGAR, ETC.		
toon Walnital per see	10	2 3	0 29	Do. Martaban per	0 4 0	0 10 u	Urystal Sugar per seer		.e.i *;
o. Doshi (New)			i	M	" "		JAVA	0 4 3	15.8
o, Madrasi			ł	Pomegranate per seer	.0 10 0	0 13 0	Cocoanus Oil	0 4 6	. :-
o, Rangoon b. Gaubati	: 1		}	Do. Multan per sper				0 5 0	a a
. Nainital (Pahari			l	Do. Kandahar		•	Flows	0 16	•
Murshidabad pe		16	0 2 0	Do. Dholka	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 36	0 1
8007 ··	ĺŎ	20	0 30	Do. Shituns		0 18 0	DU100	6 0 U	6 8
Disi per seer Hilly	ł			Almond shelled ,,	1 0 0	1 80	Atta fresh per maund	6 4 0	K 4
age each	Įυ	3 0	0 80	Do. without shell	1 80	* "	rn on	1	iš õ
dower each		8 O	0 10 0	Do. do. large	2 0 0		Chandausi Atta per md. Til Oli per seer	4 13 0	5 18
Benchi per seer		80	0.20 0	Surdab Quaman per	0 10 0			0 10 0	
Darjoeling	١.			Water melon Goslando			DAL.	1	
Deshi	10	4 0	0 60	Do. Deshi	0 12 0	1 80	Man fint (1) hair		,
sh	1	6 0	0 80	Do. Farukabad	0 12 0	_	Mug Dal (Bhaja)	1	0 4
	ő		0 8 0	Do. Quetta Do. Bhagalpur	1		Arhar	0 3 0	
n Mangoes per score	1		1	Sarbati Lemon lu to 20	1 00		Kalai	0 2 0	0 1
FRUITS.	ı			Walnut per seer	0 13 0		Khesari Mosoor (splis)	0 19	ō
Australia 6-1	8 1	00	{	Do. Shelled .,	U 20		Do. (kberi)		_
. Cashmere -	- '		i	Nut Ground			Mator	U 13	0 1
American	•			BUTTER, ETC.			Chana Dai		0 3
. Kulu . Japan	,			Shillong Butter per pound	1 00		Do.		ŭ j
Quetta			1	Darjeeling do	1 00		Biuli _	U 2 3	0 - \$-
okhara per seer	· o	10 0	0 13 0	Bombay	1			;	
ot	•		1 80	Aligarh Jessore per seer	2 0 0		TEA.	į	•
via per pair fruit each			0 4 0	Dinapur	1 40	<u> </u> -	Manual w Address	** · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•
ur eren	ا ا	V 0	" "	Pabna		1 80	Family Mizture Golden Orange Patro	0 to 0	0 23
anus each		0 6	0 10	Darbhanga	1 00	1 20	Quality per ib.		
o. dry per seer			0 10 0	Masafferpur	80	1 13 0	Flowery Orange Peace	1 80	
hosa "	, "	10 0	1 40	Cow's Ghee	2 0 0	2 40	Quality per 1b.	1 40	1 8
s Arab Bagdad .		5 0 3 0	1	Do. Milk	0 4 0	0 5 0	Orange Pekoe Pekoe per ib.	0 18 0	1 0
es Kishnugiri per se	11	. .		i ·	I		Darjeeling Ausumn	0 8 0	0 10
. Nasik	- 1		0 13 0	FISH. Bagda , per seer	0 10 0	0.18 0	Special per lu.	1 80	1 8
. Quetta			1	Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		80 0 0	Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 13
. Chaman Australia per seer	-		1	Do. (out pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 18 0			
ms "	. l a	60	1	Bhetki	0 80	0 10 0	COKE & KERUBENE UIL		i
r Doshi		10 0	1	Prawns	0 40	0 60	Bleine Sun pertin (4 1 G)		l
	- ;		1 40	Rohl	0 8 0	0 18 0	Rising Sun per tip (4 I. G.) Bulk (4 I. G.)	• • •	3 14
Daniel Marie Control	. 1	. 00	1.	Robi (out plesses) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Owl & Swan per Ha	1. 1	3 4
is Country per 100				Small fish	U 40	0 60	. Bulk -		1
Mosafferpur per 10	0			Chetal	0 20	10 25	Monkey Brand per tin		3 13
k Raisins per seer .	- 0	80	0 13 0	Crab per pair Koi per seer	1 00	1 80	Elephant Brand Bulk		3 14
	- ,	10	0 40	Singee per sees	0 18 0	1.00	Snowfiske per stn		
aya Coun try or fruit per soor	- "		1	Magoor per seet (small)		1 40	Boft Coke per ma	1	11.00
M HE BET STEP	•		ł	Do. (large)		1	1	i l	i

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

o Cline Street, Calcutta.

ngineers, Builders and Contractors, was in living

Telegram -- "REWARD" Cal.

Prioty in the Str Charles Miles Market for the garage week.

	Paless ye	B. mound.	Rotall prio	00 par aces.		Prices pe	r wound,	No tall prive	por so
articles,	Free:	To	Tres	86	asticles,	Free	20	Pres	To
RICE.	Bc. 4.7.	Bo. A.P.	Re. A.P.	Re. A. P.	Vegetables.	Ra. A.P.	Ro. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Be. 4.1
Jelem (Coerso) De, (Medium)	_	_	0 3 9	0 3 6	Petatoss (Maintal) Do. New (Country)	-	_		7/ 0 3 (
reaktoolst (Masja)			1 0 30	0 3 3	Do, (Ganhaiti		***		
De, (Kors)	-		. 80	0 8 8	Do. (Rangeon)	_	•••• ••••	□0 30	
Do, (Atap)		=	0 3 3	0 3 6	Patal	_	-	0 20	9.
hinishakkar (Do.)		_	0 40		Brinjei Peas		-		
cles Khas (Atap)		-	0 46	0 4 9	Cauliflower each		-	0.80	. 0 1
Seebl Belled] -	_	' ' '	0 2 9	Cabbage each		-	١,	
redhitsima facra (Medium)	-	-	_	0 2 6	Giagor	-	***	0 4 0	5
Painel (Cleares)		_		0 39	Ontion	- 1	***	0 16	0 2
langhan (201104)	=			0 2 6	• *				- •
Do. (Atop)			l	0 9 9	MEAT.	j	'		
Catari Bhog			0 3 3	0 3 6	Mutton			0 10 0	_
DAL						-	-	1000	13 13 (
sem (Patnel whole)	=	-		0 16	Goat & Khashi	-	•••	0 10 0	0 13 (
tram (Dal)		-	1 1 14	0 40	Pish.	1			
ma (Sees)	-	1	0 5 0	0 5 6	Bobs (Cms manner)			• 10 •	
(es (Kelebas)	-	-	0 26	0 30	Other		-	0 0 0	0 13
Calal Dal -		}	0 26	0 30	Ellos		•••	U 8 0	1 13
Chasest Dal Casest Dal (Spits)			0 33	0 3 6	Parecy	_	***	0 8 0	0 13 0
			U 80		Batta		•••	0 60	• 11
Anter Del	· ·	1 -	0 3 0	0 19	Grep bet, bey	_	-	0 60	0 10
	-				Kel	_	_	0 8 0	0 14
SOTTER & GHEN,					EGGS.				
•	1]			Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)			U 10 a	9.
lembay per see'		***	1 8 0		Seg (Duck) per score (Fresh)		***		· • 18 (
2000	-	1	1 4 0		(Fresh)	-	-	0 8 0	• 10 (
hoe (Sawa)	_		1 60	1 12 0					
905085	_	-	1 60		Bundries.				
OIL.		1			Cohra Boot Polish large	_	_	0 1 9	
hant Oil	-	_	0 7 6	0 8 0	Hair Oream small	_	_		
Separate Oll		-	0 5 0	Per bot.	Masquito Destroyers		1		
Coresono Ott	_	_		of 36 or	per	-	0 16	0 3 0	
STOAR & FLOUR.	! .		0 4 6		Amrutaajan Pala Balm	-	-	0 7 0	
De (Stown Jave)	=	=	0 4 0	0 4 6	Oriental Balm		0 40	0 13 6	
Do. (Bota)	-	-	U 3 6	0 4 0	·				
lour (Country)	_	hour	• 33	0 3 0 0 3 0	e dana - j	. 1	Ì		
	-			0 3 0	• * * * *		1		
er (Degar Cane)	~ '	-	• ••]	1	
" Epolone -	_		ا ا				1	•	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Ra. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Re. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	1 0 0	Sweetment. Succeeding to be approved by the authority. Sweetment. Dashakarma. Succeeding to be approved by the authority. Shoo.	Do, 10 Do, 11 Do, 11A Do, 18-16, 2-18	0 4 0 0 15 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 1 2 0 0 12 0	Betel Mudi, Do, Do, Do, Do, Podynesie stor, sletten

Prices in the Garjahat Market for the engreet week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	articles.	From	To	articles.	From	To .
FISH.	Re. A.P.	Re. A. P.	VEGETABLES-Contd.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	FLOUR.	Ra. A. P.	Ba.A.
	0 80	0 10 0	Potatoes (Namital) per		0 30	Flour per seer	0 36	0 3
Do. (Out pleces)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pulbul per seer	0 16	0 20	Baies "		4
loog	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raddish (Country) per			Atta Brown	6 15	· 3 · 3 · (
obster	0 8 0	0 10 0	ecore		0 16	'B' Atta		
gda	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bquash per seer	.	0 8 0	RIOE.		0 1
LANGERT	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 10	0 40	Patna per seer Banktulshi (Mania)	0 2 3	0 8
ber Fish	0 60	0 13 6	Pumpkin each New Potato	0 10	0 10	Banktulehi (Manja)		A 4
ther Fish	0 8 0	0 10 0	Man Lossin	0 10		(Kora) per seer		10
Magoor	0 13 0	1 80				Ohinisakkar " md.	9 9 9	10 0
	0 8 0	0 13 0	fruits.	,		Deshi (Bolled)	5 00	
ab cach -	0 0 9	0 10				Rangoon per seer	U 3 0	
			Mangoes 10 to 16	1 00		Katari Bhog (Attap)	1	• •
MEAT.		1	Grapes Alubokhora per seer	0 18 0	9 10 0	per md	1	
E 200.1.		1	Alubokhora per seer Amra (Belati) per score	• • •	A 10 0	SUNDRIES.		
at & Kid per seer -	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bedana per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mustard Oil per seer	0 60	0 7
ttop	0 10 0	U 12 0	Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar	0 40	0 5
			Dates per seer		• 50	Tea per lb		3 0
			Almond	1 0 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer	0 10	
EGG8.			Lime per score	0 16	9 3 0	ĐAL.	4	
• •		0 8 0	Orange 13 to 16 Plantain (Champa) per	1 00		Arabar per seer	0 201	. 10
ick's eggs pet score		ŭ 9 O	score	0 19	0 16	Chana	0 3 4	. 1
MI 2 4222			Do. (Martaban)			Khari Masoor	0 3 4	· 4. · 4. · · ·
			per dos.	0 10	0 6 0	Bhanga		0 1
VEGETABLES.	i		Papaya each	0 10	0 4 0	Khasaree		
		0 6 0	Sugarcane each	0 10	0 10 0	Kalai Riuli	0 3 6	
an (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 40	Pomegranate per seer	u 0 u	A 10 9	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10	
injal bbage (Country) each	0 3 0	u 60	•••	,	1	(Fried) per seer	U 40	0 1
mifower each	0 2 0	0 4 0	BUTTER.	ì	1	Matter	0 3 6	
mato per seer	v 80	0 4 0			الد يا	Sal4	0 16	
evede per spore	0 3 0		Butter per seer	1 30	1 4 0	0077 b 00 4 5		
rio	0 5 0		Madras "	1 00	1 30	COKE & COAL.		
	0 5 0 0 1 6	'	Ghee Lakhee Do. Bhadwa	1 4 0	ł	01	0 74	4 1
een Chilly	0 18	0 16	Do. Bree	1 13 0	1	Fuel	0 11 0	0 12
ion as (Bariceling)	. 3 .	• • • • •	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	i is o	2 00	Keresene Oti-Elephant		- 1
tato (Rangeon)			Milk		0 4 0	Brand per bottle	- 1	0 2

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business,
Betel 5 Onion 3	Ra. Aa. P. 0 2 00 8 0		Potato 8, 4, 9 & 10 Fruits 4 & 5	"	Potata, Fruite (dry)

Priess in the Park Circus Market for the current week

Articles.	From	To	Articles.	From	То	Articles.	From.	To.
risis.	Ra. A. P	Rs. A. P.	. VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Bs. A. P.	Rs. A.'P.	FLOUR.	Re. A. P.	Rs. A. 1
Pons per ejer Do. (ast picos)	0 8 0 0 10 0 0 8 0	0 10 0 0 12 0 0 10 0	Garlic ,, Green Chilly per seer Onion ,,	0 5 0 0 8 0 0 1 0	0 60 0 40 0 20	Flour per seer Atta white No. 1	0 2 6	0 3 1
Lobstor — Bagda — Shantas r	0 7 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	0 10 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 12 0	Peas (Darjeeling) Do. (Modhupur) Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 6	0 4 0 0 5 0 0 8 0	Atta Brown "B" Atta RICE.	0 2 6	0 2 3
Shotki Other Fish Siles Lei & Mageot	0 4 0 0 6 0 0 8 0	0 8 0 0 8 0 1 0 0	Pulbul ,, Ladies finger ,, Raddish per score ,,	0 8 0 0 2 6	0 4 0 0 8 0 	Patnai per seer Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	0 2 9 7 0 0 0 2 9	0 3 (
Parmy Oneb		0 10 0	Sweet Potatoes Sweet Pumpkin each White	0 1 6 0 1 0 0 1 0	 0 4 0 0 8 0	Do. (Kora) per seer Deshi (Boiled) per md Rangoon per seer Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	5 0 0 0 2 0	0 3 0 6 8 0
MHAT.	0 40 0 90	0 5 0	Tomato Darjeeling ,,	0 60	9 8 0	md Do. (Atap) Golap Soru	8 00	7 8 0 9 0 0 11 0 0
Manda	0 80	0 10 0	Almond per seer Alubokrs ,,	0 14 0		SUNDRIES. Mustard oil per seer Sugar	0 40	0 8 C
POULTRY.	080		Amra (Belati) per score Bedana per scer Bael each Dates per scer	0 0 8 0 4 6	 0 0 9 0 5 0	••	0 20	1 8 (i 0 8 6 0 7 (
Powl	0 80	0 4 0 0 8 0	Grapes ,, Lime per score Plantain (Champa) per dos.	0 2 0 0 1 8 0 2 6		DAL. Arahar per seer Chana	0 20	0 8 0
aggs.	0.80	0.90	Do. (Martaban) ,, Papaya each Pomegranates per seer Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 8 0 0 4 0 0 12 0 0 8 0	Khari Masoor , Khasaree , Kalai	0 2 0 0 2 8 0 2 0 0 2 8	0 26
Duak's eggs per more Fowl's eggs per more	0 9 0		Sugarcane each Oranges per score	0 10 0	0 1 0 0 14 0	Biuli Mug(Hari) Katcha Do. (Sona) ,,	0 28 0 80 0 40 0 28	0 2 6
VEGETABLES.	0 40	0 50	BUTTER			BARLEY POWDER.	0 28	
Brinjal Carjeeling) each	0 1 0 0 1 6 0 1 0	0 2 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	Butter per seer	1 2 0 1 4 0 1 13 0		Barley Powder Do. Pearl Robinson's Barley		0 7 0 0 12 0
Oarros (Country) per seer Do. (Darjeeling) ,, Gueumber per seer Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 80	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	 2 0 0 0 4 0	Jelly Kerosene oil—Elephant	0 50	0 12

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A 8	0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority.		**	
Do. 18 4.14 Do. 16—18	0 14 0 1 5 0		<u>, </u>	N. A.	
A trail of the			<u>l </u>		t the second

COLLEGE STREET MARKET-Shope To Let.

for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned. P. 6

Biocks and Stall Nos.	Pres	pri bed	rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Pres	eribed	rent.	Business.
A. 143—144 ,, 147 to 154 ,, 155 ,, 160-1162 ,, 164-7166 ,, 158-160 ,, 167-168 ,, 258 ,, 261 ,, 259 ,, 166-1169 B. 48	Re. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	0-8 0-4 0-5 0-9 0-12 0-7-(0-10 0-10 0-18	5 ,, , ,	Fresh fruits "" "" Milk Dry fruits Mutton.	E. 87-5 " 99 " 100 " 107 " 106 " 112 " 114 F. 8	Ra. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1-9 2-15 1-8 1-6 2-18 0-10 0-10 1-8	» »	Business to be approved by authority Godown. Do. Shoes. Do, Business to be approved by authority Shoes
, 47 , 68 , 64 , 69-1 , 69-2 , 72 , 44 & 45 , 4	79 Ra.	10	or month or day	Mudikhana Godown Cloth & Talloring.	38 31 32 34 35, 86	99 19 19 19 11 10 10 10	1-8 2-0 1-6 1-0 1-4 1-8 2-4 1-18 1-8	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
O. 20-21 " 40 " 9—10 " 52 " 15	:+ 39 99 99	28-0 37-8 86-0 45-0 18-0	Per month y y y y y y		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11 B. N. U. 4, 4 & 6	, .	0-8 0-8		Botol.
E. 1 3 40 82 89 85 83 48 7	11, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19,	2-4 1-8 1-7-6 1-10 1-6 0-9	oer day	Husiness to be approved by authority.			0-4	"	Rggs.
" 87-6 " 44 " 86-8 " 2 " 52	99 91 99 91 11	0-11 1-18- 1-1 2-0 1-0	6 ,, "" ",	} Do.	Joe, Upper Circular Road. ,, 8-10 ,, 11 ., 14	19 29 29	8-0 1-0 1-0	11	Business to be approved by authority. Do. Do.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.			Ren	D.		Business.	Block & Stall Nos.			Ren	t		Business
			day			, f			Per	day A.	ea I		
O. (old) 74-75	1	0	12	0		Dry fruit.	N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	l	0	8		each.	Betel & Beri
C. (new) 26	İ	2	0	0		Shoes.	Do. 11, 18, 14	1	1	0	Ō		Tell
E., 45-47		1	12	0		Butter.	N. B. 7, 8, 9)				" (Business to
, 125-120		1	0	0		??	,, 22-1 & 28	1	4	0	0	68. }	be approved
,, 128-124		1	0	0		"	06 1	Ž	_		_		by authority.
, 49 & 50		1	0	0		**	1 " 00 1	}	1	12	0	99	Do.
27-28 39-41		1 1	0 8	0		Cheese.	,, 29-1 ,, 41	,	2	2	0		Do.
D. 47—48		2	0	0		Shoe or Cloth	777 70 00 0	}	1	4	-	daily	
D. 41—40	Į	~	v	U		CHOO OF CHOOL	W. R. 36		34	ō	Ö		
Figgs 4, 6, 28		U	8	0	es.	Eggs.	37		25	ŏ	0	monti	Do.
& 24.		•	-	_		76	W. R. (new) 8		8	14	0	dàilg	Do.
., 27-28		U	4	0	"	,,	,, 10—11		3	9	0		Do.
,, 88		Ü	3	0	77	••	,, 1		269	8	0	per month	Do.
30-81		0	6	0	"	,,	H. 26, 28 5—12	1	4	U	0	1	
,, 85-86	1	0	8	0	**	_,,,	,, 13, 14-16	l	21	12	0		Do.
P. R. 5, 31, 16 & 24 , 32, 86, 37, 3 &	3	0	6	0	**	Potatoes.	, 17, 18, 19		3	0		ea.	
28	1	0	6	0	99	"	,, 81 to 35,36		8 12	0	0		Do.
P. R. 88, 89		()	8	0	**	Fruits.	Milk 1		12	8	0	, ,,	Milk
K. (New) 46		• 0	6 14	0		Do.	,, 3, 4, 8 & 9	;	2	8	U	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
" QA	1	4	8	Õ		$\mathbf{D_{0}}$.	,, 11		1	8	Õ	7.7	**
" 04		v	Ü	•		,	12		2	8	0	"	**
D ith							M. 14, 15 16)				,,	
Rooms with							37, 82, 33,	1	0	4	0	"	Country fruite
Hogg Street							84, 17 & 18	1					
to the east							,, 25—26 ,, 35, 86, 37	1	^		_		-
of Chandney.		10	0	0		Oilman's Stores	47_ 40	1	0	4	0	77	Do.
0. 020							,, 39—4 0		0		Λ		Do.
Suet. 19—20	l	0	4	0	each		,, 49	İ		10	0	"	Do. Do.
_ 8, 8, 9,)						,, 3, 4		1	Õ	ŏ	9.7	Plantain
12, 18, 17,	1	0	5	0	each	. "	" 45 & 46.	l	-			**	
18, 22 & 24)						Fish Stalls						İ
Members Q & A			10	^		Matter	87 to 88,						
Mutton. 8 & 4 ,, 25, 29		2 1	12 8	0	> >	Mutton.	77 to 84,	<u> </u>	0	4	6	12	Fish,
0		Ō	8	0	97	Heads & Trotte	110 to 136 17 & 18		0	5 4	6	"	Do.
, 31 & 32		2	12	0	99 99		N. 5, 28, 47,		U	4	6	"	Do.
		_		•	77		48, 68-66,)					•
C.V. F. S. 105	j	1	0	0	*	Dates.	72,78,74,	}	0	5	0	68.	E. Vegetables
, 106		1	0	0	19	,,	75, 67 & 77 .)					
		_	_	_		-	36, 46, & 54		0	6	0	_	Do.
C. R. 6		0	6	0		Cocoanute.	,, 57—59		1	0	0	. 29 . 29	Do.
" 21, 18, 14 " 17 & 18		0	10 8	0		Potatoes.	,, 44, 45 & 46		0	11	0	"	Do.
7 & 8		0	10	0	91	1	Poultry-						
P." 7—9		1	8	0	**	Oilman's Stores.	Hen Coops	•					
19-20		ō	6	Ö	22 20	Spices.	115-130.	ł	3	0 .	0	22	Fowls
F.G. 1, 2 & 8		U		0	each.	Business to be	0100	,	1	0	0	••	1
						approved by authority.	,, 189-142		ō	8	0	29	Do. Do.
Beef. 80		1	8	0		Beef.	, 191-194		Ŏ	8	Ö	**	Do.
8 8		0	8	0		Skirts.	, 195-198		0	8	Õ	**	Do
	1	. :			****		, 99—106		1	2	0	22	Do.
1.10	ــــا						n 111-114		0	10	0	29	Do.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current medi-

						-	or I	40	offiz.	and Mile						
ARTICLES.		Proc	-	To	ARTICLES	l.	7	NO.	To		RTIOLES.	*******	1.	rem	T	7
MEAT Beef per seer		Ra. A.	P.	Ra. A. 0 5	P. VEGETABLES	-Contd.	Re.	4. P.	Re. A	P	UITS-Cen	·	1	A.P.	1	_
Mutton -	· 🖫	0 10		0 12	6 Squash (Dayles Ha	=1 === =	_ _		1				-	4. 5	1	-
Goat and Kid "		0 10	- 1	0 12	i i Owesi Patataes .			30	0 1	6 Fasil 8	Baog 18 to 1	6 _	1	0 0		
Pork m	***	0 8	0		l DW661 Pumakin ac	ch .	1 =	10	0 3	0 i Proper i	30 TO Ber se		١.	1		
POULTR).	۱. "	0 8	.	0 10	TOMAto (Renabl)			6 o l	0 8	0 Sarda p	v. w. per ee	er	1	00	1	•
Duck each fowl	-1	0 6	-,	0 10		ber sees		1		Strares	ne .	-	0		0	
hicken		0 3	• (0 4	Turnip (Darjeeling	40	0	0	0 3 (Water M	lelon each	- 1	•	••,	u .,	.4
rigeon .			1	0 3		, per uo:		0	0 5 6			,		- 1		
EGGS.	!		_				' '	, 0	U 0 (Aligarh	BUTTER.	:			**	
Duck's eggs per score	-	0 7 0		0 8	FRUITS.		1			Dinapur	ber 19'			U u		
FISH."	***	u 7 (ין ט	0 8 (Alubokhora per see	r	0 12	U	1 0 0	Ghee per	Seer .		U 1	101	0 1	3 1
Pona per seer		0 7 0	n 4	D 9 (Annies	***	3 0	0		Pure Cow	's Milk		ō	0	. 44	•
Do. (Out pleces)		č 10 d		19	Figs per seer	•••	1 4		1 10 -			i	- 1			
Sliong		0 8		0 10 0	Amra (Belati) per s	9703	- 4	0	1 13 0	Bread 1	Ib	1.		ij		
		0 8 (0 12 0	Dedana per meer	••••	1 0	0	1 4 0		lb				0	0
01		0 13 0		13 0	Bael each	•••	0 0	9 6	Õ Iõ		lb	-17	- •	0		
DL -ALA	1	0 8 0 0 8 n		10 0	Pomegranate ,, Blackberries per 100	•••	0 10	0 0	0 12 0		1.011 b		. 0	•		
Net an West	,	0 6 A) 13 0 1 9 0	Cocoanut each		0 1	- 1	9 2 6	PIOUS Der	4002	1 0	2	3 0		9
1 L - man - mad-	1	0 1 0			1 —	to 16	0 1		6 1 0	ATTA	***	_ 0	3			
		70			Dates per seer	10 10	1 0		60	Bujee	***	_ 0	2	6 0		
Col & Magoor	··· (12 0			Almond		ĭ	0 6		i.	11/14	1		1	_	
forms figh man man		14 0		O O	Grape ,		- 0	J ~		Paine per	HOE.	o		_		
VEGETABLES.	() 10 O	0	12 0	Do. per box			İ		Banktulah	(Manja) po		-			
lestroot (Darjeeling) po			1		Goosbarry per seer Jack fruit each			.	- 1	I DO.	(KAPA)	10	•			
dos	1	3 0	10	6 0	Khubani per seer		0 1 (-,-		Chinisakki	ar per seer		•	۱ŏ	•	ů
Do. (Dest)	• `	, , ,	"	00	Kharbusa	{	1 0 0		40	Deshi	**	_ 0	*	3 0		6
ean (French) per seer	(4 0	0	5 0	Lichis per 100		•	'	- 1	977	DDIMA			i		•
ean (Ranchi) ,,			1		Lime per score		0 1 6	8 0	40	Mustard O	DRIES.			1.		
abbage (Country) each	0	16	0	3 0	Lokote ,,		0 1 6		1	Sugar	• •	- 0	6	6 0		
Do (Davisellas)	- ^		0	60	Oranges 16 to 20		1 0 0			Tes per ib.		1 1	14		4 8	
anliflower	- 1	3 0	U	60	Pesta per seer Plantain (Champa)		8 0 0	3	80	Cocoanut C)II _	0.	6 (i *	n (U
Brrots (Country) per do	• 1		1		Figurain (Champa)	• • •)] (: : (0	20				~ ('		
Do. (Darjeeling)	. 0	3 0	0	60	Do. (Martaban)	/ .	16	, , -	3 0	Arabar	AL.	1				
lery per doz					doz.	C				Uhana Uhana	per seer	- 0	3 6		3 0	,
loumber per score		5 0	0	60	Papaya each				3 0	Khari Maso		- 0	2 (
		~ ~ ~		60	Pineapple	6	16		401	Bhanga	•	- 0	3 8		2 6)
een Chilly perseer	. , -	4 0	0	5 0	Plums persoore			!		Khasaree	**	= 0	1 9	' ' -	10	
dies finger	1 =	40	0	5 0	Raisins ,,	0	10 0	0		Kalat		= "		10	3 0	
ilon	. 0	10	0	1 6	Roseberry per score Star apple			į	- 17	Mung (Hari)		3 6		10	
as (Darjeeling)	1 -	40	-	5 0	Tamarind per seer	•••	10	•	١,	, (Sona)	_ 0	4 0		4 6	
o. (Patna)	. 1	:	-		Walnut		10 0			Matter Salt	••	_ 0	2 0	0	3 6	
o. (Desi) o. (Ranchi)	• .			- 1	Mangoes (Green)	per	10 0	1	٠٠١٥	3914	••	_ [0]	16	1		
tatoes (Waintre)				!	hundred	•••		!	- 1	COKE AT	ND COAL.			1		
Do (Dent)	1 -	2 3		26	Do. (Madras) 13-16	-		1	1	Lerosena (){:	In Duil			0	3 6	
lbul		16		2 0	Golap Khas			,	11	Cerosene (301 Minnh-	2 \$ 1		p. b		
ddish (English) per		. 0	v		Langra 16-20 Bombay 25 to 30		00	:	1	Drang per	in Refined	_		J 0	UL,	
undia		į		- 1	Potapari per score				1	UIGIDARY		_ 3 1	0 3	1		
ddish (Country) p. score		1		- 1	Bipis	_		1		DARLEY	POWDER ries 1 lb. ti	9 4	A -	1		
	1									DUIDAGE De	_1 6 10					

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET-Shops To Let-Consd.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
N. B. 20 Do. 22-25 Do. 27 Do. 28 Do. 30 Do. 31-36 Chandney 5 Do. 17 Do. 18 Do. 30 Do. 34-36 Do. 34-36	1 8 0 Each 0 15 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 0 4 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	business to be approved by the authority. Do. Milk. Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Butter. Dry fruits. Do. Country Vegetable. Spices.	Chandney 48 Do. 51—52 Do. 56—57 Do. 61 Do. 62—64 Do. 69 Do. 72 Do. 75—77 Do. 80 Do. 84—86 Do. 92 Pork 8, 5—7 Chandney 87	0 4 0 Each 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 6 0 0 8 0	Potatoes Do. Do. Do. Country vesetable and fraits. Eggs. Country Vesetable. Do. English Vesetable. Fresh truits. Dry fruits. Pork Dry fruits.

P. C. BHATTACHARJI

Superinterfun

ARTICLES.	From To				1	lo l		ARTIOLES.	J	TOE	a	1	: •		ARTICLES.	3	rom.		To	
FISB.		æ.	۸.	P	R	8.	A. 1	Ρ.	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Maintail) per	Re	٠.	P.	Ro.	. A. I		Patna per seer	Re	4 P	E.	- 4
na per seer	١	0		•			0		. 1007	1_			_			Banktuishi (Manja)			ì	3
o, (Out pieces)	1	0 3	ĮÕ				0	0	" (New) per seer Mangees (Langra)		1	•	0	2 0	'	per md ,, (Kora) per seer	5	8 6	8	8
eng	1	U A	7	•				ŏ	Pulbal	0	3	0	0	6 0)	Chinisakkar , md.	ě		2	
beter		ŏ	Š	ŏ		Ŏ	18	Ŏ	Raddish (Country) per		_		_			Deshi (Boiled)	-	• •	1	,
		Ŏ		0				0	20070	12		9		3 4		Rangoon per seer	0	2 9	O	
otki	1	Ō	8			0	13	Ď	Bruss Potation	10	ĩ		ő	3 6		Estari Bhog (Atap) per md	9	0 0	1.	
ser Tish		Ŏ	4			Ŭ	8		Pumpkin each	Ō				3 (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	"	• •		
66	- 1	•	_		1	v	_	•	FRUITS.							SUNDRIES.		_		
t & Magoor	- 1	0	6			0	13	0	Mangoes '				Ì			Mustard Oil per seer	0	6 0	0	
7) 000p	•								Alubokhora per seer	0	10	0		13 (Sugar	0	40	10	
	1								Amra (Belati) per score	Ŏ		0	0	3 ()	Gur per seer (New)	ō	3 0	İ	
									Bedana per seer	1		6			.				-	
MEAT.	1								Bael each Dates per seer	0		1	0	1 6	1	DAL.		3 0	1.	
	1	٥	10	0	1	^	13	0	Dates per seer	ŏ	•	•	1	Ö		Chana	10	3 0	0	
at & Eld per seer	١	U	14	. •		v		•	Lime per score	Ŏ		Ō				Khari Masoor	Ŏ	3 6	"	
	1								Oranges 16 to 20	0	4	0	0	8 (,	Bhanga ,,	0	3 6	0	
EGG 8.	1								Plantain (Champa) per	۱.	•	۵		4 (.	Khasaree	U	2 3	0	
	1	0	7		1	0	7	6	Do. (Martaban)	! "			ľ			Biuli	iŏ	2 0	12	
ok's eggs per score -	1	Ŏ	7	7 6		ŏ	Š	Ŏ	per dos.	0		0	0	4 9		Mung (Bari) (Katcha)	O	38	i	ļ
mi's oggs "	1								Papaya each	0		0	0	10		,, (Sona) ,,	0	40	Ü	
	١								Sugarcane each Pomegranate	l i		0	ľ	8 6		Matter	0	36	0	
VEGETABLES.	١				١				BUTTER	•	•	•	•	•		COKE & COAL.	•	1 4	١٠	
.m	.	0	1	0 0		0	4		Butter per seer	1		0	1			Boft Coke per md	0	9 0	0	1
an (French) per seer	•	0	1	B 0	l	Õ	4		Madras ,, Ghee Lakhee	0			,	0 (1	Coal "The bank and	0	7 6	ł	
there (Country) esci	•	V		, u	1	v	•	v	Do. Bhadwa		18				1	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0	3 6	1	
mliflower each	٠	0	1	1 0		0	4	0	Do. Sree	11	11	Ŏ			١	BARLEY POWDER.	١			
mate per seer		0		l Q		0	3	0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1	18	0	2	4 0		Barley Powder lb. tin	U		1	
neer per soore	- 1	0		4 0		0	8	0	Milk FLOUR. "					• 4	'	Do. 1,,,	0	7 6	1	
nger pers ^{eet}	1	ŏ		3 0		0	3	0	Flour per seer	0	2		U	8 0	ı	Barley Pear) 1 ,, ,, Do. 2 ,,	0	6 6		
een Chilly	- 1	ŏ	1	Ĺ		0	8	0	Atta White No. 1	Ŏ	Ž	Ğ	θ	3 6		Corn Flower 1	0	7 0	1	
don		Õ	1	1 0	2	0		é	Sujee	0	3			3 0		Robinson's Barley	Ŏ	6 6	U	1
as (Darjeeling)	- 1	0	1	ě	'	0	3	0	Atta Brown	10	3		Ü	19	1	Cobra Boot Polish	0	10	0	
	٠ ا				- 1					1	-	۱ ۳			1	1elfà	0	5 0	10	1

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

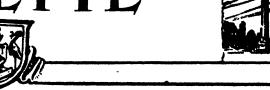
MEAT **MARKS**

(Inside Municipal Markets) Marks for BUFFALO MEAT В3 BEEF (Outside Municipal Markets) Marks for **COW & BUFFALO MEATS** Marks for

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL, GAZETTE







CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES

MARKET PRICES CURRENT

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

aturday, 30th August, 1941

SPECIAL ARTICLE-

The Cinema In Calcutta

Buildings Standing Committees

Published Every Saturday

	Page.	1		Page
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION	561	IN LIGHTER VEIN-		
Acting Chief Executive OfficerMr. Sailapati Chatterjee Appointed Exhibition Of Handloom Industries		The Car Of Juggernauth—The Brighter Side Petrol-Rationing	o Oí	572
Supply Of Khaddar Uniforms—Previous Decision Rescinded		ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL-		575
MIDDLES"				-,-
Civic Reception To Mahomedan Sporting Club— Honour For I. F. A. Shield-Holder	566	CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS-A Digest	ŧ	576
Assembly And Corporation Electoral Rolls—Bengal Government On Need Of Uniformity	566	CIVIC NEWS FROM PAR AND NEAR	•••	578
The Sinking Of Tube-Wells In Calcutta—Bengal Government's Reply To Criticism	568	VITAL STATISTICS	•••	570

CONTENTS

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1941

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH AUGUST, 1941

Acting Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee Appointed

MR. Sailapati Chatterjee, 1st Deputy Executive Officer, was appointed at Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to act as Chief Executive Officer during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea from the 1st September to the 23rd December next.

In addition to his substantive pay of Rs. 1,750 per month Mr. Chatterjee would get an acting allowance of Rs. 500 per month with the free use of a Corporation motor car for Corporation work.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose moved the following resolution as recommended by the Services Standing Committee No. I:—

That during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer from 1st September, 1941, to 28rd December, 1941. Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee, the First Deputy Executive Officer be appointed to act as Chief Executive Officer on Mr. Acting Allow-

ance of Rs. 500 per month in addition to his substantive pay of Rs. 1,750 per month with the free use of a Corporation motor car for Corporation work.

Mr. Devendrs Nath Mukerjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee moved an amendment recommending that Dr. B. N. Dey, Chief

Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation be appointed to officiate as the Chief Executive Officer on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month with free use of a Corporation motor car during the period of leave of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea from the 1st September, 1941, to the 28rd December, 1941.

Mr. Jagganath Koley seconded the motion of Mr. Mookerjee.

Opposing the amendment, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee observed that the members of the Corporation to day were on their trial. It was not a party question and he would, therefore, address Aldermen and Councillors as a citizen would address his fellow-citizens. To-day it was going to be decided whether the Aldermen and Councillors were responsible or irresponsible people; that was the issue before them.

Sir Surendranath Banerjea introduced into the Corporation the principle of Government of the people of Calcutta, Government by the people of Calcutta and Government for the people of Calcutta. Those who were charged with the administration of the city should act in the interests of the citizens of Calcutta alone and not in the interest of an individual whether he served the Corporation or were outside the Corporation, and not on any ground of friendship or.....

Mr. Nuresh Nath Mookerjee: 1 take strong exception to it. Does Mr. Chatterjee insinuate anything?

Mr. Cohen: He is speaking generally, 1 think he is not insinuating anything.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee: I did not know at all if there was any ground of friendship.

Proceeding, Mr. Chatterjee said that it would indeed be a shame if the City-Fathers forgot their duty on this occasion. On the one hand, they had Mr. Sailapati ('hatterjee, who had officiated as Chief Executive Officer more than once. No whisper had been raised against administrative ability or his capacity to act in the place of the Chief Executive Officer. On the other hand they had got Mr. B. N. Dev.....

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee: Doctor.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee: But he is not to doctor us; he is not to doctor the Corporation. But he has done by way of administrative capacity?

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee: Question.

Was Dr. Dey, Mr. Chatterjee asked, fitted to officiate as the Chief Executive Officer? He was a mere technician: why should a technician be preferred and on what ground? Should a technician be preferred to a man, who had long been in the service of the Corporation and who had officiated as the Chief Executive Officer so many times and discharged his duties conscientiously and ably.

Dr. Dey, Mr. Chatterjee proceeded, had been charged with a special duty. How could the Corporation tear him away from his special duty. Let Dr. Dev first do his duty that had been assigned to him on a special pay by the Corporation before he aspired to occupy the administrative position. Mr. Chatterjee would invite Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee to cite a single tenable principle in defence of his motion to appoint Dr. B. N. Dey. In fact, he had not a single principle behind his proposal.

supposed that the Muslim Mr. Chatterjee Lesgue group in the House would support the candidature of Dr. Dey. He would appeal to Mr. A R. Siddigi. who had all along championed the cause of Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee to throw aside on this occasion party divisions and party dictations and support the just cause.

Supporting Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Narendranath Dalal regretted that Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee had not placed before the House any reasons for their advocating the candidature of Dr. Dev. The House in that circumstance could have weigh his argu. ments on the balance of justice. Hitherto, in this Corporation, they had not come across any instance when the Chief Executive Officer was an Engineer or a Doctor. Dr. Dey might have specialised in his own line but he was not fitted to shoulder the burden of administering this great city.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE AS ALDERMAN Seat Declared Vacant By Government

The seat of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, as an Alderman in the Corporation of Calcutta, has been declared vacant by the Government of Bengal on account of his absence from Corporation meetings for six consecutive months.

A notification published in this week's Calcutta Gazette states that whereas Mr. Bose has been absent from the meeting of the Corporation during six consecutive months and whereas under Clause (c) of Section 41 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. 1928, (Bengal Act III of 1928), the said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has ceased to be an Alderman of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Governor is pleased to declare the seat of Mr. Bose as an Alderman of the Corporation of Calcutta to be vacant.—A. P.

Mr. W. A. Burns, supporting the original motion. said that during the time he had been in the Corporation he had many opportunities to see the work of Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee, Mr. Burns was impressed by the works of Mr. Chatterji and he was sure everybody would think so. Possessed of sterling qualities Mr. Chatterjee had discharged his duties ably. He had always been a man with a punch.

With regard to the proposal for the appointment of Dr. Dey. Mr. Burns emphasised that its advocates must prove positively that Dr. Dev had special qualifications for the post of the Chief Executive Officer.

In opposing the amendment of Mr. Naresh Nuth Mookerjee, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that Mr. B. C. Chatterjee had given the correct lead. The ratepayers of Calcutta wanted honest administration and civic purity in the discharge of civic duties of the city. Purity was the cry in the mouth of people belonging to all parties and his party too came with that cry. He appealed to all sections not to let the cause of civic administration suffer by appointing the Chief Engineer and Special Officer as the Chief Executive Officer.

Dr. B. N. Mr. Chatterjee proceeded, had spent to the time of 66 lakhs and he had still to spend 60 lakhs there to make the Drainage Scheme and Kulti Out-fall. Scheme a success. Was it proper that he would now be removed in the midst of his work? It was for him to shoulder that responsibility and justify the expenditure of crores of money of the rate-payers.

On the 16th October, 1928. Mr. Chatterjee pointed out. the Corporation had appointed Mr. sailapati Chatterjee as the Second Deputy Executive Officer. He served the Corporation efficiently for about 9 years. In February, 1987, the Corporation had appointed him as the First Deputy Executive Officer and on the 15th of April, 1987, the Corporation unanimously appointed him as the Officiating thief Executive Officer. He acted as such for more than six months. He was tried and proved himself successful. When the next chance came, he was again unanimously appointed as the Officiating Chief Executive Officer. He acted in that capacity for some time.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee realised that difficulties were being accentuated by the fact that powerful personalities from behind were trying to influence the votes in the Corporation, and so he would like to remind the House that on the 15th March, 1989. Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee was given the third officiating appointment and on the 18th November, 1940, he was given the fourth officiating appointment. Every time the First Deputy Executive Officer was appointed to officiate as the Chief Executive Officer, he was not found wanting. He was found successful. The representatives of the rate-payers would be trampling down all principles of justice, equity and fairplay if the appointment went to somebody else.

Mr. Chatterjee said that they, who wanted to resist the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill could do it only by conscientious discharge of duties as Councillors of the Corporation. The Bill could not be resisted by indulging in mere criticism but by showing that they could make their right choice when the time came for making the highest appointment, irrespective of any other consideration, prompted only the consideration of civic improvement of Calcutta.

The rate-payers of Calcutta would watch how they behaved to-right. If they failed to make right appointment, they would forfeit their right to justice and fairness guaranteed by the gift of Sir Surendranath, the Magna Charta, the charter of their liberty. They would be strengthening the hands of those, who wanted to destroy their freedom and cripple the autonomy of the Corporation.

The only right, proper and prudent course said Mr. Chatterjee, was to give this appointment, recommended by the Committee, to Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee, who had served the Corporation for over 18 years. Mr. Chatterjee emphasised that he wanted a man as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, who was not popular with the Councillors and who was not popular with the subordinates. Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee was a man, who had courageous initiative and could get things done. If they appointed him he would justify the appointment.

Mr. Suzil Chandre Sen said that they found a peculiar thing to day. In the Services Committee a

resolution was previously passed for the appointment of Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee for a temporary period. But to-day, he failed to understand why Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee, who was the Chairman of the Committee, changed his opinion within the short course of a week. They did not know what had occurred behind it. But the important question before them to-day was how they could justify a change of front in the matter of the selection of personnel. The man, who was found fit to officiate as Chief Executive Officer several times, when their permanent incumbent went on leave including once this year was found to be incompetent to hold office. What had been his faults? If the Chief Engineer could aspire to be the Chief Executive Officer, why not a Health Officer or a License Officer? He did not understand the reasons behind this aspiration on the part of the Chief Engineer. From monetary point of view, he was not a gainer. Why then this anxiety to come into a sphere for which he was not marked? On the other hand, the drainage scheme, which was in his charge had not been completed.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN DEAD

Sudden End From Heart Failure

The Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan died at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon (August, 29) at his palace in Burdwan, according to information received in Calcutta.

The Maharaja was suffering from slow fever and rheumatism for the past two months. He was feeling slightly better on Friday morning. He attended to office work till 4-80 p.m. and thereafter he felt uneasy and a bit indisposed and the end came at about 5 from heart failure.

From the point of view of experience of administration, Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee undoubtedly had special claims. He had been acting as the Senior Deputy Executive Officer. He officiated as Chief Executive Officer and it was in the fitness of things that he should legitimately aspire to officiate in that post, in which he had officiated times without number. Dr. B. N. Dey was in charge of special department, which did not entitle him to or give him the experience of administration of a huge establishment of the Calcutta Corporation. They did not want Dr. Dev to be taken away from a job where he was on his trial. And above all, here was absolutely no ground to justify the putting of mark against Mr. Chatterjee debarring him from his legitimate aspirations. He expected in giving votes they would be guided by conscience and not by party decision. He expected everybody in the House would rise to the occasion.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri supporting the candidature of Dr. B. N. Dey said that Mr. B. C. Chatterjee had used only certain phrases and terms, but nothing convincing was said in support of his contention. The only thing that had been emphasised was that Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee, had officiated as Chief Executive Officer for several times and that was the reason why he should be appointed for another temporary period.

Mr. Ray Chaudhuri wanted to know what the essential city services of the Corporation were? The Corporation was concerned mainly with four things: drainage, conservancy, water-supply and lighting, without which no Corporation could function. The thief Engineer of a Corporation, who was in charge of these affairs was in a better position to administer the affairs of the Corporation. They had so far given chances to Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee in that post, but they had not given any chance to Dr. Dey. Dr. Dey was in charge of departments that formed three-fourths of the whole Corporation. He was not a mere technician but he had to administer the whole of the Engineering Department in all its aspects. If he was worthless, how could they keep him so far.

The amendment of Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee was rejected by the House by 40 to 88 votes 1 not voting. The original motion was then carried.

Exhibition Of Handloom Industries

The Bengal Handloom Industries Association was permitted by the Corporation to use a portion of Wellington Square for holding an exhibition for 30 days from the 28th August. The Association was allowed to charge a nominal gate money from the Public, one day in the week being free for all. It was also decided that after balancing the account if there was anything left on the credit side, that money would be devoted for the improvement for the handloom industry.

SPECIAL (REQUISITION) MEETING HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST, 1941

Supply Of Khaddar Uniforms

Previous Decision Rescinded

THE Calcutta Corporation at a Special Requisition Meeting held on Friday, the 22nd August, decided without any opposition to give the sole contract for the supply of *Khaddar* uniforms to the All-India Spinners' Association for the year 1941-42.

This cancels the previous decision of the Corporation taken on July 16, last, relating to the supply and delivery of articles of clothing (Khaddar uniforms), whereby some firms which were said to be not certified Khaddar dealers, were included in the list of tenderers.

MR. DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE

Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee on behalf of the requisitionists moved (i) that the resolution of the Corporation dated the 16th July, 1941, relating to the supply and delivery of articles of clothing (Khaddar uniforms) be rescinded and the matter be reconsidered and (ii) that pending decision of the Corporation, further action in the matter be stayed.

In moving the motion Mr. Mookerjee said that it would be clear if they looked into the Corporation records and proceedings that the Corporation had been following a definite policy and principle in regard to the question of delivery and supply of Khaddar uniforms, the principle being that the firms, who were certified by the All-India Spinners' Association as genuine manufacturers of Khaddar allowed to supply Khaddar to the The same five firms Corporation employees. namely, All-India Spinners' Association, Bengal Khadi Bhandar, Vidyasram, Silpasram and Khadi Mondol, were given orders for the last three successive years for supply of Khaddar uniforms. This year the Estates and General Purposes Standing expenditure of recommended an Committee of Rs. 80,978 for Khaddar uniforms to be allotted to eight different firms consisting of the abovementioned firms and three others, namely, Messrs. Ramkanai Jamini Ranjan Pal, Messra. Hafiguddin Elias and Mesers. Prebartak Trust Ltd. The recommendation came up, before the Corporation for confirmation and was referred back to the Committee. The present Estates and General Purposes Committee revised their previous allotment and recommended an expenditure of Rs. 31,171-4-0 for Khaddar. uniforms to be distributed among six firms excepting Messrs. Ramkanai Jamini Ranjan Pal and Messrs. Hafizuddin Elias.

Mr. Mookerjee further said that the Chairman of the last year's Estates and General Purposes Committee (Mr. P. B. Mullick) emphasised on the floor of the House on the question of economy in the matter of selection of Khaddar tenderers. He had said on that occasion that the difference between the original allotment and the revised allotment was something like Rs. 1.000. But from the figures quoted above it could be seen that the difference dwindled down to Rs. 198-2-0 only in a tender of little over Rs. 81,000.

It had been pointed out in the course of debate on the previous occasions. Mr. Mookerjee continued that a Muslim tenderer had not been given any order. It would be seen that the present Committee did not only cancel the tender of the Muslim firm but had also cancelled the tender of another Hindu firm namely, Messrs. Ramkanai Jamini Ranjan Pal on the same ground that the stuff offered by both of them was not genuine Khaddar. The value of the tender of Messrs. Hafizuddin Elias was only Rs. 2,455 while the value of the tender previously accepted by the Committee from Messrs. Ramkanai Jamini Ranjan Pal was Rs. 4,282. If it was suggested that the Committee was actuated by communal consideration that was not borne out by facts.

Referring to the difficulties experienced in judging between genuine and spurious Khaddar, Mr. Mookerjee quoted from the circular issued to the Councillors by the Secretary of the A. I. S. A. which had stated that it was difficult, if not impossible, to detect spurious Khadi. The Act passed by the Central Assembly for checking manufacture of spurious Khadi had so far been ineffective. It

would not be possible for any expert to differentiate the genuine from the spurious, specially in the form Corporation made purchases i.e. dyed readynade garments.

Mr. Mookeries also drew the attention of the House to that part of the circular where it was clearly stated, "It is desirable to withdraw from the competition than allow the matter to get further complicated. We have also orders from our headquarters that if the Corporation finally decide upon making purchases from uncertified manufacturers. although the practice had been otherwise ever since the Corporation started using Khadi, we should withdraw from the competition." The speaker added that if the Corporation decided to go in for Khuddar as they had been going from year 1924, they should go in for genuine Khaddar only. As the task of genuine Khaddar distinguishing from БРИrious Khaddar was difficult, their only safeguard was to accept the tenders of those firms only which were certified by the All-India Spinners' Association as the genuine manufacturers and suppliers of Khaddar.

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, in seconding the motion said that if Mahatma Gandhi had done anything for the poor and the down-trodden he had done that by championing the cause of Khadi. From talks with Khadi workers he came to learn that Gandhiji sent a telegram to A. I. S. A. Calcutta, asking them to withdaw from the Corporation if the Corporation decided to purchase Khadi from the market. The A. I. S. A. was neither a communal nor a political organisation, but an organisation for the development of handspinning and weaving throughout the country. The A. I. S. A. did make no profit but spent the amount for the improvement of the lot of spinners who were mostly Muslims in Bengal. If there be open competition the A. I S. A. might stand to lose chances for getting the contract. Fixed rates were being given to spinners and weavers of Khadi by A. I. S. A. and that had led to the increase in price of Khaddar. Other manufacturers might produce Khaddar at a reduced cost by paying less to the spinners but they were going to help the exploiters of the poor and deprive the A. I. S. Λ .

Mr. Chatterjee said that on the last occasion in the heat of the debate the matter was given a communal colour. He assured the House that there was absolutely no malicious motive in rejecting the tender of Messrs. Hafizuddin Elias. He informed the House that he in the company of Mr. Satish C. Bose made personal enquiries of Messrs. Hafizuddin Elias who candidly admitted that they never dealt in Khadi and they had not a scrap of Khaddar in stock.

Mr. Chatterjee added that they should stick to certified Khaddar dealers and by so doing they would actually do a good service.

MR. M. RAFIQUE

Mr. Mohammed Rafique moved by way of an amendment that the matter be reconsidered and selected back to the appropriate Committee. Mr. Rafique said that the question was whether they considered cartified Khaddar only as genuine. They

would also have to consider whether the A. I. S. A. and the group were only entitled to receive the order. He said that their aim was to get genuine Khaddar at the cheapest rate. There might be people who were not connected with such big firms as A. I. S. A. but who were also genuine manufacturers of Khaddar,

Mr. S. C. Bosk

Mr. Satish Chundra Bose (Congress) corroborated what Mr. Chatterjee had said about Messrs. Hafizuddin Elias. They had no Khaddar in stock neither they held any license to deal in Khadi. It mattered little to him as to who was the seller of Khadi but they must be sure of its genuineness. The A. I. S. A. which was meant for the benefit of labour organisation did not indulge in cut-throat competition. Finally, he would like to emphasize that the Khaddar they would prefer to buy must have the hallmark of genuineness.

MR. II. RAHAMAN

Mr. Hamoodur Rahaman in supporting the amendment of Mr. Rafique said that there had been known cases of spurious Khaddar stocked by so called genuine dealers. The monopoly business of a group of firms might keep prices at an enhanced rate.

Mr. P. D. HIMATSINGKA

Mr. Prabhudayal Himatsingka moved another amendment urging that only the five firms dealing with genuine *Khaddar* and certified by the A. I. S. A. should receive the contract.

Ми. S. K. Снаттивнее

Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee moved another amendment to the effect that the whole of the contract to supply *Khaddar* uniforms be given to A. I. S. A.

Mr. I. B. BEED

Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed seconded the amendment.

Mr. Debabrata Mookherjee accepted the amendment of Mr. Chatterjee. The amendment was put to vote and declared carried without any opposition, the Coalition Party members refraining from voting.

MR. A. R. Siddigi

Before putting the matter to vote. Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi who presided in the absence of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, said that his speech on the last occasion with Association was All-India Spinners' to the misreported in the press. Maliatma Gandhi had enquired of him about the matter and he had supplied him with details. He had also sent Gandhiji the printed copy of the Corporation debate of that day and had offered to Candhiji to put his signature to a letter in any language he liked explaining the facts of the matter. But on receipt of details from him, Gandhiji had written back to say that no such explanation was necessary. 化分数分配 经净额 医手

Civic Reception To Mahomedan Sporting Club Honour For J. F. A. Shield-Holder

THE Corporation of Calcutta accorded a civic reception on Monday afternoon to the football team of the Mahomedan Sporting Club the I. F. A. Shield-holders and League Champions this year, at the Sir Hari Sanker Paul presided over the function in the Town Hall. absence of the Mayor, Mr. P. N. Brahma and Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani.

The players of the Mahomedan Sporting Club were garlanded by Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

SIR H. S. PACL'S SPEECH

In according the reception and in welcoming the victorious Mahomedan Sporting team, Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kr., cx-Mayor of Calcutta, observed:-

"The citizens of Calcutta accord you, the members of the football team of the Mahomedan Sporting Club, a most enthusiastic reception and greet you with heartiest congratulations on your brilliant achievements in winning India's premier football trophy, the I.F.A. Shield and also annexing the League Championship of the year. As an Indian my heart beats with pride at this unique double honour you have so rightly deserved and won.

"Besides annexing the I. F. A. Shield twice and capturing the League Trophy for not less than seven times, the Mahomedan Sporting Club have rightly earned unprecedented success by their wonderful feats in the Durand Cup, Rovers Cup, De Montmorency Tournament and the D. F. A. Shield. Like another great Sister Club, Mohun Bagan, the Mahomedan Sporting Club have earned unique popularity and its name has become a by-word in the football world.

"In fact, I shall scarcely be guilty of conventional attitude when I say that the dazzling record of the Mahomedan Sporting will remain unassailed for many years to come. What is really amazing is not only their wonderful control of the leather but their surprising ability to rise equally to any occasion and to adapt themselves to all weather conditions. Hard or soft, dry or slippery, any ground is good for their play and this is no mean compliment to their strength, stamina and power of adaptibility.

"It is certainly to be hoped that the Club will exert always to maintain their standard of play and to keep unsullied the fair name that has to-day been a source of inspiration to the many Sporting Clubs not only in the city but in the whole of India.

"Sport is not only useful for lending strength to the muscles and affording pleasure and recreation to the participants, it has undoubtedly also a bearing on the building up of the man in him. Quickness of judgment and action power of sustained effort. toleration and mutual understanding of the rivals. merging of individual interests in group interest and such other things develop and come out in bold relief in sportsman and these are of real help to us in facing the music of the hard realities of life. Sport does not constitute an end in itself, its influence in our after life is strong and definite. In common with other countries. India is also passing through an extremely trying time and what is more devastating is the communal canker that has been eating. into the vitals of our national life. In the interest of the well being of the country the part the Sports man must play to weed out this poisonous alien thing communalism, is as sacred as it is important."

conclusion. Sir Hari Sanker wished prosperity and long life to the individual members of the Mahomedan Sporting and to the Club that stands to-day crowned with success.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

- SEPTEMBER 13, 1941

will be published as

TAGORE MEMORIAL NUMBER

which will contain, besides special contributions written after his death by eminent personalities and numerous art-plates and illustrations in addition to those already published in BIRTHDAY **SUPPLEMENT** dated May. 1941.-a **COMPLETE** CHRONOLOGY the late Poet's glorious life. The Memorial Number will contain all the features of the Tagore Birthday Supplement.

The price of the issue will be Re. 1 (excluding postage, As. 4).

Orders for copies are booked in advance at the Editor's Office, the price to be paid in advance and receipt obtained.

Mr. Nooruddin's Reply

Replying to the felicitations on behalf of the Club, Mr. K. Nooruddin thanked the Corporation and Sir Hari Sanker for the honour they had to the Club. He said that really felt honoured and proud that this achievement of their team had been due to the spirit of sport, team-work and the will to win. This achievement was really a glory to the country.

Proceeding Mr. Nooruddin said that the domination of the military teams in this country was a sort of bogey to the civilian teams and he was glad to say that this inferiority complex had been greatly removed.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi. ex-Mayor, also referred to the part which sports had played in bringing amity and concord, which their country badly needed.

Those present included the Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan. Sir Hazi Adamji Dawood and a large number of Councillors and Aldermen.

Assembly And Corporation Electoral Rolls Bengal Government On Need Of Uniformity

THE Government of Bengal, it is understood, have proposed to the Corporation of Calcutta for the co-ordination of the franchise qualifications and of electoral rolls of the Legislative Assembly for Calcutta and of the Calcutta Corporation and for the maintenance of a uniform corpus of electoral rolls for purposes of all elections.

It is pointed out that the attention of the Government to this aspect was drawn as far back as 1921 but although the advantage of the proposal from the point of view of economy of labour and expenditure involved in the preparation of the rolls were never held in doubt, no progress could be made in the matter as the comparatively high franchise of the old Bengal Legislative Council stood in the way of any effective co-ordination of the electoral qualifications of the legislature and local bodies, which is an essential prerequisite to any scheme for the co-ordination of the electoral rolls. The position has however changed since the introduction of the present constitution, the gulf between the two sets of electoral qualifications having been sufficiently narrowed down.

Government, it is pointed out, after careful consideration have accepted the principle of coordination of electoral rolls based on co-ordination of franchise. The present franchise qualifications of the Calcutta Corporation are, however, higher in relation to those of the Assembly. It is therefore necessary to bring the franchise of the Calcutta Corporation into line with that of the Legislative Assembly. It cannot but he admitted that even apart from the question of co-ordination of electoral rolls the demand for lowering the franchise of the Corporation more or less on the lines of the Assembly franchise can hardly be resisted for any length of time. As a matter of fact provision has been made in the Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1940, for lowering the franchise of the Corporation,

to a certain extent. Any lowering of the franchise would automatically increase the cost of preparation of the electoral rolls to a considerable extent. But such increase of cost can be reduced considerably if the electoral rolls of the Corporation and those of the Assembly for Calentta are co-ordinated and the cost involved shared between the Corporation and the Government on an equitable basis.

Proceeding the Government point out that it is not practicable to co-ordinate the franchise qualifications of labour constituencies owing to the widely divergent nature of the qualifications. This however should not stand in the way of the assimilation of the franchise qualifications so far as the territorial constituencies are concerned.

It is further pointed out that if the Parliamentary franchise is extended to Corporation though the number of voters will considerably increase, a number of persons who are now voters under Corporation will be disfranchised e.g., persons paying consolidated rates of taxes although their number is small—persons having property qualifications are entitled to vote separately in several constituencies who will be debarred to vote in more than one constituency. The number of voters for Corporation election will increase considerably if persons possessing educational qualifications are allowed to vote at Corporation election. Government consider that when educational qualifications are valid in elections to all other local bodies, there seems to be valid reason why there should be any objection to the inclusion of this qualification in the Corporation tranchise.

If the electoral rolls are co-ordinated in the above manner then the Government think they may conveniently be revised every year or every three years and the common rolls will serve both the Government and the Corporation.

The Sinking Of Tube-Wells In Calcutta

Bengal Government's Reply To Criticism

The following Press Note has been issued by the Ducetor of Public Information, Bengal:—

THE attention of Government has been drawn to certain criticisms that have appeared in the press regarding the sinking of tube-wells in talcutta in connection with Air-Raid Precautions. The following facts are, therefore, published for information of the public:—

In the selection of sites for the tube-wells the guiding principles have been:—

- (1) To avoid or reduce to the minimum obstruction to traffic—particularly wheeled traffic.
- 2) To provide as much space for crowds as possible during emergency.
- (3) To serve the greatest possible number of people and to make the tube-wells easily accessible.

In addition, obstructions both underground and overhead have influenced the selection of sites. The filtered and unfiltered water mains, sewers, electric cables, gas pipes, telephone cables, house-connection pipes, etc., are underground obstructions while the different wires running overhead are obstructions to the erection of the staging required for sinking operation. These necessitated shifting of the sites in some cases on to the edge of the road surface off the payement on the footpath.

TRIAL PUMPS

At present only trial pumps have been fixed in order to keep the wells in working order. These will be removed later when the platforms are constructed and the pumps are permanently fixed. The top of the tube-wells, when finally completed, will

be 9 in, below the ground level and the pumps will be fitted permanently either on the pavement or at a safe distance by means of bends and special fittings. There is thus no question of the tube-wells being damaged by accident or causing obstruction to traffic.

Before it was decided to sink these tube-wells the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, had a discussion with Dr. Coulson. Superintending Geologist of the Geological Survey of India on the adaptability of the Calcutta soil for tube-wells. The assistance of the Geological Department will be during the progress taken whenever necessary tube-wells. of sinking of the accordance with the advice of the Geological Department no tube-wells are being sunk within half-amile radius of the piers of the new Howrah Bridge and Victoria Memorial.

DEPTH OF TUBE-WELLS

The remark that the tube-wells are being sunk to a depth of 50 ft. and 70 ft. is without any foundation. There is no water-bearing stratum at these depths in Calcutta. The average depth to which the tube-wells are being sunk is 250 ft. If any one finds that any of the tube-wells is not being sunk to a depth near about 250 ft, it will be of great help if the positions and particulars of the tube-wells are

communicated to the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, who will take necessary steps.

The average life of a tube-well is taken as 10 years and the public will derive the benefit of the tube-wells not only during an emergency but also before and after that period.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY PLANT

QUESTION OF PROTECTION IN CASE OF ENEMY ACTION

The question of protection of important water-supply plant and other vital machineries of the city Corporation from material damage by enemy action is now engaging the attention of the Government of Bengal.

The Corporation of Calcutta have been requested by the Government to report at a very early date whether the former have so far taken any measures for the protection of the important vital machineries from direct hits by high explosive bombs.

The Government have sought further information regarding the training of reserve turncocks, as also the planning of alternative routes of distribution and the closing down of damaged portions of the distribution system if these things have not been done. The Government point out that steps should be taken forthwith for their completion and a report should be submitted to the Government of the action taken by them.

ENDOWMENT OF A TAGORE PRIZE

Poets' And Artists' Suggestion

In the course of a statement to the Press issued by some well-known Bengali literary men and women it is stated:—

In our opinion, the best way of paying homage to Rabindranath, as a poet, would be to endow a prize for imaginative writing in Bengali. The amount and frequency of the prize, the Committee responsible for selection—all these are details that might be settled in due course, but we think that the amount should not be less than Rs. 1.000, to be awarded every alternate year or every three years, and the Selection Committee should consist only of writers of outstanding merit.

The misery of the Bengali writer's life is well-known: striken with poverty and ignomity, his talent is often blasted, and he ends himself degraded into a literary back, or worse, for the sake of dear bread. Rs. 1,000 is a substantial sum in our impoverished country, and with this practical encouragement to look forward to and depend upon, the young Bengali writer would certainly be able to do more justice to his native talent.

Rabindranath loved nothing better than Bengali literature, and by endowing this prize we shall be expressing our love for him much more genuinely than by making all the speeches in the world. The sum required for this purpose would not really be very large, and it would be a shame if it cannot easily be collected from Bengal. We therefore, appeal to all, and particularly to the lovers of our literature to consider this suggestion in all seriousness and do all that is necessary to carry out this plan. Because we love our language and literature, we can think of nothing more apt than this.

The signatories include Mr. Pramatha Chauduri, Mrs. Indira Devi Chaudhurani, Mr. Rajsekhar Bose, Mr. And Chandra Gupta, Mr. Jamini Roy, Mr. Dhurjati Prasad Mukherji, Dr. Amiya Chakravarti, Dr. Niharranjan Ray, Prof. Humayun Kabir, Mr. Sudhindranath Datta, Mr. Hiran Kumar Sanyal, Mr. Premendra Mitra, Mr. Manik Banerji, Mr. Buddhadeva Bose, Mr. Bishnu Dey, Mr. Pronootho Nath Bisi, Mr. Probodh Kumar Sanyal, Mr. Ajit Dutt, Mr. Shivaram Chakravarti, Mr. Samar Sen, Mr. Nanda Gopal Sen Gupta, Mr. Bimala Prasad Mukerji, Mr. Kamakshi Prasad Chatterji, Mr. Jyotirmoy Roy, Mr. Subhas Mukherji and Mr. Panchu Gopal Mukherjee.

The Cinema In Calcutta

[By B. V. RAY, M.A.]

I two previous articles* I have given a conment of English and Bengali Theatres in Calcutta, and in order to round off the narrative I shall now a similar history of the Cinema in Calcutta, although this art is of recent growth. The Cinema has two distinct aspects ciz., the exhibition of films, and the production of films, and when future historians take up the subject, it will be found that calcutta can claim a prominent place in both these aspects of the Cinema. As we go on, we shall find that many prominent film-concerns began as exnibitors but eventually went into production, though many who began as exhibitors are still content to remain so. On the other hand, many others who started off as producers, have sunk into oblivion after producing one picture only, or perhaps two or three pictures. I do not intend here to go into the causes of such failures, involving a long dissertation on various aspects of the Film Industry which can hardly find a place in a cursory historical survey. I can only say this much, that one of the principal causes of the short-lived career of such film-concerns was the fact that people with more money in their pocket than brains in their cranium imagined that in order to make a film it was only necessary to hire a studio and a "Movie" camera, get together a few artistes and so on, and proceed to "shoot." A film was made no doubt, but in most cases it was nothing but a series of moving photographs patched together without They forgot to take into artistry or cohesion. account that film making involved not only hard and patient labour coupled with a high quality of imaginative artistry, but also technical training and qualifications of a high order in the fields of direction, photography, sound-recording, editing

With these preliminary observations I shall now go on with the history of the Cinema so far as Calcutta is concerned. The credit for being the first to take up the business of exhibiting (foreignmade films in Calcutta, as well as on a later date. making films, belongs to two brothers named Hiralal Sen and Motifal Sen. They established the "Royal Bioscope Co." as far back as 1896-97 for exhibiting films obtained from foreign countries. About this time the Classic Theatre in Beadon Street 'was being run by Amarendra Nath Dutt, who arranged for "Bioscope shows" i.e., short films to be shown along with plays at that Theatre, Later, the Sen brothers became direct importers of films (1908) for exhibition all over the country, and they also produced what may be called the first indian films (1905-06) viz., a film of a Congress procession in which Surendranath Banerjea took hart, and some selected scenes from the musical comedy "Alibaba" then being played on the boards of the Classic Theatre, with Nripen Bose as Abdala and Kusum Kumari as Marzina.

The next important Indian film was produced by J. F. Madan & Co., in 1911, when they filmed the Delhi Durbar held in that year. Incidentally it should be mentioned here that the first full length "story" film produced in India was "Haris Chandra" produced at the studio of the Hindusthan Film Co., at Nasik and directed by D. G. & Phalke.

One of the most prominent names in the filmshow and production business is that of J. F. Madan, a Parsee Merchant residing in Calcutta, who started showing imported films in a tent pitched on the Maidan in 1907, and shortly after took lease of a piece of land to the south of the Municipal Office buildings where he erected the "Elphinstone Bioscope" which was the first Cinema House in Calcutta and which is still standing. though under different management (now called the Minerya Cinema). Madan's business gradually blossomed out into a limited company named Madan Theatres Ld., who built and controlled over half-a-dozen Cinema houses in Calcutta besides a chain of houses all oves India and Burma. They took up the production of films from about 1910-11. but began producing in earnest from 1918, and their studio in Tollygunge named "Tollywood" is still one of the best-equipped studios in Calcutta. As already stated, their first important film made in 1911, was that of the Delhi Durbar. Among their outstanding later successes were the filmversions of the novels of Bankim Chatterjee, riz., Durgesh Nandini, Mrinalini, Krishnakanta's Will, Kapal Kundala, Indira. Devi Chandhurani and Raj Sinha. The last named film (Raj Sinha) could not be shewn in Calcutta owing to objections made by the Moslem Community. It was alleged that the character of the Emperor Aurangzeb had been painted in a derogatory manner, and at the first showing of the film a section of the audience made a great outcry and there was practically rioting inside the houses where it was being shewn.

Their last outstandingly successful silent film was an adaptation of Rabindranath's Nouka-Dubi produced in 1982. The advent of the "Talkies" in 1981, compelled them to make huge commitments on account of the need for installing talking apparatus in all their numerous houses as well as sound-recording apparatus in their studios, and though they took up the production of talkie films in earnest, their business gradually began to decline, specially as other rival production concorns were coming rapidly into existence and into competition with them. After blazing over film-firmament of Bengal where they had held practically undisputed sway for more than a decade the concern eventually went into liquidation. Their "Tollywood" studio has been taken over by a producing concern named "Indra Movietone", who are turning out Bengali pictures there.

Another notable name is that of B. N. Sircar, who entered the arena by starting the "Chitra". Cinema house in 1930, followed shortly after by a production concern first named "International Film. Craft" later "New Theatres Ltd." This business.

The Calcutta Stage I—English Theatren, published in the issue of the "Gazetta," dated 2nd August, 1941, and the Calcutta Stage II—Bengali Theatres, published in the issue of 9th August, 1941, 28, V.R.

is one of the purely Bengali film concerns in ('akutta and has since its inception not only produced films regularly but has consistently made efforts to raise the standard of production to a higher level. They first produced two silent films named Chore Kanta, directed by Charu Roy, and Chasar Meye directed by Prafulla Roy, followed by their first talkie film adapted from Sarat Chatterjee's novel named Dena Paona, directed by Premankur Atorthy. The first full length Bengali talkie-film was their Chandidas directed by Devaki Bose, and in the succeeding years, film versions of other novels by Sarat Chatterjee as well as original stories have followed in a regular stream.

The next notable name is that of Anadinath Bose who in 1919 established the Aurora Cinema Company, a distributing concern for exhibition of films, and later, the Aurora Film Corporation, a producing concern. The latter made a film in 1920 entitled "Ratnakar" directed by Surendra N. Ray and between 1922 and 1980 produced several others among which may be named Dabbo's Kelenkari. Vidyasundar, Kelor Kirti, Krishna Sakha, etc., later, in 1986, they produced "Muhanisha" adapted from Amurupa Devi's novel. They are still in business and have to their credit a great many "topical" and news-reel pictures, the latest being a topical film of Rabindranath's Funeral Procession.

A production concern was started in 1982, by Preomath Canguli who had for a long time been connected with the Madans in directorial and other capacities. It was first named "Indian Film Arts" and then "Kali Films", and during the years 1982-40, they have produced a fairly large number of films including Bilwamangal, Taruni, Mani Kanchan, adaptations of D. L. Roy's Biraha and Chandragupta (the name given to the film being "Chanakya"). Giris Ghosh's Haranidhi and Prafulla, Annapurnar Mundir, Talkie of Talkies (adapted from the stage-play "Rectimoto Natak" and featuring Sisir Bhaduri as well as directed by him, etc. In recent years they have come out. occasionally with spasmodic efforts and appear to be in a moribund condition.

I must here go back again and make mention of some other ventures, which functioned for a short time only but were noteworthy. In 1922, a group of youngmen under the lead of Ahindra Choudhury (who is an actor of great repute in the present day both on the stage and the screen, but who at that time was almost unknown) started the "Photoplay Syndicate of India" with the determination of breaking away from the field of mythological films which were almost the only kind produced till then. They produced a romantic drama named the "Soul of a Slave" based on an original story by Ahindra Choudhury. It was acknowledged to be the best film produced in this country and its technique was far in advance of anything known at the time in Indian studios. The film had a long run all over India and even in foreign countries, but the concern ceased to function after producing this single picture Some other concerns which came into existence at this period and continued in business for a short time only, but which added their queta, to the gradual evalution of the Benguli Alm, spere :--- (1) The Inde-British Film Co, establish

in 1965. by Nillich Labor (now better brents.

as N. G. Laharry) and Dhiren Ganguli, the comedian and character-actor, now popularly known as "D. G." Their first production was Bilat-Ferta (England-returned) in which for the first time a Bengali girl was shown driving a motor car, followed by Jushoda Nandan, Shadhu-ki-Shaitan etc.

(2) The Taj Mahal Film Co. established in 1922 which existed for about 4 years. Among their productions may be named Khoka Babu and Film versions of two novels by Sarat Chatterjee viz. Chandranath and Andhare Alo (in which the two Chief roles were taken by Sisir Bhaduri and Naresh Mitra, both of whom have since won fame as great actors. while Nares Mitra has also to his credit the direction of several Bengali films.)

(8) British Dominion Film Co., started about 1929-80. Dhiren Ganguli and Devaki Bosc. Their first film was based on a story taken from Rajput History written by Devaki Bose, who also acted in the film. It was named Flames of Flesh and was directed by Dinesh Ranjan Das. Their subsequent productions were 'l'akay-ki-na-hay' (money makes what not) and 'Panchasar' written as well as directed by Devaki Bose, who is now well known as a Director of repute.

We now come to the crucial year 1981, when "Talkies" made their first appearance in Calcutta. They created a revolution in the film-world in many ways, and besides the addition of the technique of sound-recording and reproduction, they compelled many "silent" artists of the older days to drop out of the field to make way for a newer class specially those with singing abilities.

The first move in the direction of producing talkie-films in Calcutta was made by the Madaus. who in February, 1981, filmed a song sung by Munni Bai, an actress of the Corinthian Theatre. which was shown at the Crown Cinema. This was followed by a film consisting of selected scenes from various stage-plays and first shown at the Crown Cinema on 4th February, 1981. Their next production was a short Bengali comic film entitled "Jamai Sasthi". The New Theatres had by this time taken the field and came out with "Dena l'aona". From the list of Bengali and Ilindi films produced in Calcutta during the year 1981; it will be seen that the Madans were still far and away the biggest producers, as out of eleven talkies produced, ten came from their studios and the remaining one from New Theatres.

By another year, Bengal's film-world had been stirred up to great activity, and film (producing) companies were rising up like bubbles, and bursting also like bubbles, while some of the more family established concerns were going steadily ahead. During the year 1982, which I think was a "peak" year in production in Calcutta, no less than 22

Talkie films produced by Madan's during 1981,-"Jamai Sasthi", "Jore Barat", "Tritiya Pakshha" "Rishir Prem" and "Prahjad"; Hindi or Urda ... "Shirin Farland (the first Urdu talkie produced in Calcuttaj, "Samaj la Shikat, "Laile Majon", "Harischandra" and "Suksistate", The only. Desgali film by New Taxative was "Desa Philis" B. V. R.

W1

Madans were still soing strong but the New Theatres were forging ahead at a great pace, while averal new conceans had come into being of which hardly any exist to-day. It will be interesting to see the view taken of the Indian film industry at this period (1981-32) i.e., just after the advent of the talkies, by an American observer, Mr. Harold Sint Zenich A. S. C., who wrote as follows in the Interican Cinematographer (January, 1982):—

"Despite tremendous handicaps of every sort, India is becoming an important producer of motion pictures. The story is perhaps best told by her raw-film imports: three years ago (1929), when I landed in Bombay to serve as Technical Consultant for Kodak Ltd., India imported 500,000 feet of both negative and positive stock annually. Last year (1981), she imported 25,000,000 feet! This tremendous increase is due to several factors, not the least being the advent of sound. . . . and despite the many obstacles, native producers are taking good advantage of the demand for Indianmade pictures. The handicaps faced by these producers are appalling and the present volume of Indian production speaks well-for the courage and enthusiasm of the native producers, technicions and artists, the vast majority of whom are self-taught. The problem introduced by the talking-picture can readily be imagined. A picture made in the prevailing language of one city or province will not be understood in other parts of the country. . . The problem is to settle on which one of India's 350 languages and dialects is to be the universal tongue, and eventually I believe that Hindusthani will be the choice, for it is the only one that is spoken generally througout the country. . . . Nevertheless. despite all of these handicaps. Indian Motion picture production is growing in quantity and steadily improving in quality."

The history of the last decade is still fresh in the memory and does not require to be recorded at present. I shall only mention the names of several film producing companies, which have come into existence during the last 10 years, though some of them have already gone out of business, together with the names of some of the Bengali films produced by them:—

- (1) Hazra Pictures—"Devi Fullara".
- (2) Debdutt Films—"Gora", "Path Bhuley".
- (8) National Pictures-"Sarala".

- (4) Popular Pictures—"Pandit Mashay,"
 "Mantrasakti"
- (5) New Popular Pictures-"Imposter"
- (6) Pioneer Films—"Ma", "Harischandra"
- (7) Motimahal Theatres-"Ranga Bou"
- (8) Kamala Talkies—"Rajgee." and after a. lapse of nearly Your years: "Swami-Stree" and "Raj Kumarer Nirbashan".
- (9) Frafulla Pictures "Sakher Sramik."
- (10) Metropolitan Pictures--"Hal Bangla".
- (11) Film Producers Ltd.—"Shuktara" (went into liquidation after producing this single picture.)
- (12) Film Corporation of India—Produced four Bengali pictures viz., "Rikta", "Tatinir Bichar", "Amar-geeti" and "Pratisodh", Ceased to function while the 5th picture ("Paper-pathey") was being made.
- (18) Bharat Lakshmi Films—"Alibaba.
 "Abhinoy", "Parasmoni".
- (14) Radha Films-"Sree Gouranga", "Bekar Nashon, "Kanthahar", "Pravash Milan,"
- (15) East India Films—"Bidrahi", "Sabitri", "Sonar Sansar".
- (16) Indra Movietones-"Pathik", "Sakun tula", "Rash Purnima".

I may mention that at the present day, besides New Theatres Ltd., which is producing regularly, only three or four of the above concerns are carrying on production work with any kind of regularity.

Before concluding. I should place on record some outstanding achievements of a few 'Directors' of Bengali films, who have come to the forefront during the last decade or so. One should remember that in Calcutta, or in India for the matter of that, there is no recognised centre for training in any branch of the Cinema, and those, who have earned name and fame have almost all been "self-taught" said have risen by sheer hard work and merit, some having begun as actors, others as camera-men and so on. Many of our present-day Directors write their own stories, although in Hollywood or England story-writing and its corollary scenariowriting are never the province of Directors, a competent separate staff, being maintained for these functions, Among the "veterans" may be named Devaki Bose, Modhu Bose, Niranjan Pal and Pramathesh Barna, while among the younger set the names of Sushil Mujumdar, Phani Majumdar and Sukumar Das Gupta may be mentioned along with Hem Chunder, Nitin Bose and Amar Mullick of New Theatres. Devaki Bose first wrote "Flames of Flesh" produced in 1929, following up by two stories written and directed by himself named "l'anchasur" and 'Takay-ki-na-hoy' (money makes what not). His next notable production was entitled "Life is a Stage" under the banner of Jayant Pictures of Bombay. He then wrote and directed "Chandidas" and "Vidyapati", produced by New Theatres Ltd:, and "Sonar Sansar" produced by East India Films, which ran continuously for 34 weeks in Calcutta. He is the only Bengali Director, whose films have been sent to the Annual Film Exhibition held in Venice, where his "Secta" produced by East India Films was awarded first prize . . Madiu Bose gained experience of work in film studies in Europe. and first came into prontinence as the leading spirit of a group of seciety amateurs, who under the of C. A. P. (Calcutte Art Players) earned a

ttThe following were produced during 1932: Madan's Maya," "Chira Kumari," Rengali Talkies_"Vishnu "Krishna Kanta's Will": Hindi or Urdu Talkies.... 'Bilwa Mangal," "Afuffis Ashak." "Alibaba," "Chatra Bakawali", "Gulru Zerina", "Hathili Dulhan", "Pati Bhakti". Bhakti", "Hindusthan", "Sube-ka-Sitara". "Swami "Aukh-ka-tara"; Bengali Silent..."Madhabi Kankan" and and "Nouks-dubi". New Theatres Hindi | Talkies-"Premasru"; Bengali Talkies_"Punarjanma", "Chirakumar Sabia", "Palli Samaj", "Chandidas" and "Natir Puja". Bengali films by other concerns were: Tarangini Film "Ekada" ; Syndicate's "Ankhi-jal"; Burus Pictures' Syndicate's Radha Films' "Sandigdha": Eastern Film "Bicharak" 4 National Rictures' "Gouri Sanker"; Chhayathitra Praticifica's "Salti Paja" and Indian Kinoma Arts *Bharpalada

name for their polished and artistic presentation of stage plays. Later he joined the screen in a directorial capacity. Four of his (Bengali) pictures starred his talented wife Sadhona Bose, who had already earned a name as an exponent of the Art of the Indian Dance. These four films were "Alibaba", "Abhinoy", "Kum-Kum" and "Raj-Nartaki". The last named film was produced by Wadia Movietone Co. of Bombay in a trilingual version. i.c., in Bengali, Hindi and English, the first time that such an attempt has been made, with a view to capture foreign markets outside India.

Niranjan Pal went to England at a very early age and by his own unaided efforts succeeded in getting into the stage and later the film-production business in England as well as on the Continent. His first outstanding success was a play written and produced by himself named "the Goddess" (1922), which was staged in the Aldwych and other Theatres in London, where it ran continuously for six months, as well as in Manchester and other towns. In 1926, be wrote and directed a film entitled "the Light of Asia" dealing with the life of Buddha. which was produced by the well known Emelka Film Co., of Munich, in which Himansu Rai took the role of Buddha. A "command performance" of this film was given before King George V in 1926. which is the only instance of a film written and directed by a Bengali earning this honour. After his return to India in 1930. Pal was for several years

intimately connected with the "Bombay Talkies Ltd.", which had been established in Bombay through the efforts of Himansu Rai. Of the numerous stories written by Pal and produced by Bombay Talkies. "Achchut-Kanya" is perhaps the best known all over India. After severing his connection with that concern, he came to Calcutta and has up-to-date turned out two Bengali Social films ("Suktara" and "Rash Purnima") as well as some short comics, all written and directed by himself. Pramathesh Barna was first a camera-man as well as an actor, and had also started an independent venture called "Barua Pictures" for production of films, which had a short life. Since then he had been connected with New Theatres for some time and under their banner directed several successful films notably "Devdas." "Grihadaha," "Mukti" etc. He has also directed "Shap-Mukti" under Krishin Movietones and "Mayer Pran" under M. P. Productions.

Of the younger group of Directors, each has already several pictures to his credit, such as "Rajgee" "Raj Kumarer Nirbashan" and "Epar Opar" directed by Sukumar Das Gupta, "Rikta," "Tarubala" and "Pratisodh" directed by Susil Majumdar; and "Doctor" directed by Phani Majumdar; they have still, however, a long way to go before they can prove their mettle and carve out a name for themselves among the "Veterans".

In The Lighter Vein

The Car Of Juggernauth The Brighter Side Of Petrol-Rationing

By CITIZEN "MONTE"

NE of the most striking instances in the world of sustenance afforded to the widely inculcated belief in the dignity of labour is the arrangement that the Car of Juggernauth is moved only by human hands propelled by hearts surfeited with deep devotion. The ecstasy of suffering mortals crushed to death under the giant wheels or by the mammoth crowd cannot be properly understood by a purely rationalistic approach to the phenomenon ignoring the human values of sentiment and, even, superstition. For, without these two rationally unsubstantiable factors in the human make up of modern men and women, the basic idea of dignity completely disappears. It is no small credit to the defenders of the old faith that in spite of the craze for the liberating utility of mechanisation, they have managed to keep going the Car of Juggernauth purely on voluntary human martyrs. And, to-day, Tradition triumphs over Science inasmuch as the Lord Juggernauth and his priests are supremely unperturbed by the sinister implications of petrolrationing.

My advice, therefore, to the uneasy owners of automobiles to-day, is to take a lesson from the Lord who, after all, is a kind god, and fearlessly put the same into practice. Dedicate your cars (say I) like the Lord Juggernauth's to human hands for needful locomotion. If you give the subject some thought you would discover in no time that, for this, the average motor car owners need undergo no violant processes of mental change to adapt themselves to the idea. For, in their general

attitude to fellow-humans, the motor owning gentry have so far been pretty as lofty and disdainful of the lesser mortals as Juggernauth himself. All that is now required of these mortal Juggernauths is that they should completely divest themselves of the human drawbacks of sentiments and prejudice (which is nothing but superstition in its highest polished from) and just sit tight as Juggernauth as their vehicles are moved (with comparative ease) along the smooth streets of the city by eager human hands—for love or money (the next best thing).

Viewed as a contributive factor to the solution of the problem of unemployment which has been the country's curse for generations now, the modern system of petrol-rationing shoots up, unexpectedly to a top place of importance. Consider the immense possibilities: banded at every street corner efficient pushers will be easily arranged for whofor a consideration (less tax which will be inevitably imposed) would endow your "juice"-less car with welcome speed and save you from annihilation through a complete breakdown of your normal routine.

Indeed we feel that the Corporation of Calcutte who appear to be ever on the alert for providing the citizens with all imaginable opportunities for healthy exercise might cheerfully take to this idea. There is, for all concerned, much more of fun (and profit) than may meet the eye at first glance. Let us hope our City Fathers will give it a thought.

Buildings Standing Committees

[BY ASHITISH CHANDRA CHARRAVARTY, Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta.]

THE Buildings Standing Committees cannot function because of the defective delegations regarding back space Rule. Some members of the Corporation think that there should always be a space at the back. According to them the back space is more important than the requisite open space. In my opinion, however, that "more open space" should be the guiding principle. Because, the first thing one has got to see is the sanitation and the ventilation of the building. I have seen well-ventilated and sanitary buildings with smaller back space and also buildings with the requisite back space but ill-ventilated and insanitary. The latter class of buildings should not be allowed from the point of view of public health.

Rule 24 of Schedule XVII.—Hence the law has provided, firstly, if you have two-third open space in a dwelling house, you can build at the extreme back and as high as practicable without leaving an inch of back space except of course, servants' houses, stable and out-offices which shall not be more than two storeys.

Rule 30.—Secondly, if there is a public square, a place dedicated to the public use and not likely to be built upon as well as a public street 16 ft. or more wide you can build at the extreme back as high as Rule 3 of Schedule XVII (Road Angle Rule) allows. But if there is a public street less than 16 ft. wide and the owner is unwilling to make such a free gift to the Corporation as would make the road 8 ft, wide from its centre, one has to provide requisite back space. In case of 16 ft, wide back street or where sufficient free gift has been made to make the road wide 8 ft, from centre. Rule 3 of Schedule XVII shall apply and not Rule 30 (Back Space Rule).

Rule 31.—Thirdly, if you have an irregular site, and a little more than one-third open space, the back space rule can be relaxed and you can erect a domestic building at the back, as high as practicable, by having as little back space as you can spare. Some are of opinion that unless the site is zigzag it is not irregular. In other words, according to them, no irregular site is available in the whole of Calcutta. In my opinion, there is no substance in this view. Legislature means what it says, vide Sussex Perage Case, (1844) 11 cl. and F. 85, a very high authority in Legal literature. The provision of a statute must, therefore, be interpreted according to the plain dictionary meaning. The Dictionary meaning of the word "irregular" is "not of symmetrical form." The word "symmetrical" comes from the word "symmetry." The dictionary meaning of "symmetry" is "equable distribution of parts about a dividing line or centre." In this city, the usual site is four sided. If equable distribution of parts about a dividing line is made in a foursided figure, a regular site would be a parellelogram i.e., to say square, rectangle or rhombus). Hence the site which is not a prallelogram can be called irregular site. In this view of the matter, you will have more irregular sites in this city than regular ones. When that is so the back space rule can be relaxed under Rule 41. Fourthly, if the proposed building is a domestic building and one-third open

space has been provided and it is impracticable to provide an open space in the rear of the building, one may build as high as practicable by leaving as little back space as is available.

Therefore, if you have sufficient open space, the back space rule, really, does not stand in the way. If you have not, you can sanction for special reasons any building without the requisite back space.

Rule 63.—Fifthly, Rule 63 (b) of Schedule XVII should be read with Rule 30. If there are special reasons and if it does not prejudicially affect the sanitation and ventilation of the building, the back space rule cannot stand in the way. But the special reasons must be recorded in writings. The Buildings Standing Committees are to be blamed, if they do not state the reasons. Mr. Justice Edgley in the case of Hirendra Nath Dutt, 45 C.W.N. 418, states:—

"It will be seen that the power of relaxation is "severely restricted" and in any case, special reasons for relaxation" must be recorded in writing. No such "reasons have been recorded in the present case."

Similarly, in the case of Lakshimoni Dassi, 45 C.W.N. 405—Mr. Justicee Ameer Ali states:——

"It should further be noted that this limited discretion "to relax" is to be exercised for special reasons to be "recorded in writing." In the printed record, as I have "said no reasons are to be found."

In almost all the cases, where the Buildings Committees sanction they do not state their reasons. If they could state the reasons, the High Court would not have interfered with the decision of a domestic tribunal. If any authority is needed for this proposition, I like to refer to two very high authorities:—

(1) L. R. (1897) 1 Q. B. 498

(2) 72 J. P. 165 (1908)

A decision means a finding and the reasons. They give their findings only but not the reasons. What can the High Court do but to condemn them? When I was a Chairman of one of the Buildings Standing Committees, I used to state my reasons. The result was that out of many cases decided by me, three of them went to High Court, two were compromised and one was disposed of by their Lordships according to my reasons. If the abovementioned five conditions do not exist, there shall be at the back of every domestic building an open space which shall be of such width that any of the series of imaginary lines drawn across such space at an angle of 63½ deg, with the horizontal shall not cut any portion of the building.

Then follows the Proviso. The meaning of the word proviso must be made clear.

A section containing proviso consists of two parts riz. the enacting part and the proviso. A proviso may either be reserving something to be included in the enacting part or may be repugnant to it. If repugnant, it unquestionably repeals the enacting part:—

Vide, Maxwell's Interpretation of Statutes, 8th Ed. p. 189. Putting proviso (i) in the line of the

above definition, the meaning of it would be that the width of such space i.e., to say the space which does not cut the back angle 68½ deg. shall, at least, be ten feet. In other words, if by calculating the width of the back space it be less than ten feet, at least ten feet should be provided.

 Proviso (ii) is clearly repugnant to the enacting part. That is to say, in case of only three-storeyed buildings the angle shall be 68 deg, instead of 68½ deg.

Proviso (iii) is also repugnant to the enacting part. If there are two courtyards viz., inner and outer, at least 6 ft, back space can be permitted. It is often contended, that this part of the proviso is controlled by the enacting part. This contention is not a sound one. Because, words "any building" in the proviso clearly mean "building of any length, any breadth and any height. Hence this proviso repeals the enacting part.

Itule 38:—Then, in the back space one-sented or two sented connected privy or a privy with a bath room attached or two connected privies, not exceeding forty square feet in floor area exclusive of walls might be allowed.

Rules 91 and 94:—In case of existing buildings, additions or alterations above the ground floor or in case of new constructions the demolition of any material part of any masonry building which is existing might be prevented but sufficient set back should be provided towards the back.

The Buildings Standing Committees, therefore, will have to decide, firstly, if any back space is necessary and secondly if so, what should be the width of such back space, according to the principles mentioned above.

The delegation of powers made by the Corporation on the 4th June, last is, therefore, highly defective and it should be amended as early as possible.

SURENDRANATH'S STATUE

BE UNVELED BY SIR T. B. SAPRU

The following programme will be gone through at the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea by the Right Houble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapra on Sunday, the 31st August, at 5 p.m.:.....

(1) Vedic Hymn. (2) Singing of one of Rabindranath's Patriotic Songs in Chorns. (3) Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, President, Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea Statue Fund will invite the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to unveil the statue. (4) The Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will pay a tribute to the memory of Sir Surendranath Banerjea and unveil the statue. (5) Mr. D. C. Ghose, Secretary. Sir Surendranath Banerjea Statue Fund will move a vote of thanks.

The following inscription will appear on the pedestal of the statue of Sir Surendranath Banerjea which will be unveiled by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on August, 31:---

"To the memory of Sir Surendramath Banerjea, a great son of India, one of the founders and first builders of the Indian National Congress, who helped to make modern India, by his great work, as educationist, social reformer, journalist, legislator, and minister. This statue is erected by his grateful countrymen who have lived to witness the partial fruition of his labours, destined to culminate in fall freedom for India."

-Road Safety

(Continued from page 575)

more was brought into serious service. These inexperienced people must have paid a serious panalty for their temerity.

Finally, there were the motorists. There were fewer of them, it is true, but by observation there was no apparent scarcity, all in a hurry, too, to get home; and it would be idle to suppose that driving care averaged that of normal times, so it is reasonable to suppose that this, combined with a lower average of caution in both walking and cycling, would account for the increased death toll for the month. It remains to be seen whether there will be an improvement as the days become longer. In any case, the position is sufficiently serious for increased measures of safety to be put into effect.

. We have never believed that the preaching of safety has had encouraging results, though those who have used their efforts in this direction are entitled to claim that, but for this form of propaganda, things might have been worse. Had the railways not adopted practical safety measures, they would never have achieved the excellent results for which they are justly proud. The only remedy is that of introducing practical physical aids to safety. The start can be made on the axiom that the pedestrian is a fool. There is no libel in this, since we are all pedestrians and not one of us but has had near misses, many of them, in our time, most of which have been entirely our own faults. Immediate safety must necessarily be those, which can be immediately applied, but we earnestly hope that in the future more attention will be given to road layout and design from the prevention of accident point of view, and, of course, the construction of many miles of motorways, the many advantages of which we do not propose here to extol.

We suggest that a small voluntary body of highways engineers and motorists of long experience might get together and make suggestions for the improvement of existing safety measures. The white centre lines, for instance, are not sufficiently applied, and moreover, they are badly kept-Whitened kerbs are the exception rather than the rule. With the centre line also, it is the habit of both motorists and cyclists to hug it during the black-out, and too often the twain meet. There should also be, at several feet from the whitened kerb, another white line for the use of cyclists, who at present have no safety zone. The erection of pedestrian barriers in streets and urban areas should be vastly extended, and there is still much to be done in the improvement of pedestrian crossings. There is plenty of room for improvement without great expense, and we believe such a body as we suggest could devise measures which, quickly applied, would add materially to the safety of the

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

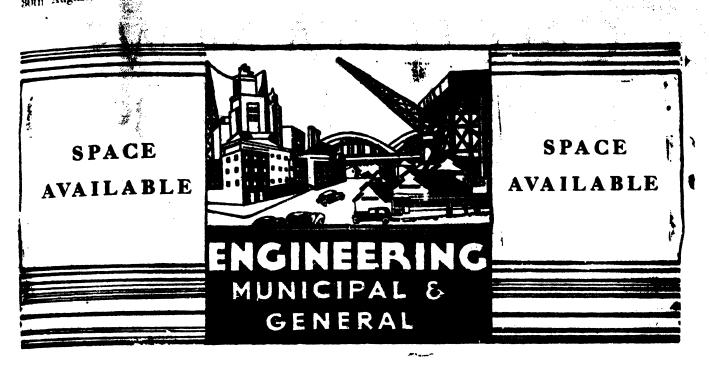
Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Colcutta

'Phone: Cal. 64. Telegrams: "Shessko"



ROAD SAFETY

THERE is consternation in high places at the rapid rise of the toll of the road, and the Minister of Transport, in his haste, has referred to the mounting figures as murder and suicide. The explanation of the debacle seems simple enough, and the moral to be drawn from it is that it is dangerous to tinker with transport. It has its repercussive effects in a thousand different ways, the most spectacular and deplorable of which is the sacrifice of life and limb. Indirectly, as the result of the maladministration of transport, the casualty list is several times greater than that for which road accident is responsible. Boad deaths during last December during daylight were double those of December, 1989

In normal times the toll of the road has, for years, been abnormal, because so little practical effort has been made to reduce it. Under war conditions, with startling suddenness, that abnormality has reached its cresendo. The conditions, which have brought it about are the black-out and the shortage of petrol. The two factors are co-responsible. With the war there came an unprecedented greater demand for transport, but instead of facilities being increased they were reduced. Train and public road services were drastically reduced, and this drove multitudes of people to seek other means of finding their way home or elsewhere.

Petrol rationing added to the confusion.

It drove hundreds of thousands of people, accustomed to travel by private cars, to make use of public services, which in odinary times were none too plentiful, and, under the new conditions totally imadequate. In December air raids were practically a nightly affair, and all but the most stoical made every effort to reach their homes before the black-out and the blitz began. Consequently, there was a rush for buses and trains. There was never before such pandemonium rush periods in our cities. The one idea was to secure some sort of accommodation in any vehicle which travelled in the required direction, and in this anxiety ordinary care went by the board. This sort of thing must have accounted for a great increase in the number of accidents. The scramble by no means ended with the hours of day-light but went on far into the black-out.

Then, too, how many hundreds of thousands of people took to cycling who, except for short rides about their homes, had no experience of comparatively long journeys amidst traffic? The tremendous demand for bicycles was some indication, and this in addition to the stored cycle, which once

(Continued on previous page.)



NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS · A Digest

TAGORE MEMORIAL MEETINGS

The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj held a special service in memory of Rabindranath on Sunday. From early morning, admirers of the Poet congregated in the tastefully decorated prayer hall of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.

In course of the Divine Service, Acharya Ramananda Chatterjee feelingly referred to the ideals which inspired Rabindranath throughout his life. In course of his sermon the Acharya read from the Poet's writings illuminating passages representing his deep spiritual realisation and his comprehensive outlook on life.

The service ended with several inspiring hymns sung in chorus. The service was broadcast by the All-India Radio.

A special collection of extracts from Rabindranath's religious writings—compiled by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, was presented free by the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj to the congregation assembled.

Women of Calcutta assembled in one of their most representative gatherings at the Senate House and paid warm tributes to the memory of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The meeting was held under the auspices of about 40 women's associations in the city. Maharani Sucharu Devi of Mayurbinanj presiding.

Great stress was laid by various speakers on the need for helping Visva-Bharati which embodied Tagore's ideals and a Committee was formed by the meeting to collect funds for the institution to be earmarked for its women's section as an endowment fund. The meeting called upon the women of Bengal to show their respect to Dr. Tagore's memory by their help and support for the cause of Visva-Bharati.

By a resolution the meeting expressed its profound sorrow at his death. The resolution read:—

Rabindranath's contribution to literature is incomparably great and powerful. This contribution has given Bengali literature a high and established place in the world of letters, and the constant gifts of his poetic genius have greatly enriched the literature of the world. Through joy and sorrow, happiness and pain, his writings have touched the deepest chords of our hearts. His all-pervading genius was not limited to literature alone. The various problems of human society affected him deeply. The down-trodden found expression of their sorrow through his voice, he championed the cause of the oppressed fearlessly, he fought against injustice and wrong."

"In the darkest days of subjugation, this great poet, the living symbol of India's culture, echoed to the people the clarion call of freedom. His sensitive humanity was profoundly pained at the clash of self-interest and national hatred

which surrounded him on every side. He desired to instil in his Visva-Bharati the ideals of equality and comradeship, for he knew this alone could bring freedom.

"To-day we remember with gratitude his ceaseless efforts to establish woman in her rightful place in society. Not only did he revere her in his writings, but his efforts for her uplift and improvement inspire and strengthen us on our way towards progress. This was one of the ideals which inspired him in establishing his Visva-Bharati."

"Let us to-day pay our most respectful homage to the revered memory of this stupendous genius, this great and practical worker, the leader of his country, our Rabindranath."

Moving the resolution from the chair, Maha rani Sucharu Devi said that Rabindranath's achievements in the domain of literature were imperishable. His writings would be a perennial source of inspiration to them and she hoped that women would be able to achieve that measure of progress which the poet expected them to do.

Miss Marjorie Sykes, Begum Hamida Momen. Mrs. Biren Mookerjee, Mrs. Rani Mahalanobis, Mrs. Anurupa Devi, Mrs. Saudamini Mehta, Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mrs. Shamsun Nahar Mahamed and Mrs. Bimla Mani addressed the meeting.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Calcutta Kshattriya Sabha, presided over by Sir B. P. Singha Roy, was held on Sunday evening when a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Pr. Tagore was passed. The resolution stated:—

"This meeting express its deep sense of sorrow and loss at the passing away of the greatest son of India. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Dr. Tagore truly represented what was noble and lofty in the culture and civilization of our Motherland. His contribution in the field of poetry, art, literature and philosophy was unique. Humanity has become poorer by his death".

An appeal to the countrymen to keep alive Santiniketan, the dearest creation of Rabindranath true to his ideals, was made by Dr. Abanindranath Tagore at the memorial meeting which was held under the auspices of the Visva-Bharati Sammilani at the Vichitra Hall, Jorasanko, on Sunday evening.

Santiniketan was Santiniketan, added Dr. Tagore. It was a unique institution. It was the creation of a supreme artist. They should not make the mistake of patterning it after other famous seats of learning in other parts of the world. For after all it would then be only a second Oxford. Cambridge or Harvard.

Referring to Santiniketan, Dr. Tagore said that it was the dearest creation of Rabindranath. It was the duty of



the countrymen to give all support and co-operation to Rathindranath to control on the great task which his great task which hi childhood education was very painful for him. He seemed determined that children should not pass through the same canful process again and with that idea he started a school in the family. It was a small thing, But what combies and care he took so that learning for little children could be a joyful experience. Suggestions were pouring from all and sundry as to how Santiniketan should be developed. If they failed to take note of the central ideathe contact of the institution with the heart of the youngthey would fail to grasp the idea which inspired Rabindra nath They might invest it with the grandeur of a university but would not give shape to the ideas of Rabindranath When Rev. Andrews and others talked of pattern ing this institution after the great educational institutions of the West, the speaker told them that they would thereby create only a second Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard or Gotimager, but not the unique institution which Rabindranath conceived and executed. The statue of Venus was the creation of a supreme artist. Its broken hand could not be rebuilt. The statue of Venus if clothed with gorgeous apparel would not have its beauty enhanced in any way. Santiniketan was a unique institution. To impose ideas imported from outside would destroy this work of art of the supreme artist.

Dr. Tagore expressed the hope that no party feuds or petty jealousies among the co-workers and desciples of Rabindranath would impede the growth of the institution which Rabindranath had left as a legacy to his countrymen,

TEACHING THE BLIND

The course in the education of visually handicapped, which was inaugurated at the Teachers' Training Department of the Calcutta University in July, 1940, has made a remarkable progress in course of a year. Last year, 41 students—36 men and 5 women—took this course, and 25 of them—22 men and 8 women—appeared at the examination held last April.

The examination consisted of two parts—theoretical and practical. In the theoretical part, the students were asked searching questions on the History of Education of the Blind and psychological problems peculiar to the conditions imposed by visual handicap. In the practical part, the students had to show efficiency in Braille reading and writing and in other special methods employed in the education of the blind.

In the current year, 55 students—80 men and 25 women—have been admitted into this course. The main feature about the group of students are that the University students have been joined by those coming from the David Hare Training College, the Scottish Church and Loreto House, and that a blind student, the first in India to be admitted into the B. T. Department, has taken this paper.

The Calcutta University is the first in this country to incorporate a course of this nature into its curriculum. In the United States. 6 Universities. including the famous Columbia and Harvard Universities, started this course several years ago. In Great Britain, 8 centres are carrying on this sort of education.

The introduction of this subject marks a great epoch in the education of the blind in this country

The same state of the same sta

inasmuch as all the persons, who are receiving training in this particular sphere of the education are students of the B. T. Department and will, therefore, he trained teachers both for the meing and the blind. These trained teachers for the blind will be in demand not only in the blind institutions but also over the country. ordinary seeing schools where the education of the blind is likely to commence very soon. Besides, these teachers will be able to render social service by helping the blind children and the blind adults in towns and villages, where they cannot avail themselves of the advantages of school education owing to financial or other reasons.

LONG VACATION OF HIGH COURT

The Calcuta High Court will remain closed for the Long Vacation from Friday, August 29 to Sunday, Nevember 9 next, and reopen on Monday, the 10th November, 1941.

Mr. Justice Akram and Mr. Justice Pal will sit as Vacation Judges. The Vacation Bench will sit from Monday next. (September 1).

Mr Justice Lort-Williams, who joined the Court in 1927 has recently retired.

MR P. N. BRAHMA

Mayor Of Calcutta Returns From Colombo

Mr. P. N. Brahma, Mayor of Calcutta, and Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Secretary of the Corporation, returned to Calcutta on Thursday morning by the Madras Mail after attending the All-India Ceylon and Burma Mayors' Conference in Colombo.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL

The Select Committee of the Bengal Legislative Assembly to which the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill was recommitted following an agreement between the Government and the parties in opposition in the Assembly, will meet for the first time on September 1.

The members, who had first refused to serve on the Committee but agreed to do so after the settlement are Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu. Mr. Barada Prasanna Pain. Mr. J. C. Gupta, the Maharajkumar of Burdwan, and Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar.

COMMUNAL AWARD CONDEMNED

Speeches condemning the Communal Award were delivered at a largely attended public meeting held at the University Institute Hall, College Square, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 24th August, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee presided.

In his inaugural address. Sir P. C. Ray remarked that all his life he had worked for communal harmonv of establishment the that special care and amily. He held should be taken to safeguard the legitimate interests of minority communities, but he could not support any movement, which simed at advancing the interests of any section of the population at the cost of the larger interests of the country as a whole. The future of Bengal was doorned so long as the

(Constanted on page 579)

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

PARJEELING LEPROSY CLINIC

The Municipal Board of Darjeeling at a meeting held recently decided not to open any leprosy clinic in Darjeeling for which a proposal was made by the Government of Bengal. The Board thinks that the existing arrangement of sending leprous patients to Kalimpong Leper Asylum is quite satisfactory.

CHINSURAII WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME

The Government of Bengal have approved of the Burdwan municipal water-supply and sewage scheme.

The scheme provides for pumping water from an eight-inch diameter tube-well, already sunk by the municipality in the northern part of the town. It will augment the existing water-supply by nearly 100,000 gallons.

CEYLON'S DEBT TO INDIA

Dinner To India's Mayors

Cordial feelings towards India were expressed by Sir Baron Jayntilaka, Home Minister and Leader of the State Council, Colombo proposing the toast of India at a dinner given in honour of the Indian Mayors.

Sir Baron said that if Ceylon had achieved any political progress it was due to the inspiration they had derived from India. He believed that the day was dawning when India would take her rightful place among free nations. "When that day dawns, Lanka, we hope, would stand by her side and gain for herself a full measure of freedom. Lanka would stand by the side of mother India and contribute her share in the great work India would do for the peace, progress and happiness of mankind."

Mr. Gazdar, Mayor of Karachi, in reply declared that India and Ceylon had been and would always remain one.

Mr. P. N. Brahma, Mayor of Calcutta, proposed the toast of Cevlon.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, cx-Mayor of Karachi, has issued a statement protesting against what he describes as the "humiliating conditions imposed on Indians visiting Ceylon," at the Mandapam quarantine camp where Mr. Sidhwa was detained for 24 hours.

Interviewed in this connexion Mr. George D'Silva, Acting Minister of Health, stated that he was taking up the matter immediately.

The cost of carrying out the scheme is estimated at 76.088, and the annual maintenance cost at Rs. 6,900. The entire cost of the project will be borne by the municipality.

SYLHET MUNICIPAL BOARD

Mr. G. S. Guha, Additional District Magistrate, who is in charge of Sylliet Municipality during the period of its supersession, states in his annual report

for 1940-41 that the income of the municipality, excluding the opening balance, provincial grants, loans, advances, and deposits, decreased from Rs. 1,80,814 to Rs. 1,08,190. The non-recurring Nazarana proceeds of Rs. 28,100 received in the previous year in connection with the settlement of five plots of municipal land on the east bank of Nawab Talab, account for the difference.

The total collections were Rs. 90,907 against Rs. 98,406 of the preceding year, remission being 2,82 per cent against 9.51 per cent. The total expenditure of the year, excluding repayment of loan, advances, deposits and the like, amounted to Rs. 1,20,048 against Rs. 1,28,595 in 1989-40, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,547, mainly under the head "Repairs".

The report further states that percentage of collection rose in the year as high as 94, the highest during several years past.

The present authorities of the municipality have done much for the improvement of the town during the supersession period.

During the period of supersession, Mr. S. K. Chakravarty acted as the Executive Officer of the Board. The period of supersession having expired on February 9 last, Government extended the period up to June 24 in order to facilitate reconstitution of the Board by holding a general election on June 25. The election of the Chairman will be held after the names of the nominated members have been published.

GARDEN REACH MUNICIPALITY

Tender Notice

Tenders in duplicate, in municipal tender form and in sealed covers for repairs to roads (estimated amount Rs. 50,000) and supply of stone metal (estimated amount Rs. 1,500) will be received invited and are Secretary on or before Friday, the the 12th September. 1941, up to 8 p.m. Tenders will be opened in presence of the tenderers on the same date after 8 p.m. Successful tenderers shall have to deposit 10 per cent. security money within one week from the date of acceptance of tenders. Estimates and specifications are open to inspection in the Store Department during office hours.

UNSUD DOWLA,

Chairman.

Garden Besch Municipal Office, The 27th August, 1941.

_Calcutta News And Views

Confined from page 577)

communal Award remained, and it was the duty of very well-wisher of the province to strive for its abolition.

Dr. Mockerjes said that Bengalis had special, reciscus to continue to strive against the Communal Award. Its basic principles went against the true toundations of a free, happy and united India.

They considered it of paramount importance that communal electorates must not be part of India's future constration. The interests of various communities in matters
affecting their culture, religion and social status could
always be protected by recognition in the constitution of
the fundamental rights of a free Indian citizen, it was even
conceivable that for some time to come provision might
be made for reservation of seats within a joint-electorate.
But it was essential that in matters of general interest to
the country, in respect of economic or political activities,
they must work shoulder to shoulder as belonging to the
great Indian mation, pledging themselves to her advancement and welfare above anything else.

Any constitution that safeguarded the legitimate rights of minorities and was not unfair to the Hindus would be readily acceptable to them but they would be no party to and indeed they would resist strenuously, any attempt to trame a constitution for India Con the ashes of the Hindus.

"Our aim is not the consolidation of Hindu strength merely for the advancement of Hindu or sectional interests," he continued, "we are genuinely anxious to establish the correct basis for Indian nationhood. We ask for the cooperation of all nationalist forces in the country, Hindu, Moslem or Christian, if other communities join us, we shall feel cheered by their support. But what I want to impress upon my countrymen is that a policy of appeasement of reactionary factors that are antinational will never further the cause of India's freedom".

Mr. N. C. Chatterji said that all rationalist elements in the country should coalesce and fight the Award.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose and Mr. Charu Chandra Roy also spoke,

CALL FOR EDUCATION REFORM

Replying to an address by the Vice-Chancellor Sir Mohammed Azizul Haque, at the Calcutta University on Sunday, the 23rd August, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Member-designate of the Viceroy's Executive Council, stressed the necessity for reforming "our existing system of education and the method of teaching."

The atmosphere prevailing at present. Mr. Sarker observed, did not seem to be helpful for undertaking such reforms. Educational problems must be viewed comprehensively. There was so much suspicion, misunderstanding, sectional interests and political considerations in Bengal to-day that the cause of education stood the risk of being relegated to the back-ground.

They were. Mr. Sarker added, all legitimately proud of Calcutta University. But, in recent years, certain tendencies were noticeable, which made one feel somewhat perturbed. In the sphere of All-India competition, it was now a matter of common knowledge, that young men from this province were not being able to hold their own. If they hope to hold their own "in this highly competitive modern world," steps must have to be taken to avert the situation which selemed to be facing Bengal.

STATISTICS

Fur the City of Calcutta for the week ending 23rd August, 1941

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths—registered during the week was 559 against 540 and 588 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 62. The general death rate—of—the—week—was—25.5 per mille against 27.1 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1-25 and 27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 25rd August, 1941, was 479 against 447 and 488 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from cholera, against 2 and 2 in the two preceding weeks. There were 3 deaths from small pox during the week against 3 in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from influenza against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 29 and 82 respectively against 34 and 68 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25°1 per mille per annum.

There were 25 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate of the Town was 23.6.

There were 93 deaths from respiratory diseases against 72 in the previous week.

There were 54 deaths from tuberculosis against 35 in the previous week

There were 93 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32.)

The number of deaths registered was 80 against 93 and 100 in the two preceding weeks. Of these nil was from cholers, nil from small-pox, 2 from influenza, 4 from fevers, 19 from howel-complaints and 13 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 29°2 per mills.

There were 8 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 26.3.

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

There were 20 deaths of infants under one year.

LOCAL BODIES IN C. P.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS MEMBERS

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has extended, the time limit for Congress members of local bodies in C.P. to resign their seats, upto September 15. They had been asked by the President of the Nagpur P.C.C. to resign before August 15.

Mahatma Gandhi's decision, it appears follows a representation made by certain office-bearers of incal bodies, advocating the necessity of continuing in office. These office-bearers have now been asked by Midutes Gandhi to consult Dr. Rajendra Praced and follow in advice.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Hospital Furniture and Requisites

DRUGS & CHEMICALS, Etc.

Splints, Artificial Limbs & Other Orthopaedic articles

CHEMICAL & SURGICAL WORKS LTD.

95-A. CHITTARANJAN AVENUE. CALCUTTA

'Gram: "DATMAL"

(Opposite MEDICAL COLLEGE EYE HOSPITAL)

'Phone : B. B. 2857.

LANDS FOR SALE

CALCUTTA'S NEW SANITORIUM

RAM COOMAR PARK and CHARU PARK (Regent Park) and LAKE COLONY-(Opposite Lakes)

The picturesque sanitoriums and ideal salubrious health resorts—the loveliest garden city in evergreen open mea-dows—exuberant in aesthetic beauties, charming natural sceneries—ample fresh air, sun-rays, moonlight, lovely artistic bungalows all round—no dust, din, bustle and T. B. infections.

If you like to enjoy a Happy, Peaceful and Healthy Life, then Build your Bungalow in these DMEAMLANDS.

Thousands of plots suitable for buildings and factories are for sale in our Estate. Pay one-third now—balance afterwards. Our lands are best in quality, cheapest in price and our terms are easiest.

Apply-

Messrs. Mugneeram Bangur & Co. and (LAND DEPT.)

Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee

Charu Market.

TOLLYGUNUE,

2, Church Lane, Calcutta Ph : South 135

SPACE AVAILABLE

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave half the purchasi price outstanding on mortgage for a Period of 12 years.

Valuable Freehold Building Sites

Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgachia area facing the Coselpore-Ohitpore Open Space (Sections I, II & III), in the Beliaghata area (Scheme IIM), in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIM), in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIM), on the Jagannath Ghat Road (Schemes VIIF and VIIG), in the Moydapati area (Schemes XXVII), on Chittaranjan Avenue and neighbourhood (Schemes VIIE, VIIH and VIIJ), in the Shambassar Street area (Schemes XXXVII), in Mission Row. Bentinck Street area (Schemes XXXVIII), in Mission Row. Bentinck Street and Chittaranjan Avenue and Wellington Street area (Schemes XII), in the Chandni Chak Street area (Schemes XIII), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Basar) area (Schemes XIII), in the Ahiritoia area (Schemes XIIIV), Eastern Portion, from Grey Street to Shanker Halder Lane and Western Portion from Shanker Halder Lane to Nimials Ghat Street, in the Radhabasar area (Schemes XIV—Portion from Dalhousie Square North to Canning Street), and in the Southern Avenue Extension and Lake areas (Schemes XI,VII—Blocks III, IV and V). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shope, flats, dwelling houses, etc.

Offers will also be considered for a few selected plets in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Read) is advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta. Dated 12th August, 1941.

Prominent Architects, Builders & Contractors

No. B. B. SE74 GUIN & CO.

Architects, Builders and Contractors 117-B, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door



MILL & TEA GARDEN REQUISITES



ORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

leaders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted below, up to 2 p.m. Each lender in duplicate must be enclosed in cover and superscribed . sealed

i Supply of Electrodes require Welding Plant at the Entally Work strong the rest of the year 1941-42. required for ly Workshops

2. Rewring and remodelling the elec-tric installation at the Town Hall.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 5th heptember and for 2 on 9th September, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 are to hold good for two months and those quoted in tender for 2 for three housests. months

V.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In rame a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Tressurer's receipts, tements, licenses and bills. tender forms, syre

Any deviation from this on the part of detected any contractor whenever detected, wi render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and to attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the provinces or one of the partners of sy the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office. The 28th August, 1941.

Cancellation Notice.

To Petty Improvement and Petty Plumbing Contractors the year 1941-42. tor

The notice inviting applications for the registration of names as Contractors for Petty Improvement and Petty Plumbing Works of the Corporation for the rear 1941-42, is hereby cancelled. So, applications in this connection will not be received by the 2nd Deputy Executed by the 2nd Deputy Executer on the 2nd September, 1941, previously advertised. Frush notice he issued afterwards, if required. eptive

BHASKAR MUKERJI Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office. The 28th August, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. 1 Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a scaled cover superscribed, "Tender for......" on Friday, the 5th September, 1941, upto 2 p.m.

128. Repairs to footpath pavement of Cornwallis Street (portion) opposite premises No. 123 to Regbazar Street, Ward 1—Rs. 449, dated 27th August, 1941, (3 weeks).

weeks).

129. Repairs to Buldeodus Maternity
Home (inside), at 22. Nilmoni Mitra
Street, Ward 3—Re, 714, dated 27th
August, 1941, (1 month).

130. Repairs to Musjeedban Square
(portion), Ward

3—Rs. 951, dated 27th

(portion), Ward 3—Rs. 951, dated 27th August, 1941, (1 month).

151. Bepairs to Vaccination Station at Kailas Bose Street, Ward 4—Rs. 433, dated 27th August, 1941 (1/2 months).

132. Supplying Tarpauline for covering Refuse Lorry for District I Gowkhana—Rs. 450, dated 27th August, 1941, (7

N. B.—Please note that words in italies
'7 days notice' in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as '3 days' notice.

S. C. GHOSE, District Engineer L.

District I Eng'g. Office, The 27th August, 1941.

District No. 11, Engineer's Department Manicktola

to 2 p.m.

12. Providing Tarpaulins for the Refuse carts of: Manicktola area...Rs. 683, dated 16th August, 1941 (two weeks).

13. Bepairs to surface drain at 14, Maniktala Main Hoad, Ward 28...Bs. 713, dated 23rd August, 1941 (one month).

N. B.—Please note that murde in station
"17 days" notice" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days" notice".

D. N. DUTT, District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g Office. The 16th August, 1941.

District No. 11, Engineer's Department,

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer, in duplicate, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ""
on Tuesday, the 2nd September, 1941, upto 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this Office to note the items and describe to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection,

97. Repairs to the present of Van-sittert Bow, Ward 12 Re 682, dated 25th August, 1941, (1 month).

98. Repairs to South Section, College Street Market...Rs. 949, dated 25th August; 1941. (11 months).

99. Providing heavy turputins for the conservancy carts of District II Gowkhans—Rs. 422 dated 25th August, 1941, (3 werks).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics
"7 days' notion" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office, The 26th August, 1941.

District No. 111 Engineer's Department

195. Construction of gully-pit in Durge Road in Ward 20...Rs. 570, dated 25th August 1941, (3 weeks)

196. Providing window grating in Water Works Department in Central Municipal Office Building...Bs. 16, dated 25th August, 1941, (10 days).

197. Replacing wooden partition by brick wall in Calcutta Corporation Jumedars, Paona and Workers' Association in Hogg Street Building—Rs. 46, dated 25th August, 1941, (15 days).

198. Levelling the Sanks of Lower Circular Road from Mauleli to Entally Market-Rs. 638. dated 26th August, 1941, (1 month).

199. Paving yard at the back of Mar-tet Godown in Sir Stuart Hogg Market... Re. 103, dated 2bth August, 1941, (15 days).

200. Repairs to C. 1. shed in Stalls Nos. 4.8 at Dutt Lune, in Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Rs. 797, dated 27th August, Hogg Market Re

201. Bepairs to C. I. shed in Stall No. 24 at Dutt Lane in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 292, dated 26th August, 1941, (1 month).

202 Supplying earth along west slope between gas posts Nos. 21 and 23 in Hughes Road—Rs. 867, duted 26th August, 1941, (14 months).

203. Repairs to old Chandney in Entally Market—Re. 620, dated 26th August, 1941, (1 month).

Por Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Contractors

204. Replacing the sanitary fittings in bath-rooms of the Segments! Quarters in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Re. 459, dated 25th August, 1941, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italies
"I doys' notice" in clause 5 of
the condition of contract should
he read as "3 doys' notice".

Offg. District Engineer III.

District III Big'g Office. The Stil Arous, 1941.

The state of the s

CORPORATION NOTICES-Contd.

Missing.

It is notified for information of the pub lic that a License Book containing License Receipts Nos. 2A/CH. 353 to 375 is miss-Receipts Nos. ZA/CH. 355 to 375 is missing. Anyone finding the book will kindly deposit the same with the undersigned. The receipts in this book have been cancelled under the orders of the Chief Executive Officer and anyone using them will be liable to prosecution if detected.

GHOSAL. S. GHUBBAR.
License Officer.

Central Municipal Office. The 18th August, 1941.

Situation Vacant

Applications are invited (1) from Urdu-knowing Hengali Mahomedan candidates who shall be at least L.Ts, for the posts of Head Master in Corporation Free of Head Master in Corporation Free Primary Schools in the grade of Rs. 45—160. (2): From candidates who have at least passed the L. T. Examination, for the posts of Head-mistress in Corporation Free Primary Schools in the grade of Rs. 45—100 plus a travelling allowance of Rs. 10 per month.

Applicants should state in the posts of the posts o

Applicants should state in their applications, age, particulars of experience and also their relationship, if any, with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Alderman, Councillors and the Statutory Officers of the Corporation and should sign a declaration in writing that they have not been convicted of an offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 3 months or more as required under Section 54-A(2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act. Ad

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 6th September,

A. BARUA. Education Officer.

Hogg Building Extension, The 25th August. 1941

Applications are invited for the post of a Machanic for Linotype Composing Machines for the Printing Department of the Corporation of Calcutta, temporarily for one year, on Rs. 75 per month, Applicants must be trained mechanics having thorough knowledge of machine parts and fittings and able to keep Model 4 Linotype machines in first class working condition. condition.

condition.

Applications stating age, educational qualifications and particulars of experience, etc., together with copies of recent testimonials and also stating relationship. if any, with the Mayor. Deputy Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and the Statutory Officers of the Corporation and accompanied with a signed declaration in Officers of the Corporation and accompanied with a signed declaration in writing by the candidate that he has not been convicted of an offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three months or more as required under Section 54-A of the Calcutta Municipal Act, should reach the Secretary, Corporation of Calcutta, on or before the 8th September, 1941. 1941.

3.

DRAIN MOS DEPARTMENT

To ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS, DISTRICT III

Re Repairs to the Roof of Menials' Burrack at Palence's Bridge Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs.

Dear Sirs.

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can the department. The the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a scaled cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 1st September, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 10 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully. P. C. BOSE, Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office, The 27th August, 1941.

Auction Sale.

72 unclaimed carts will be sold by public auction at the Cart Registration Office at 185 Lower Circular Road on Monday, the 1st September 1941, at 11-30 a.m.

11-30 a.m. Intending bidders are hereby requested to turn up at the aforesaid hour. They are further notified that each bidder will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 100 before he is allowed to participate in hidding. Immediately on the close of the auction the amounts of deposit will be refunded to unsuccessful bidders, and in the case of successful bidders the amounts deposited will be set off against the bid money.

money.

The entire amount of the bid has be paid before 3 p.m. on the date of auction failing which the amounts of deposit shall be forfeited and the purchase the bidder concerned shall dered as invalid.

S. GHOSAL. License Officer.

Central Municipal Office. The 25th August, 1941.

Sale of Corporation Surplus Land

In supersession of the previous notices in this behalf fresh notice is hereby given for information of the public that the folfor information of the public that the fol-lowing plots of Corporation surplus land will be sold to the highest bidders shove the reserve price, at the public auction to be held by the Estates and General Pur-poses Committee at the Central Municipal Office, on Tuesday, the 2nd September, 1941, at 5-15 p.m. The conditions and particulars of the sales as also the plans may be inspected in the office of the Chief particulars of the sales as also the plans may be inspected in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor on any working day during office hours. The public and previous owners of the land included in the

ots describe in item (1) below quested to attend the their bids. auction and of

Description of lands: (1) Lots Nos. 18, 19 and 23 on Monatals Lane in Ward No. 25, measuring along 3k. 10 ch., 3k. and 3k. 6ch. respectives (2) Lot No. 7 on the new 35ft. road res

necting Mansatala Lane with Pipe Road

necting Mansatala Lane with Pin Road in Ward No. 25 measuring 5k 13ck approximately.

(3) Land adjoining premises No. 12. Bailygunge Circular Road in Ward No. 21 measuring 33k approximately.

(4) Lot No. 1618, on Mohan Chand Road in Ward No. 26, measuring 4k 8ck approximately.

in Ward No. 25, measuring 4k, 8ck approximately.

(5) Lots Nos. 10 and 11 on Sankar Road in Ward No. 24, measuring along 6k, 6ch, and 5k, 4ch, respectively.

(6) Lots Nos. 11 and 12 on Hussain State Road in Ward No. 25, each measuring 5t 12-h approximately.

5k. 12ch, approximately.

BHASKAR MUKERII Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office, The 22nd August, 1941.

College Street Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may cancern the an application has been received from Babu Basanta Kumar Dun for self and as guardian of he minor brothers Hemanta Kumar Dun and To all Jyotirmoy Dutt for the registration of their names in place of their father Babe Prandhone Dutt (deceased) in respect of Stall No. 20 in Block "E" in the Collective Market.

Objections, if any, to this applicates should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof:

M. BHATTACHARJEE. Superintenden

College Street Market. The 16th August 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern, that a application has been received from Mr. M A. Quyyum for registration of his name # permanent occupier of Stalls Nos. 5-7 s Block "R" in the Sir Sturat Hogg Markin place of his deceased father Moulvi A T. Md. Mahdi, the occupier of the above the stalls.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM. Revenue Office

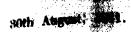
S. S. Hogg Market, The 19th August, 1941.

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gasette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in' March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the rear if you expect to do Sucinces all the year around.





DIANTHUS MEANS Make Haste

Thy loss a single day in britiging to your garden enchanting colour, the most glorious blooms!

Packais seeds are pedigreed that's why they satisfy!

Lose no time in getting



PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, 8, Napier Read, POONA

MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice.

 Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Yellow numbers on a Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass aumber badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
- 8. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the netice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is tound short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

Contract of States

G. C. WOODWARD, Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market

WHERE TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

Insure with

India's Oldest Life Office The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd. Enguirles: -- DASTIDAE & SONS, CHIEF AGENTS.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Phone Cal. 5726, 5727 & 5726

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

7, Council House Street, Calcutta IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Total Business in force exceeds

Total Claims paid exceed

... Re. 13.00.00.0 ... , 2,05,001

Total Assets exceed

Phone: Cal. 456

Gram: "Jatikalyan"

FEDERAL INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Combination of 12 Companies.

Last Valuation Disclose a Decent Surplus. Territorial Office:-2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta

CALCUTTA. Please ask for Prospectus & Agency condition.

"HUMAN SERVICE OUR AIM."

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., (BOMBAY), LTD.,

Calcutta Office :- 86.B, CLIVE STREET.

INDIAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BONUS-Rs. 15 Endt.

13-2, Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA

BONUS-Rs. 18 W.L.

EASTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 7037.

The Most Progressive Indian Life Office is THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Managing Agents: BIRLA BROS., LD.

Head Office: NEW DELHI

Calcutta Office: 8, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE

FOR PARTICULARS

OF

ADVERTISING IN THIS SPECIAL PAGE

Please write or Phone up ADVT. MANAGER,

Phone Cal. 6600

(MUNICIPAL GAZETTE DEPT.)

Estd. 1990.

PHONE: 389

ENUS ASSURANCE

CO., LTD. 14, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA PRABARTAK INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Steadily Progressing National Life Office

Head Office:

Phone: Cal. 2826.

13-2, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY (India) LIMITED

& Canning Street, Calcutta. TELE Phone: Cal. 2775 (2 lines)
Gram: "TIPTOE" Calcutta

-AN IDEAL LIFE OFFICE

s A Agencies all over In

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Werks, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutte

Sound Plumbing means health and longovity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Mogg Market for the current week.

			10	ıt C	la	10.			20	d (Diag	18,		ARTICLES.			22	od (Olai	10 .				3rd	Ola	86 .
artiol es .		F	TOE		!	To		F	'roı	m		To	•	ARIIODSO.		r	ro	m	!	То			ro	-		T•
9227		Rs.	Δ.	P.	Re		. P.	Rs.	. 4.	. P.	Re	. 🛦	. P	VEAL (a)		Ra.	. 4.	. P.	Re		P.	Re	. 🛦	. P.	Ro.	
Brinket, per seer Curry-Beef Fillet or underout per s	- - -	Ŏ	5 0	Ŏ	0 0 1	6 6 8	Ŏ	0 0	4	0		5 5 12		Breas; per piece Head, each Leg per seer Loin	-	0 0 0 0	10 6	0		8 12 		0000	8	Ŏ	0	5 Q
flump per seer Rib " Bound "	•••	Ô	8 5 5	Ō	0	10 6 6	0	0 0 0	4	0	000	5	0	Shoulder ,, LAMB.	-	ŏ				***		0		0	00	6 0
Sirioin " Suet (Kidney)	•••		_	_	1	18	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	Hind-quarter Baddle	***		14									
De. Balted per seer De. Melted	•••	0	11 8	0	0	12	0							Leg per lb Other portion per lb.	-			Ö								
SALT PROVISIONS					:												1	.at	Ola	88.			ad			3rd
Brisket, per seer Hump "	•••					12 14			7 8			8 10		MUTTON. Ohops per seer		1		0	1	4			la		! !	12 (
Round Tengue each		0	6 8	0	0	8 12	0	0	6	0	0	5 8	0	Breast Curry Mutton per seer Leg Saddle per lb.		0	10	0	0 0 1	12 12 0	000	000	10	0 0	0	10 0
SUNDRIES OF BEE	r.	!									!			Shoulder per seer Kidneys, each	***		10 1	0		12				0 0	0	8 (
Brain each Beefsweet-bread per dos		0	2	0	0	3	0	:			!			Heart "		ŏ	2	0	0	4	0					
Beelswest-pread per don Heart, each		0	8	0	0	12	0	:						Brain	•••	0	-	0	0	Ž	Ŏ	1				
Oxtails, each Shinbones, each Skrits, each Tongue, each Eidneys, per dozen Liver per it. Beef Dripping		0 0 0 1	6 6 8 8	0 0 0	0 0 2	12 12 13 0	0 0 0	0	4	0	0	6	0	Trotters Head (without tongue	and 	0	1 5	6 0 0	0 0 0		9 6 0 0					



SOLD EVERYWHERE

AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FOR HEADACHE

-AND-

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	Drom	To	DRY FISH.	_	_
in the building on the south-east	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	DEI HOR.	From	To
of the Market.	0 8 0	0 12 0			
resh Broakfass bausages per dos.			Halos Wash man and	Rs. A. P.	Be. A. I
hope per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0		0 14 0	101
sals Fork per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0		0 10 0	0 18
Pacoa per lb	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	100	1 0 1
conted form studatos per lb	0 10 0		Hilsa Fish Roe per seet	140	1 18 4
oliare Pig per in.	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay Duck per 100	0 10 0	1 7
coxed Ham per lb.	189	3 0 0	Pomfrets per seer	1 0 0	1 7 7
ig Prosters per doses	0 12 0		Bhetkee	0 12 0	
THE LOCAL TRANSPORT	1 10 0	0 12 0	Maldian	1 2 0	4 4
Control Company and the	0 12 0	V V	China Grace White per packet		2 0 6
uncheon	0 10 0		The Course of Eine per pecter		
Ronated David			Do. per large packet		
Boasted Pork	0 10 0		Ball chau per seer	7 9 0	20
Sausages Rolls per do sen	A 12 0		Papedums per 100 Smoked of Salted Bhetkee per peer		0 # 6
atties per dozen	1 8 0		Smoked of Salted Bhotkee per seer	1 0 0	146

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom,)
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, IN KENTA COLONY AND UGANDA

... £ 4,000,000 ... £ 2,000,000 ... £ 2,200,000 Subscribed Capital ... Paid-up Capital ... Reserve Fund ...

Head Office :--26, Bishepegate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritear, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangcon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Naivuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga,

Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Benk transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS. TRANSACTED

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

Air conditioned according to most mosters methods.

The Rank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jowellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate, The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Hentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No nanosessary waiting

Prompt service rendered

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: -- 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Branches-Naraingunge and Burra Bazar (Calcutta) Shambazar Branch will be opened shortly.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at ½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

Fixed Deposits received for one year or less, LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities Shaves at a puschased sold.

approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules,

etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1881.) (Liability of charchelders limited.) with which is stifflisted the Allaheind Bank Limite

Capital 43,000,000 43,000,000 erve Fund

Reserve Fund
Head Office: 35, Bishopegate, London, E. C. 2.
London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester
and New York.
All forms of Easking Business transacted
REGOVERY OF INCOME-TAX
The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor
andor Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as
fax and Super-Tax returns.
Calcutts 11-1. Clive Street. D. R. KINLOGH. Asset.

Calcutte] 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent. Offices:—] 1. Fairlie Place,—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(incorporated in England,) (Liability of Shareholders limi

Bead Office:-2 & S, Crosby Square, Bishopgate

Subscribed Capital Paid-up Control Capital £ 2,000,000 Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund # 1,000,000 £ 500,000 Reserve Liability of Share-holders

£ 1,000,000 Brenches:—Amara. Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul,
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.
The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange
Business of every description.

N. D. NEWSTIM

N. R. NEWSUM. 9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Olive Street, 201, Harrison Mona, (Barubasar) and 3, Ohittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Golaba, Kalbadevi and Maisbar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Klin Bridge Branch), Andheri. (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagour, Nagour, Oliv, Poona, Poona City, Hafket and Surat Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Passara Fund ... Rs. 1,15,50,000 Rs. 1,15,50,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 1,15,50,00

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Gosnka.

Mr. Gaganvinari L. Metta, Mr. Lakahmi Niwas Birla,

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Clive Street, Calcutts

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE Branches: -CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11, Clive Row,

Phone: Cal. 6517

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

3674

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. 84, Chewriaghee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at I per cent, p. a. on Re. MU-SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2 per cent, p. a. FIXED DEPORITE—Interest at 4 per cent, p. a. LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved

Telephone: Park 1168

A. N. SEN. Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 455, 6307. 5135.

Gram: "Jatikalyan'

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.

Subscribed Capital exceeds Rs. 6,00,000 Paid-up Capital & Reserves exceed Rs. 5,50,000 All Banking business transacted. 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST, CALCUTTA.

Branches:-Chittagong, Cossipore, Chetla.

Grams: "Citadel"

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8. Madan Street, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: -9A, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 683 & 2125

Branches: — Hare Street, Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati,
Bhatpara, Siraiganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares, Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 6‡ per cent. Free of Income-tax.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines,

Promoted & Organised by RAHA BROTHERS

Branchen:—DACCA, RANAGHAT, DROGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, BOHANPUR & SHILLONG

Telephone : Cal, 1818

Telegram : "Safebonds"

Phone No. Cal. 2631

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED

Head Office.-29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :-BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Ranking Business transacted. Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people. Rates, rules and all information on application. P. R. OHOWDHURY, Managing Director

NATIONAL MERCANTILE BANK LTD.

Head Office: -30, Clive Street.

Branches:-BELEGHATA (CALCUTTA), DACCA, MYMENSINGH, NARSINGDI, KISHOREGANJ, LALMONIRHAT, ALIPURDEAR,
NABAYANGANJ KAILASHAHAR.

U. M. DAS.

Phone Cal. 6264.

Managing Director,

Established 1933

Phone: Cal. 503

BENGAL EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

Head Office: -29, Dalhousie Square

ts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date line Branches: - MYMENSINGH, ULTADINGEE, TANGAIL, JAMALPUR AND SHERPUR.

Manager:-R. KANJILAL.

Land St. D. L.

Managing Director:-R. N. ROY.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal, 2260 (3 lines) 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business:

Rate of Interest on Deposits.

1. Savings 21 per cent. per annum

2. Current 1 3 Fixed 3 p. c. to 6 .. No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank. Branches :-- HOWRAH, SALKIA. BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE





BANKOR COMMERCE LP. 12, CLIVE ST CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES

ESTD. 1926.

BENGAL BANK LIMITED Phone: Cal. 2073.

2. CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

2. CLIVE HOW, CALCUTTA.

Dividend declared for 1938—8 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.

Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities. Branches:—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharagapore, Chatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushita, Telegram:

Managing Director:—

BANK—Qalcutta,

A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6. Clive Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office: SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

ESTD. 1928.

Head Office :- CHITTAGONG.

Branches : CALCUTTA 14, Clive Street.

NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA

The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends

from its inception.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD,

8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

hes:—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha,
Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna Our Specialities: Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.

All sorts of Banking business trans

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office: -8, Clive Street, Calcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.

Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARRUGUDA (Oriesa) EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 8486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

A subscription in the "Gasette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

Prices in the Sir Stuart Mogg Market could.

ARTICLES.		Vr	om		To	ARTICLES. From To ARTICLES.	1	From	To
POULTRY		Re.	A. F	R	. A. F	EGETABLES-(Contd.) Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. FRUITS.	R	s. A.P	Ra. A.
hicken (Spring) each	•••	0	8 0	10	4 0	Cauliflower Benares each Apples Ring per lb.	- 1	00	1
bleken (broth)	•==	0	5 0	, -			-1		
ADORS "	•••	9	0 0 12 0			Do. Kulu 8 to 10	. ,	00	
eck (curry) Do. (rossting)	_	1	0 0	1	2 0	Do. Darieeling 0 40 0 60 Do. Nanitel 8-12	1	00	į
o, (Special)	•••	1	4 0			Do. Renchi Do. White Pearme	ומב		
owl (ourry) "	•••	0	8 0	, -	9 0	Do. Cashmera 8 to 10		• •	
Do. (outlet) Do. (ordinary rosati		•				Ducumber per score 0 5 0 0 10 0 Do. Aing David	•-		1
	•••	0	10 0		12 0	Do. Japan			1
o. (special) each	•••	•	U U	*	* 0	Do. Australia 8—10	. 1	. 00	
5650 "	•••	2	0 0			furmario 0 50	••		
lgeons "	***	0	3 0	0	4 0	Tool bhal Company coch Do. per 2 lb. packet	-		1
allet .	_					Ladies finger per score 0 10 0 16 Almond, English per lb.	1	0 0	1 4
arkey Cook "		6	0 0		200	Leak each 0 1 6 0 2 0 Do. Fresh Kab	_ I _	10 0	1
Do. Hen	•••	4	0 0	1 6	0 0	Do. Darjeeling each Do. English fried p	. 0	40 U	0 12
				-		Lettuce per score 0 4 0 0 5 0			3 0
EGG B.				1		Lobia per bundle (small) 0 1 0 0 2 0 Applicated per 10. Pesnaw	. 0	10 0	0 12
woks per score		0	8 0	10	9 0	A Del agore			
owls, fresh, per score	•••		11 0		12 0	Do. Patna red	0	12 0	1 0
						Do. White it	i	80	2 0
GAME.		1		1		Brazil nuts per lb.	- 1	4 0	'
esch	•••	0	8 (0 (Diack Berry per score	- -		
wines fow! "	•••	1			8 0 0	De Dominalia " Cocoanut each	. 0	10	
ertridge		8	0 0		10 0	Do. dry per seer	١٨	10 0	0 2
		Ĭ.				Do. Hasaribagh Country Apples 8—16	, -		
eahen "	•••	3	0 (5 0 (1 0 (Do Keebengle per lb.	_ •	8 0	0 10
lévers per dozen mail each		0			12	Do. English per lh			1
ablit	***	1 -			0 (- 0	60	١
nippets per dose.	461					Do. Basrah in 1 lb. nl			0 6
ploes	••					Fig Kabul per lb.	i o	10 0	
1 (antion)	•••					Do. New per seer 0 4 0 Do. Smyarna in 1 pkt.	- 1		
Vild Duck each and Grouss each	•••					Goosebery per seer			1
						Do. Madras (Quetta) 1 lb.	. 0	80	0 10
BIRDS.							-		
anary (Cuck) each	••.	8	0 0	ر ا	.0 0 0	Clares (Lares	_		
Do. (Hen) "	•••	2	8 0		0 0	Pulbul and and Do. Australia per th	_ 1	4 0	1 8
Teons (Fancy)	•••	2	0 0	8	0 0	Radish English per bundle Do. S. African per 15.	1		
VEGETABLES.						Do Country per score 0 26 0 70 Grape Fruit eac			
						Spinach per lot of 20 0 2 6 0 3 6 Jafa			1
Armohoke Darjeeling (reet Pect					score	ı		
attacech per seer		. 0	6 0	0	7 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr. 0 16 0 20 Do. (Country) per sco	0	60	0 12
Best root Darjeeling							- ,	4 0	
bundle Lip. Country per bu	ndle		3 0	טוי	6 0	O S O O TO O Kajoo nuts per seer		40	1 8
Bass ('Austry DSI 800)		1				Do Perchi			-
Do. French (Darjee:	ing)	1	- 0		- ^		• -		
per	164I,	0	υU	4	7 0	Do Sibbim Kesur China per seer	5	0 0	0 6
Do. Butter per score	•••	0	5 0			Turnip Darjeeling per	۱ ۸	3 6	0 5
Rrinial " secr	•••	0	2 6	0	3 0	bundle 0 3 0 0 3 0 Lemon (English) per de			-
Do. Mursidabad	•••	1				pur)	_ (
Do. Country	•••	_	_			egetable marrow Country	-		
Do Darieeling	per		5 0	0	12 0				
Jarrets Darjeeling	har.					BOOK		3 6	0 4
Do. pe seer,	•••	0	8 0	10	12 0	White Pumpkins each 0 10 0 40 Monkey Lichees per 1	0		1

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-ogaid.

ARTECLES.	From	To	articles.	· Prom	Te	articles.	From	70
FRUITS—(Coatd.)		Re. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Re. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Re. A. P
and the second second	l		Pleateta Champs bunch	0 30	0 30	Ralsina Kabul Sunkissed		
ask melon (Lucknow langues Alfonso per dos.	4 00	6 0 0	Do. Martanas "	0 3 0	0 60	in 1 lb. packet	0 10 0	0 13 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay)	2 00	3 0 0	Do. Hingapore per dos. Do. Amritasagar	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Descert in 1 lb.		1
Do Langra			Do. Kabul	0 3 0	0 13 0	packet Do. Table in 1 lb.		l
Do Sukul	Ì		Papaya Ranchi each			packet	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do Facil ····	ł		Do. Country	0 16	0 40	Do. Muscatal loose per	0 20 0	- 20
Do. Kissen Bhog Do. Kanchan 1690	1 00		Plums per 1b. (Kabul)	9 10 U	0 12 0	lb		1
Do. Golapkhash	1 00		Do. S. African per ib	}	}	Do. do. tn 1 lb.		
Do. Himsagore	1		Do. Country per score-]		Pane Pane packet		ĺ
Do. Green per score	0 10 0	0 15 0	Pamegranate Bhowana-	1 00		Bose Berry per score		ĺ
Do. Country per 100	ł		Kandahar	1 00		Sunkist (Orange) per dos	1 40	1 8 0
Do Bombay			Pumalo each (country)	0 20	0 40	Star Apple per score	1	
Do. Madras 8-10	1 0 0	,	Pumalo balbar each			8. Africa Orange per dos.		
Do. Lilam 4—6 ···	1 00	·	Prunes Fresh per lb	1 80		Jafa per dos. (Orange)	1 80	2 0 0
angosteen per dos	1 80	2 00	Prunes S. W. per tin (\$ lb.)		1	Do. Small per coore		
siberry per soore			Do. Liby do			Sweet Limes (Peshwar)		ĺ
spur Mussomi 6-8	1 00		Do. Delmonte do			Do. Country per score	1 00	
ogpa			Danna Co		1	Burdah Quetta per seer	0 60	0 8 0
mhat	1		Do. (Cooking)	1	l l	Tamarind per seer	0 20	0 3 6
anges Sikkur			Do. Kulu per la. English			Water melon Country each		• • •
Do. Nagpus	1 00		Do. California per lb			Do. Goalund		ĺ
Do. Bombay 8—13 Do. Darjeeling			Do. American per lb			Do. Farukhabad		l
Do. Multa per dos	!		Do. Peahwar 13-30	1 0 0		Do. Questa		i
ate Auch nor soot	8 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Australian per lb	1 80		Water Meton Bhagalpur Water fruit per seer	0 40	0 50
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	8 0 0	3 8 0	Do. California Dry per lb. Do. S. African per lb	. • •		Walnut per lb.	0 70	0 × 6
Do. Fried	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Cashmere			Do. do. (Shelled)	0 10 0	• • •
Do, Kabul	* 50		Peaches America dry p. lb.	1 0 0	1 40	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		l
vo. Kandahar			Do. S. African per lb		i			l
	3 0 Ú	4 00	Do. Pashwar 8-10	1 00	1	BUTTER, Etc.	i I	ĺ
Do, Fried	1 40	1 80	Do. English Dry per lb.		1	Aligarh Butter per lb		l
seapple Country each			Quince (Quetta)	0 8 0	0 10 0	90 L	0 11 0	1 40
Do. Assam "	0 60	0 80	Raisins per 1 lb. packet Do. do. (California)		J "	Dinasas	0 11 0	0 13 0
Do. Singapore "		0 10 0	Do. do. (California) Do. (Red) per see:	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter for oake	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Ceylon per 1b.	0 8 0 0 13 0	1 8 0	Do. Kabul	0 10 U	0 13 0	Cow's Ghee per seer		i 13 d
Do. Tejpur each Do. Kalimpong each	A TP A		Do. Sultana per seer	1 00		Ghee per seer	1 80	1 13 0
Do. Kalimpong each	l	!		,	, ,		, I	

M. R. .. Prices yeary according to supplies.

VALUE

FOR

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shope or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
38 3 34 Chandney. 32	Rs. A. P. 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0 , 0 8 0 daily 0 4 0 ,, 0 5 0 ,, 0 5 0 ,,	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Charter, 35-36 Charter 29 & 30 16-20	Ra. A. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 8 0 " 4 0 0 " 1 11 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.

B_{ND}s

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market contd

articles.	From	To	articles.	From	To	ARTIOLES.	Free	
W	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OOAL AND OOKE.	Re. A. P.	
MILE AND ORBAM Pere cow's milk fresh per			Californian flour No. 1	0 30	0 3 6	Soft Coke per md		0 10 0
Fresh cream per lb	0 4 0		Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs	0 10 0		Cakes, Assorted per lb	• 18 •	
fish.			per seer Country four per seer Atta	0 2 3	0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 6	Pium Cakes " X'mas Cake (Almond Loed) per lb.	0 13 0	1 00
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer Do. (cut pieces) Do. (salt-water) per seer Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 0 0 1 13 0 1 8 0 2 8 0	2 0 0 1 13 0	RICE.	•	0 3 0	Plum Puddings (English) per lb. Assorted Tea Cakes per lb. Siab Chocolates per	1 12 0 1 4 0	2 80
Outle per seer Do. (Out pleces) Bohl per seer Do. (Cut pleces)	0 12 0 0 13 0	0 10 0 0 14 0 0 10 0 0 14 0	Do. per seer Patna let quality per md. Do. per seer Do. coarse per md	6 8 0 0 2 6	7 0 0	Milk Chocolates slab }	0 16	1 00
Hilsa each Chab per lot of 4 Manage fish with roe	0 8 0 0 2 0	1 4 0 0 6 0	Do. per seer Banktoolsi manja per md. Do. per seer Chinisakkar per md. Do. per seer	0 3 0	8 0 0 0 3 6 9 0 0 0 4 0	CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.) Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	3 5 0
Do, without ros Mullet per seer Pangach (Butter fish) per seer (Out pleess)	0 10 0 0 8 0	0 13 0 0 10 0	Kabul rice per seer Kashmere rice per seer Golab Soru Rice	0 5 0	0 8 0	Short Bread per lb. English Sweets, Assorted per lb. Caramais Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	\$ 0 0 \$ 0 0 \$ 0 0
Pomfret per seer Prewns per seer (Small) Do. (Bagda) per seer	1 8 0 0 4 0 0 6 0	2 0 0 0 6 0 0 12 0	SUGAR. Cawnpore Sugar per seer Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins 2 lb PEAK FREAMS BISCUITS.	1 60	4 0
Lobster Sen fish Other fish	0 10 0 0 12 0 0 12 0	0 12 0 1 4 0 1 8 0	Chana	0 2 6	0 8 0	Glazo Assorted Oreams Golden Puffs Barley Sugar (English)	1 18 0 2 0 0 2 2 0	2 40
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor Mung baree Mung sons Salt	0 2 6 0 4 0 0 1 6	0 3 0 0 8 0 0 5 0 0 8 0	Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0 0 12 0	1 8
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each — De. (Seer) i lb. each — De. do. 2 lb — De. do. 8 os —	0 5 0 0 1 0 0 1 6 0 1 0	0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 8	Cocoanut Oil per seer	0 13 0 1 4 0 3 13 0 0 5 0	0 6 0	Jacob's Oream Crackers per tia HUNTLEY PALMER	* 40	2 60
Ourrant Loaf 1 lb. each Milk Roll			Castor Oil " Mustard Oil " KEROSENE OIL. Chester per case	0 8 0	0 70	Marie 2 lb. tin Nice 2 lb. tin Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin		
Do. Daces per lb Do. Edam Do. Overland	1 80	1 0 0	Snowfiake Monkey Brand per tin "Victoria"—' Swan" per 4-I. G. tin Do. 4-I. G. Bulk "Rising Sun"—'Chukker"		3 5 0 3 5 0	BRITANNIA. 1 ib. Tin. Rs. A. S. Cheese 0 14 0	2 lb. tin. 4a. A.P. 1 8 0	
Do. Randel per lb Do. Cheddarn	1 12 0	0 50	per 4-I. G. tin Do, per 4-I. G. Bulk Elephan: Brand Tin Do, Bulk	en diamenta	3 15 0 3 5 0 3 15 0 3 5 0	Gem leed 9 18 6 Ginger Nut 1 5 0 Ko-Nut (Bog.) 0 11 9 Marie 1 3 6	1 0 6 1 6 0 3 1 0 1 3 0 1 3 0	price up.
Guava shoose per lb	0 5 0	-}	Do. "Small … Owl "Tin White Rose per tin Water Lily "	4 14 8 4 14 0		Milk 1 1 0 Mixed (House- hold) 1 1 0 Nice 1 5 0	1 13 0 2 1 0	15 % 1

N. B.—Frices vary seconding to supplies

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	То	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTIOLES.	From	Te
RIGE.	Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	BREAD. Bread 1 lb Do. \$ lb		Rs. A. P. 0 8 0 0 1 6	MEAT,	Re, A. P.	Re. 4. F
alam per md. anktoolsi (Manja)	6 8 0 7 4 0	6 12 0 7 8 0	Do. 1 lb		0 1 0	Mutton Goat		0 15 0
Do (Atap)	7 4 0 8 4 0	7 4 0 7 8 0 8 8 0	BUTTER. Aligarh Salted per ib. Bombay per ib. Salted	0 14 0	1 00	EUUB.		رده دغور کا د مرسد
amini (Do.) hinisakkar (Do.) adkhani	9 0 0	11 80	Pabna per seer Polson's 11b, tip	1 4 0	1 00	Egg (Pow!) per score	• • •	0 10 0
eshi Belled (Kora) udhkalma	6 4 0	6 8 0	Milk Cows' Head	0 5 0	0 40	CONFECTIONERY.		
agra	6 12 0 7 8 0 6 0 0	7 0 0	Condensed Milk Milk Maid	0 3 9 0 11 0	0 4 0	Lipton's Tea— Yellow per sin		1 70
Do. (Atap)		6 18 0	Mustard Oil Cocoanut Do		U 8 0 0 6 0	Cocoa Hornby Coffee Poison's lb	0 8 6	1 10
DAL.		•	FRUITS. Mangoes 20 to 25	1 00		Condensed Milk BISCUITS.		441 (2) (3) (4)
ng Dal (Harl) per seer De. (Sona)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apples 8—16 Alubokra per seer	080	0 10 0	Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	-	1 9 6
Do. (Krishna) rahar Dal	0 8 0 0 2 0 0 2 3	0 3 6 0 3 0	Oranges 8 to 13 Bedana per seer Pasta	2 4 0	2 8 0	Household per tin Jacob's Oream Cracker		. 60
hasari Dal (osoor Dal (Split)	0 2 0	0 3 9	Dates Arab Grapes per seer	0 3 0 0 10 0 u 8 0	0 0 0 0 12 0	OIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Khari) attor Dal	0 2 0	0 3 6	Pomegranates per seer VEGETABLES.		i d	State Express Ciga- rettes, 855	1 10 0	
GHEE.			New Patal	0 1 6 0 3 6	0 40	Passing Show Ciga- rettes Robinson's Barley & ib.		0 11 6
anohi	2 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (New) Brinjal Cabbages each	0 2 6	0 4 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.) Sago (Pearl)	0 18 6	,
arbhanga ee (Mark) huria	1 40	1 10 0	Ginger Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 6 0 0 1 0	Quaker's Oats Pascal's Logenges	-	0 14 0 0 10 6
eduws	1 12 0	1 10 0	Ladies finger per seer Onion Cauliflower	0 10	0 16	(glace) each Jam Jelly	0 10 Q	0 70
Debla Debee" per seer SUGAR & FLOUR.		1 10 0	FISH.	•		Cobra Boot Polish (Tin) Quickwhite(White)		0 70
gar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6	Parsey per seer Pons Do (Cut pieces)	0 8 0 0 10 0 0 10 0	0 10 0 0 12 0 0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL.		•
Do. (Brown) Do. (Bata) Lour per seer	0 2 6	0 2 9	Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0	Elephant Brand tin Do. per bottle	=	0 3 9
tts	0 3 3	0 2 6 0 2 9	Orab (each) Hilsa	0 8 9	0 1 0 0 10 0 0 13 0	Do. " bulk Rising Sun Do, per bottle	-	•
ur	0 20	i [Kot per seer -	0 00	10 200	201 Agy 201119 ***	•••	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1-2 A. 8,6-12 C. 19A & 19B E. 2-5 & 8 G. 8 C. 24	Ra. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	C. 1st floor Betel 8 Meet 8 Milk 2 Potato 9 C. & H. 5	Rs. A. P. 37 0 0 (per month) 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Milk Potato Cloth
				ing and the second	

Prices in the Sir Stuart Mogg Market contd.

CONFECTIONERY —Contd. RITANNIA BISCUITS— 1 lb. tin. Ba. A. ?	Ra. A. P.	Ra, A, P,	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Ra, A. P.	Re, A. P.		Rs. A.P.	Re A-
RITANNIA BISOUITS— 1 lb. 41a.	3 lbs.					Contd.	1	
1 lb. tin.	S lbs.		Spencers' "Doretto"			Condensed Milk 1 lb. sin Cowlec Skim Milk Powder		0 12
			Do. "Planters" per	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 lb. tin per tin	0 13 0	
	tin.		State Express 555 Oiga-	1 10 0	1 11 0	Tart Fruits, Bott	1 13 0	1 0
Finki 0 13 0 Petit Bours 1 1 0	1 30	Ìé	rettes per tin Passing Show Cigarettes			Isingless per pkt. White Sugar, 5 seers per	0 13 0	
Sehool 8 19 6	1 1 7 9		per tin Black & White tin of 50	0 12 0	0 13 0	bag I. X. L. Assorted James	1 80	1
Water 0 15 0	1 3 9	£	Craven A tin of 50.	1 60		per tin	0 60	0 8
Sociogical 9 10 6 Greem Gracker, 12 lb tim.	1 19	15 %	OILMAN'S STORES.			C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 70	0 13
	per tin	5 5 0	LIPTON'S TEA—		I	Delmonte Prunes per 1-13	2 4 0	
ew & Gate Milk Food lew & Gate Busks	8 13 0 1 8 0	}•••			, ,	Best Darjeeling Tea. 1 ib.		8. 4
			Yellow Label tin 1 lb Red do. do	1 70		per pkt. King George Chocolate,	1 12 0	\$ 8
ipton's biscuits—			Special Darjeeling 1 lb	1 14 0		1 lb. per tin C. & B. Vinegar per bot-	3 12 0	
(Ilkmald Full Oream		l	IMPERIAL TEA—			tle	1 80	j.
Sweetened Condensed		}	Green Label 1 lb. pkt	1 40		Redgate or Nickson Ham	3 80	ı
Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0	Red do. do Orange do. do	1 00	·	Redgate or Nickson Ba-	3 8 0	
owine Malted Milk Pow-			Pyramid do. do	0 12 0		oon per lb Morton's Scotch Oatmeal		
der 1 lb. tin per tin -	1 60		TOSH'S TEA-		`	3 lb. tin Morton's 'Eagle' Brand	1 12 0	
kimmed Milk	1 80	1 60	Special Darjeeling Red		İ	Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb.	0 14 0	
lerlick's Malted Milk Do	5 13 0	11 0 0	Label 1 lb, pkt.	1 8 0	1	•••	0 14 0	
ierliek's Malted Milk—			Yellow Label Orange Pe- kee 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	Į,	SUNDRIES.	- 1	•
Pewder No. 1 per bot.	1 60	11 0 0	Do. 3nd quality Blue Label 1 lb, pkt	1 00	- 1	tin Chamois Leather large	0 60	
(arten's Pepperments	_		Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 13 0	į	Hair Uream small	1 00	
per lb	1 0 0	·	Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	,	Mosquito Destroyers, box Eno's Fruit Salt	0 6 0	4. 0
egars & Cigarettes			Cocos ibs	1 3 0	- 1	Bisurated Magnesia, me-	1 30	1 13
			Robinson's Barley 1	0 15 6		Ellerman's Embrocation	1 13 0	
eresake per tha of 50	1 0 0		Macaroni 1 lb Delmonte Fruits 2	1 30 1	1 8 0	Zam-Buk Amrujanjan Palm Ralm	1 12 0	9 14 (
etener per pkt	0.30		Chutneys 1		401	Oriental Balm	0 4 0	1 0 (
apstan Navyout per tin			Mustard Colman per tin	0 70 0		Sloan's Liniment Kruschen Salt	0 15 6	
of \$0	1 00	1	De. lbs. Mustard	1 60		PAINTS.	į	
old Flake per tin of 50	j	1 4 0	Salad Oils Pt. Bett. Pepper (Black and White)		00	Enamel Paint English	l	
avender per tin of 50	1 00	İ	Bauces, Worsester Bott.	1 15 0 2	8 3 0 1	per llos.	. 00	
leagow Mixture per lb.	2 20			0 9 0 1	80	Do. (India) per dos. Do. (Japanese)	6 0 0	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Fereign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF Tea Merchants Tea Merchants TOSH'S TEA Local Branches: 2. Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. TOSH & SONS (Phone: Cal, 1881) (Phone: B, B, 2001) Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 153-1. Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Ramacon Branch : 8-2. Upper Circular Road. Cal. 253, Fraser Street, Rangoon. (Phone: Cal. 4122)

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Re	nt,	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Re. As.	P.				•
Veg. 1 to 6) , 9 to 15)	0 8	0 each	Vegetables.			
gan in him and an him bearing the second		and a second of		ra, Zina a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	And the second s	

(Opp. Sealdah Stn.)

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	14.	From		To	ARTICLES	F	rom	To	articles,	From	To
MUTTON.	*	Ra. A.	Р.	Rs. A. P.	I			Re. A. P	RIOR.	Re. A. P.	Ba. A.
dutton let class per sec)ŧ	0 12 (0	0 14 0	Mango of Rari Do. Kanchan 1632	1		A 10 0	Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	7 0 0	
Do., 2nd " "	-	0 10		0 18 0	Do. Madras	1	a A	l	Deshi (Nagra) permd. Do. (Medium)	6 8 9	7 0 0
7. 3		0 13 (0	U 14 0	Do. Langra	1		!	Patnat (Atan) md	7 8 0	8 0 0
enitry Chicken each	•••				Do. Bombay	1			Hilly (Old) per md		
wi (cury) wi (ordinary for re	63-	ĺ			Do. Kissen Bhogh				Nagra (Old) No. 3 per md. Jhingasal per re.		
					Do. Nilambari				Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	7 00	7 80
ting) sck (curry and roastin	rg)				Musk melon per seer Kharbusa per seer	l			per maund		
EGG8.					Orange Ichanagore				Champanani No. a per mu.	6 8 0	7 00
cks per score		0 76		0 8 6 0 10 0	Do. Sylhet Do. Darjeeling	1					
wis "			1	0 10 0	Do. Darjoening Do. Nagpur 8 to 10	1	0 0		Balam (Old) per md Ohini Shakkar No. per	8 00	9 0 0
VEGETABLES.					Do. Bombay				maund (old)	7 80	8 13 0
		0 2 (,	0 8 0	Pesta Bagdad per seer Do. Multan		8 0		Kalma (polished) No. 1 per	1	
injals per seer cumber each		0 0		0 10	Do. Multan Do Kabul -	3	4 0		maund	1	
riio per seer	•••	0 6 0		0 8 0	Peara 16-40	1	00		Kaima (polished) No. 2 per maund	6 80	7 8 9
nger ti Lemon per score	•••	0 7 0		0 8 0 0 3 0	Pineappie Singapore each Do. Darjeeling	l			Kamini per maund	7 8 0	8 8 0
Jies Snear Day Seer	•••	0 2		0 26	Do. Country each				Peshwar Rice per md Dhaki Chata		14 00
LI T AMAR THE SCOTE		0 1 6	• :	0 2 0	Do. Assam		3 0	0 8 0	L'Bar Chata -	6 80	7 8 0
ions Patna red per se		0 2 0			Peaches	l "	JU	v 0 U		l	
o Country	•••	0 16	3		Plantain Champs per	0	10	0 2 6	BUGAR, ETC.	1	
atoes Nainital Der se	100	0 2 3	3	0 3 8	Do. Martaban per	_	4.5	0 10 0		1	
Do. Deshi (New)	•••		1		Muscat per seer	י ו	40	A 10 0	Orystal Sugar per seer	0 43	
Do. Madrasi Do. Rangoon	•••		1		Pomegranate per seer	0 :	10 0	0 12 0	Cocoanut Oll	0 4 6	
Do Ganhati					Do. Multan per seer			'	Mustard Oil Salt perseer	0 50	
Do. Namital (Paha			Ì		Do. Kandahar Do. Dholka		1		Flour	0 16	• ••
ial Murshidabad ;	Per	0 16		0 2 0	Raisin (Red) per seer	0	80	0 10 0	Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 26	0 19
Do. Disi per seer		0 2 0	1	0 3 0	Do. Sultuna		0.0	0 12 0 1 8 0		6 0 0	6 8 0
o. Hilly		0 2 0)	0 8 0	Almond shelled ,, Do. without shell	1		.2 00	Atta fresh per maund	• • •	5 4 0
bbage each aliflower each	}	0 3 0		0 8 0	Do. do. large	2	1		Chandaust A		23.8 0 5 12 0
a Ranchi per seer		0 8 0	1	0 10 0	Surdah Quaman per		•••		Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	5 12 6
o. Darjeeling	•••				seer Goalando	v	10 0		VAL.		
o, Deshi	•••	0 4 0		0 60	Do. Deahi		- 1	1 0 0			
ash		0 6 0		0 8 0	Do. Farukabad	0	12 0	1 80	Mug Dal (Bhaja) — Mug Dal tier see	0 36	0 4 6
mato "		0 6 0		0 8 0 0 12 0	Do. Quetta Do. Bhagalpur		1		Arhar	0 3 0	
en Mangoes per scor	•	0,00	1	0 10 0	Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20		00		Kalai	0 2 0	0 3 U 0 3 6
FRUITS.					Walnut perseer		13 0	1	Khesari Mosoor (split)		0 20
pie Australia 6—13 lo. Cashmere 16—30	-	1 00			Do. Shelled Nut Ground ,,		20	1	Do. (khari)		
le. American					1		ĺ	1	# # HOT	0 3 3	0 16
do. Kulu					BUTTER, ETC.	,	00	l	Onasa Dal	0 2 3	0 3 5
o, Japan					Shillong Butter per pound Darjeeling do	î	00	1	Biuli	0 19	0 2 9
o. Quetta bokhara per seer	•••	0 10 0	Т	0 12 0	Bombay .,	1	00	l		0 23	0 8 6
ricot "		0 10 0		1 80	Aligarh	2	0 0	I	FEA.	i	
tavia per pair		0 3 6		0 4 0	Jessore , per seer Dinapur	ĩ	40	- 1	į.	;	
ol fruit each lana (Green)		0 0 6 0 12 u	' 1	0 10	Pabna		-	1 10	Family Mixture	. 10 .	3 12 a
canut each		0 0 6		0 10	Darbhanga		0 0	1 20	Golden Orange Perce Quality per ib.		- 40 9
Do. dry per seer				0 10 0	Obes		0 0 8 0	1 2 0	Flowery Orange Pakes	1 80	2
ighosa		0 10 0 0 5 0			Cow's Ghee	2	00	2 40	Quality per ib.	1 40	1 80
. Bagdad		0 3 0		ı		0	40	0 50			1 00
pes Kishnugiri per se o. Nasik "			1	0 12 0	FISH.			ł	Local In the state of the state		0 10 0
A			'	· •• •		0	60	0 8 0	Special per ib.	1 80	1 8 U
o. Chaman			1	}	Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	~ -		30 0 0		0 10 0	
o. Australia per see	•			į				0 18 0			
ma Doobs		0 6 0		į	Prawns	Ŏ	40	0 6 0	Coke & Kerosene oil		
. Singapore	_		i	1	Hilsa			0 10 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)	į	
		1 0 0	1	1 40				2 17 2 1	, Bulk (4 I. G.)		3-14 0
his Country per 100	_			1				0 6 0	Owl & Swan per sin	i	3 4 0
. Mosaffernur per 1		_	1.		Ohetal	0	2 0	0 26	Monkey Brand per tin	4	
ck Raisins per seer		0 8 0	1	0 12 0			80	2 8 0	Elephant Brand -	13	12 0
Paya Country		0 10	1	0 4 0	Singee per seer	0 1	20	1 00	Snowflake per tin	- 1	3 14 0
lier fruit per seer	-		1	1	Magoor ner seer (small) .	1	80	ł	Soft Coke per md	1	
			1		Do (large)	4	20	1	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	I	•

N. B. Prices vary scoording to supplies,

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

		Prices pe	r maund.	Retail pric	es per seer.		Prices pe	r maund,	Resali prie	ee het se
ARTICLES.		From	To	From	To	articles.	From	T•	From	To
BIOE.		Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Ra. A.
Balam (Coarse)	-	_		0 2 9	0 3 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	_	-	0 2 6	(i - 3
Do. (Medium)	•••	-		0 3 0	0 3 6	Do. New (Country) Do. (Gaubati)		•••	,	
anktoolsi (Manja) Do. (Kora)	•••			9 3 0	0 3 3	Do. (Rangoon)	_	_	0 80	
Do. (Atap)	•••	·-	_	0 30	0 3 6		: -	_	. 1	0 :
amini (Do.)	***			0 3 3	/036	Patal		_	0 2 0	0 2
inishakkar (Do.)		•••		U 4 0	0 4 0	Brinjal	i contract of the contract of	_	0 30	
elap Khas (Atap)	•••	-	. •••	U 4 6	0 4 9	Cauliflower each		-		e s
adkhani eski Bolled	***	•			0 3 9	Cabbage each		_		
zdakalma		-	-		0 3 6	Ginger			. 0 40	0 5
arva (Madtum)	•••	-	•••		0 2 6	Onion		•	0 16	
stasi (Coarse)	•••	•••	, <u>-</u>		0 2 6	V=170	•			U 2
ngoon (Botled) De. (Atap)	-00	•		0 2 6					, !	
ancel		•••			0 2 9	MEAT.			!	
atari Baos	•••	•••	•	0 3 3	0 3 6	Mutton	i		0 10 0	
DAL.			:				~	-		0 12
	•••		·		0 2 6	Goat & Khash!	-	***	0 10 0	0 12
ram (Dal)	•••	•••		020	0 3 6	fish.				
ag Dal	•••	•••		0 5 0	0 5 6				,	
le. (Sona) ng (Krishna)	•••	•••	_	0 3 0	0 8 3	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	- 1	-	0 10 0	0 11
rahar Dal			-	0 3 6	0 8 0	Other		•••	080	0 1u
alat Dal	•••	•••	!	0 2 6	0 3 0	Prawno		***	0 8 0	0 19
harami Mal				0 2 3	0 2 0	Parsey		•••	0 8 0	0 12 0 10
escor Dal (Split)	•••		_	U 3 0	}	Bagda		***	0 6 0	0 11
atter Dal	_			0 3 0	İ	Bhetki	•••		0 6 0	0 10
-	•	-		0 1 6	0 1 9	Crab per pair Koi	***		0 8 0	U 18
*			!	,		EGGS.				
BUTTER & GHEI	E.		; ;			Egg (Fowl) per ecore	!		0 10 0	
embay per see	•••		. •=•	1 20		(Fresh) Egg (Duck) per score	-		0 10 0	U 1±
igarh		·	. •••	1 40	ì	(Fresh)	_	_	080	0 10
too (Gawa)	•••	·-		1 10 0	1 12 0	, 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2				•
e, (Buffelo)	-			1 60	1 8 0	SUNDRIES.	i			
156070	•••			1 60		SUNDRIES.	,			
OIL.						Cobra Boot Polish large	:		0 10	
			•	076	U 8 0					,
hani Oli	-	•••		0 60	0 8 0	Hair Cream small		:	U 6 U	
ustard Oll	•••	•••	•••	0 5 0		35		i	į	
stoneme Off		•••	••••	0 3 6	Per bot. of 26 oz.	Mosquito Destroyers	_	0 16	0 3 0	
SUGAR & FLOUR						Amrutanjan Pain Balm	-	-	0 70	
EST (White Java)		_	_	0 4 6		Oriental Baim		0 4 0	0 13 6	
Dev (Bloke seen	•••	••		0 4 0	0 4 6	Oriental Daim	- !	U 4 U .	U 13 U .	
na (Wata)	-	•••	•••	0 2 9	0 3 0		!	1	1	
er (Country)	_	-	-	0 8 3	0 3 6			:	:	
te —	-	-	••	اممما	0 30		·	- 1	:	
(Angar Came)	-	•••	-	0 20		i	ļ	'	1	
Khejure	-	-	•		•					

A. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	4 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 12 0	Sweetmest. Business to be approved by the authority. Sweetmest. Dashakarma. Business to be approved by the authority. Shoe.	W. B. 9—1 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 10 Do. 11 Do. 11A Do. 12—16	0 4 0 0 15 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 1 2 0 0 12 0 1 0 0	Betel Mudi. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Ready made shoe, clothes

(Confined on page 599)

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To ···	ARTICLES.	From	То	ARTICLES.	From	To.
FISH.	Rs. A. P	. Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Re. A. P.	Ro. A. P.	FLOUR.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P
2000 DOT 800I	0 80	0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer Pulbul per seer		0 40	Atta White No. 1	0 8 6	0 16
De (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pulbul per seer Raddish (Country) per seore Squash per seer Sweet Potatoes Pumpkin each New Potato	0 16	0 20	Suice	0 9 0	0 3 0
Do. (Dut process)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Raddish (Country) per		0 0 0	Atta Brown	0 4 3	0 16
110mg	0 8 0	0 10 0	score		0 16	'B' Atta	*	0 1 6
	0 8 0	0 10 0	Squash per seer		0 4 0	RICE.	•	
Langelle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 10	1	Patna per seer	0 3 3	0 1 6
hetki	0 10 0	0 18 6	Pumpkin each	0 10.	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja)		
178ah	0 6 0	0 10 0	New Potate		1	per md (Kora) per seer	6 0 0	6 40
tina ····	0 8 0	0 10 0			į	(Kora) per seer	0 86	
-I & Magoot	0 12 0	1 80	FRUITS.		I	Chinisakkar md.	9 00	10 0 0
APREV	0 8 0	0 13 0				Deshi (Boiled)	5 0 0	
rab each	0 0 9	0 10	Mangoes 8 to 10	1 0 0		Rangoon per seer	U \$ 0 !	
			Grapes	1 00		Katari Bhog (Attap)	1	
			Grapes Alubokhora per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	per md	į.	A 0 0
MEAT.	•	i	Amra (Balati) Der score				1	
. = 1	0.10.0		Bedana per seer Bael each Dates per seer Almond Lime per score Orange 8 to 12			SUNDRIES.		.
nat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 17 0	Bael each	0 0 6	0 101	Mustard Oil per seer	0 00	0 70
utton	0 10 0	0 12 0	Dates per seer	1 0 0	0 301	Ten men ik	, • o	0 30
		1	Almond ,	0 1 4	2 00	Cur use seen	0 50	2 00
		ł	Lime per score	1 00	" " "	Gur per seer	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
• EGGS.			Plantain (Champa) per	1 00		DAL.		
	0.10.0			0 10	0 9 6	A subus	0 30	
uck's eggs per score	0 10 0	1	Do. (Martaban) per doz. Papaya each Sugarcane each Pomegranate per seer Apples 8—10			Chana	0 2 6	0 30
owi,s edgs "	0 12 0		TAT dos	0 2 0	0 6 6	Khari Masoor	0 16	
		1	Panaya sach	0 1 0	0 4 6 1	Bhangs		0 1 6
VEGETABLES.		ı	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	• • • • •	Khasaree	0 20	- • •
VEGETABLES.		ł	Pomegranate per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	E ulai	0 26	
ean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apples 8—10 Pears 20—30	1 0 0		Biuli	0 8 6	
-l-i-l	U 2 B	. 0 801	Pears 20-30	1 0 0	. [Mung (Hari) (Lutcha)	10 201	
bhage (Country) each	0 30				1	" (Fried) per seer		0 5 0
			BUTTER		ŧ	Matter	0 36	
meto per dear	U 0 0	0 8 0	1		1	Salt	0 16	
	936		Butter per seer	1 2,0	1 40		· .	
nger per seer	0 5 0	i	Madras "	1 0 0	1 20	COKE & COAL.		<u>.</u>
inger perseer	0 8 0	' <u>1</u>	Madrus , Ghee Lakhee Do. Bhadwa	1 4 0	ł	Soft Coke per Md	0 80	0 9 (
reen Chilly	0 16	1	Do. Bhadwa	1 14 0		Coal Fuel	U 76	
nion "		0 201	Do. Stee	1 12 0		Fuel	0 11 0	U 13 (
	0 3 0		Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	3 00	Kerosene Oil-Elephant		
otato (Rangoon)		· ·	Milk		0 401	Brand per bottle	:	A 2 3

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5. & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel leaves.	Potato 3, 4,	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruite (dry)

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week

Articles.		F	ron	1		To		Artioles.	From	Τυ		Articles.	F:	rom.	_	To.
FISH.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.]	P.	· VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. i	Rs. A.	Ρ.	FLOUR.	Rs.	A. P.	Re	. Д.
ona per seer	_	0	8 10			10 (12 (Garlie Green Chilly per seer	0 50	0 6 0		Flour per seerAtta white No. 1	0	2 6 2 6		
Do. (cut pieces)		0	8			10		Green Chilly per seer Onion	0 16	0 2		Atta white No. 1	0		0	3
ilong	-	ŏ	7			10		Peas (Dariesling)	0 36	0 4		Atta Brown	1	• • • •	0	•
obster legde	-		8			12		Do. (Modhupur)	0 40	0 5) I	"B" Atta	0	2 6		2
hangaur	***		8			10		l'otatoes (Nainital) ,,	0 20	0 3 0	Э.		i i			_
hotki	•		10			12		Do. (Deshi)		1 .	- 1	RICE.	1		1	
ther Fish			6			10		Pulbul "	0 8 0	0 4			1			
iles.	•		6			8		Ladies finger	0 26		' [0	29	0	3
oi & Magoor	***		12			8 12		Raddish per score	•••	1	ı	Banktulsi (Manja) per md. Do. (Kora) per seer	7	0 0	8	•
arsey				0	ľ	12	' I	Sweet Potatoes ,,			١	Do. (Kora) per seer Deshi (Boiled) per md		29	0	3 8
rab		1				• ••	1	Sweet Pumpkin each			, I	Rangoon per seer		20	10	
		ļ			ŀ		ı	White				Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	1	• •	l	••
YEAT.		İ					ı	Tomato Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10	0	ınd	7	0.0	7	8
		1					1			1	- 1	Do. (Atap)	8	00	9	
eef per seer						5				1		Golap Soru	10	0 0	1	1 Ō
lutton ,,			9	-		10		FRUITS.		1	ı	0 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11			1	
oat & Kid	**	0	8	0	0	10	٥I			1		SUNDRIES.	1.		l	
		1			1		- 1	Almond per seer	() 14 ()	ı	''Ч	Mustard oil per seer	0	6 6 4 U		8
POULTRY.					1		-	Alubokra ,, Amra (Belati) per score		0 ï	3	Sugar Tea per lb.	10		10	4 8
POULTRI.		١						Bedana per seer	1 00		"	Gur per seer			0	
luck each		lo	8	U	0	10	o	Bael cach	0 0 8	10 0	μĺ	Cocoanut oil ,		60		-
owj "			6			10		Dates per seer	. 0 4 6	0 5	O.	<i>"</i>			"	•
hickon		0	3	O		4		Grapes ,	0 12 0			DAL.	ı		1	
igeon "		١	••		U	8	0	Lime per score					١.		1	
_					ĺ			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	.018			Arahar per seer	0	20	U	
		1			1			Do. (Martaban) ,,				Chana Khari Masoor	0	$\frac{20}{28}$	0	
eggs.					•			Papaya each Pomegranates per seer	0.10.0	0 12		1	10	20	0	:
unk's eggs per score		la	8	n	10	\$	0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	U 4 (0 8		Khasaree ,, Kalai ,,	lŏ	28	10	
OM 1, s of the ".			9			10		Sugarcane each	0 0 9	10 1	-	Biuli	ő	28	lő	_
OMI - ORM- 11		1	•					Oranges per soore	0 10 0	0.14	ő	Mug(Hari) Katcha	Į ō		١	_
		l			1					1		Do. (Sons.)	ļυ	4 0	0	
		l			1			•		1	1	Matter ,,	U	23	0	
VEGETABLES.					1					1	-	Salt ,,	U	16	0	1
/m		٦	٠,		1.	5	٨	BUTTER		!		BARLEY POWDER.	1		1	
ean (French) per seer	••	0		6		8				ĺ		DARLEI FOWDER.	1		1	
Frinjal Sabbage (Darjeeling)	-60				١ŏ	_		Butter per seei	1 20	1 .	ا ن	Barley Powder	0	4 6	10	-
andidour "	-mv11	lő				3		Ghee Lakhee	1 4 (Do. Poarl		66		12
Arrot (Country) per	8661					3			1 13 (Robinson's Barley		4 8		14
Do. (Dariceling)	11	Ü		Ū				Do. Sree	1 12 0			Jelly		50		1:
uoumber per score	·	0		G		3		Pure Cow Ghee per seer	< 1/12/0			Kerosene oil-Elephant			1	
Hager per seer	•	0	5	0	O	6	U	Milk		0.4	0	Brand per bottle	lo	26	1	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily Rs.	•		Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily Rs.	•		Business.
Block A—3 Do. 13 & 14 Do. 16—17	_	8 14 14	0 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Block A-11	0	7	0	Business to be approved by the authority.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Press	ribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Press	ribed rent.	Business.
143—144	Re.	0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	He.	0-15 per day	
,, 147 to 154	• 99	0-4 "	79	"9 9	,,	1-9 "	Business to
155	21	0-5 "	,,	,, 100	11	2-15 ,,	be approved
_ 1160-1162	••	0-9 "	• •	,, 107	1)	1-8	av authorit
1164-4166	••	0-12 ,,		,, 106	37	1-6 "	j ·
1158 -1 160	••	0-11 ,,	••				
<u>. 1167-168</u>	**	0-7-6 "		,, 110	••	2-18 ,,	Godowa
, 25 8	••	0-10 .,	Milk	,, 112	>>	0-10	Do.
, -				,, 114	"	0-10	Shoes.
, 261		0-10 .,	••	F. 8	19	1-8	Do.
980	, .	0-10 ,,				**	
166-1169	,	0-18 ,,	Dry fruite				
7 5	••	••	J	,, 12		1-18 each,	red by authority
3. 3	,,	1-0 ,-	Mutton.	, 16	"	0-14	Shoes.
, 4 8	,,	0-8 ,,	,,	,, 83	**	1-8	Do
, 47 ·	"	0-8	"	7 91	*	2-0	Do.
69	"	1-4 ,,	"	20	••	1-6	Do.
, 64	**	1-8 ,,	Mudikhana	24		1-0	Do.
69-1	Rs.	10 per month		95 96) 1	1-4	Do. Do.
€9-2		10	Godown	3, 30, 30 97 90	**	1-8	100
70	**	1-4per day	Cloth & Tailoring.	" 37, 38 " 13	**	- ,,	
., 12 44 & 45	1)	Λ-Θ *	Cloth & Tauoring.	, , ,	99	2-4 ,,	15
	*9	1-0		, 9, 10	71	1-13 ,	Do.
, 4	"	0-10• ,,		,, 39	**	1-3 ,,	$\mathbf{D_{o}}$.
67	"		1	İ			
, 4	**	1-0 ,,		Bass 4 9 B			
00.01		OO A Per		Betel. 4, 3, 8	••	0-8	Betel,
. 20-21	••	20-0 month					
, 40	**	37-8 ,.					
" 9—10	**	86-0 ".		B. N. O. 3,	**	0-8	Cut Betel Hut
, 52	"	45-0 ,,		4&6		}	
,, 15	"	18-0 ,,					
				Eggs. 5, 6, 7	•	0-4 ,,	Eggs.
. 1		ವ-4 per day	1)	& 9	•	"	
, 40	19	1-7-6 "			,		
,, 32	, 10	1-11 "	Business to	Tin shed.	79	1-0 per day	
, 8 9	99	1-8 ,,	be approved		.,		
., 85	29	1-10 "	by authority.				
, 8 3	77	1-4 ,,				İ	
,, 4 8	17	1-6 "	H				
,, 8 7-6	29	0-11 ,,	1	309,		1	
,, 44	,,	1-13-6 ,,		Upper Circular Road.		1	Business to
, 8 6-8	,,	1-1 ,,		toonu.			be approved
,, 2	,,	2-0 ,,	} Do.	,, 8-10		3-0	by authority.
" 52	,,	1-0 ,,		11	"	1-0	Do.
" 33	,,	1-11 ,,		14	**	1-0	Do.
	''	_ 77		,, 14	**	1-0 ,,	<i>1</i> 0,
				1		1	2.1
•				1		1	
				1		I	• •
		•	1			1	4
4			1			.	
-			•				
			1	ı . I		• . 1	

M. BHATTAOHARJEE,
Superintendent

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.		Rent	Business
And the state of t	Per day each	, ;		Per	day each	
	Rs. A. P.	/ /		R.	A. P.	
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry fruit.	N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0	8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
C, (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.	Do. 11, 13, 14		0 0	Toron or IDell
E., 45-47	1 12 0	Butter.)	",	Business to
, 125-126	1 0 0		N. B. 7, 8, 9	4	0 0 ea.	be approved
128-124	1 0 0	or Indian	,, 22-1 & 2 3	-	, , , , ,	by authority.
" 49 & 50	1 0 0	77 sweetmeats.	,, 26-1	1	12 0 ,,	Do.
97-28	1 0 0	99	,, 29-1	 }	,,	
"		99 or Cold Drink Cheese Ice Gream or	,, 41	2	2 0	Do.
,, 39-41	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Contactionary.	W. R. 32, 33	1	4 0 daily.	
D, 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe of Cloth	W. R. 36	84	Λ Λ per	Do
TO 4 6 00		775	,, 37	25	0 0 month.	Do.
Eggs 4, 6, 28	0 8 0 .	Eggs.	W. R. (new) 3	8	14 0 daily.	
& 24.			" 10—11	8	9 0	Do.
27-28	0 4 0 ,,	**	_,, 1	269	8 0 per month.	Do.
, 88	0 3 0 ,	••	H. 26, 28	4	0 0 7	Ì
. 80-81	0 6 0 ,,	"	,, 5—12	21	12 0	T-
, 85-86	0 8 0 ,,	70"	,, 13, 14-16	8	0 0 ca. }	Do.
P. B. 5, 31, 16 & 24 32, 36, 37, &	3 0 6 0 "	Potatoes.	,, 17, 18, 19	8	0 0 00.	
28	5 0 6 0 ,,	"	,, 81 to 85,86	12	0 0 ,,	Do.
۲. R. 38, 89	0 8 0 ,,	77	Milk 1	1	8 0 ,,	Milk
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.	,, 3, 4, 8 & 9	2	8 U ,,	•,
,, 4860	4 14 0	Do.	,, 11	1	•8 0 "	,,
,, 84	0 8 0	10.	12, 12	2	8 0 ,	••
			M. 14, 15 16)		
Rooms with			87, 82, 38,	\ 0	4 0 ,,	Country fruits
4 doors on			84, 17 & 18)	-	
Hogg Street			,, 25—26)		
to the east			,, 85, 86, 87	1 0	40,,	Do.
of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores	,, 47—48)		
			,, 89—40			_
Suet. 19-20	0 4 0 each		,, 49	0	10 0 ,,	Do.
,, 8, 8, 9,)		,, 3, 4 ,, 45 & 46.	1 1	0 0 ,,	Plantain
12, 18, 17,	0 5 0 each	•	Fish Stalls			
18, 22 & 24)		37 to 38.		•	
		35	77 to 84,	0	4 6	
Mutton, 3 & 4	2 12 0 ,,	Mutton.	110 to 136	, 0	4 6 ,,	Fish.
,, 15, 29	1 8 0 ,,	"	17 & 18	1 0	5 6 ,,	Do.
, 8, 12	0 8 0 ,,	Heads & Trotte	N. 5, 28, 47,		~ O ,,	Do.
, 81 & 82	2 12 0 ,	Mutton.	48, 68-66,)		
C.V. F. S. 105	1 0 0	Dates.	72,78,74,	0	5 0 ca.	E. Vegetables
106	1 0 0 .	1	75, 67 & 77.)	1.5	• .
• 100	1 0 0 %	• ,,	,, 36, 46, & 54	0	6 0	Do.
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.	,, 57—59	i	0 0 "	Do.
01 10 14	0 10 0	Cooping (in)	,, 44, 45 & 46		11 0 ,,	Do.
17 L 10	080	Potatoes.	Poultry-		· ,,	1,00
7 & 8	0.10 0	1	Hen Coops			
P. 7—9	1 9 0	Oilman's Stores.	, 67-74	1 .	^ ^	TA
19-20	0 6 0	Spices,	115-180.	3	0 0 ,,	Fowls
F.G. 1, 2 & 8	0 12 0 each,	Business to be	" 91—98	1	0 0 ,	Do.
		approved by authority.	,, 139-142	. 0	8 0 7	Do.
	1 8 0	Beef.	" 191-194	0	8 0	Do.
Beef 80			I 108 100			
- 88		Skirte.	, 195-198	0	8 0 2	Da.
Beef. 80 , 88		Skirts.	, 99—106 , 111-114	1	2 0 " 10 0 "	Do. Do.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.		F	rom	•		To		articles.	1	rom.		To	ARTIOLES.		J	rom		To
MEAT	-		۸.					VEGETABLES-Contd.	Re	. A. F	R	e, A, P	FRUITS-Oenid.	j	Re.	A.P.	R	. A.
Bee! per seer	-		4 1 10	0		5 12		Squash (Darjeeling) per sr		3 0	Ι.	40	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16		1	0 0	١.	
fatton	~			۱۵		12			Ö		10		Fasil 8 to 10	-	1	vv	'	٠.
Va]	ŏ		ŏ	v	10	٠,	Sweet Potatoes ,, Sweet Pumpkin each	0		0		Prunes B. W. per seer		1	u 0	١,	4
POULTRY.	•••	v	0	١,				Tomato (Ranchi) per sr	0			10 0	Sanda nes sees	- 1	•	• •	•	•
	_	ò	8	n	0	10	n I	Do. (Country) per seer	j	0 0	"	10 0	Angerene	-	0			1
ACA		ŏ	6			io i		White Pumpkin each	6	2 0	0	3 0	Water Melon sach	-	-	•		•
OM1 11	_1	ŏ	3			4		Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0	3 0	la	60		-			1	
DICKAD 1.		•		1		3		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0	4 0	O	50	BUTTER.	- 1				
igeon EGG5.					•	•	٠,		1				Aligarh per lb.	- -	L	0 u		
	-1	0	7 (0	0	10 (o I	FRUITS.			1		Masses	- 19	1	3 0	0	13 (
	_	Ŏ	7		0	10	δĺ	Alubokhora per seer	0	12 "	1	0υ	Ghee per seer	_ 1 3		40	1	Ï (
FLSH.			- '					Apricot	2	00			Pure Cow's Milk	210)	4 0		
		0	7 (0	0	9 (o I	Apples	1		1							
		C :	10 (18 (Figs per seer	1	4 0	1	18 0	BREAD					
		Ö	8	0		LO (Amra (Belati) per score			١.		Broad 1 lb	_ 9		19	0	3 (
		0	8			12 (Bedana per seer	1	0 0	1		Do. 16	_ •		LO		
			13 (12 (Bael each	0	0 9	0		Do. 1b		, (0 6		
		0	8 (0		10 (Pomegranate ,		10 o		12 0	FLOUR.	١.				
hetki		0	8 (0		l3 (Blackberries per 100	0	16	0	,	Flour per seer	_ 0		3		3 9
		0	6 (-	9 (- 1	Occoanut each	0	10	U	13	Atta	. 0		3		3 9
in her have	·••		1 (0	2 (Quatard Apples 13 to 16		0 0	_		Sujee	- 0	•	6	0	2 8
			7 (0	8 (Dates per seer	U	40	0	60	DIOD	-		- !		
	•••		L2 (1	4 (Almond ,,	1		2	U 0	RICE.	٥				
	•••		L4 (- 1		0 (Grape ,, Do. per box	U.	120	1	40	Patna per seer Banktulshi (Manja) per si	: 0		8 0	0	4 -
lango fish per seer VEGETABLES.	•••	0 1	lO ()	0	18 (1	~			ŀ	J	Do /Faral	. 0		3 0	v	40
astroot (Darjeeling) po				ĺ				Tark fould analy	0	10	0	20	Chinianthhannan	- -	•	۱ ۲	0	4 0
	- 1	_							ĭ	0 0		401	Deal			- 1	-	3 0
D. (Deal)	•••	0	6 ()	U 1	2 0	'	Khubani per seer Kharbusa	ō	2 0	•	- "	,	-		i	•	···
- (M		0			0	5 0	٠I	Lichis per 100			ĺ	- 1	SUNDRIES.	ı		- 1		
(Denekt)		ö	4 (, ,		6 0		Lime per score	0	16	0	40	Mustard Oil	_ u	. (3 6	0	7 6
احلماء		ŏ	2 6	•	•	3 0		Lokote ,,	0	16		- 1	Bugar	10	1	6	•	. •
bbage (Country) each		v	• (•	•	•	1	Oranges 16 to 20	1	00			Tea per lb.	41	1	10	1	8 0
N- (Dominalian)		0	2 (.	0	6 0	Н	Pesta per seer	2	00	3	80	Cooperat Oli	. 0		6	Ō	6 0
anliflower		•	• `	1	•			Plantain (Champa) per					_	~		1		•
prots (Country) per do	8.						1	800T8	0	16	0	20	DAL.	-		- 1		
Do. (Darjeeling)		0	3 ()	0	6 0	۱ (Do. (Martaban) per	()	20	0	3 0	Arabar per seer _	_ 0	1	6		3 0
elery per dos .							-1	dos	0	2 0	0	4 0	Ohana	-		- 1	0	3 6
soumber per score .		0	5 (0	6 0		Papaya each	0	10	0	30	Khari Masoor	• _		1		
		C	5 (6 0		Pineapple ,	0	1 6	0	40	Bhanga	. 0	1	19	0	2 0
		0	4 (, ,	0	5 0		Plums per score			_	1	Khasaree ,,			- 1	_	
			4 0	• :		5 (Raisins ,,	0	10 0	D	18 0	Kalai			!		3 6
		0	2 (2 6		Roseberry per score		- 1		- 1	Mung (Hari)				-	40
			1 0	• 1		2 0		Star apple ,,		!		1	,, (Sona) ,,	. 0				4 6
		0	8 ()	0 1	0 0	1	Tamarind per seer		10	1	0 0	Mattor	. 0	_		0	3 6
N. 17011	[I			1	Walnut "	U	ע ט ט		ا ۵	Salt	- 10	1	6		
Do. (Desi) ,,		n		. 1	^	3 6		Mangoes (Green) per hundred				- 1	COKE AND COAL.	,		į		
A-A (Walnisal)	••••	0	8 (26		D- /3/- 1 140 44				1	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	İ		1	۵z	3 6
De (Deel)	•••	U	2 :	0		2 (A . I				i	Kerosene Oli-Elephan				D. 7	
יי. (יוששע) ., . albul		0	1 (e		2 6		Langra 16—20	1	0 0		į	Brand per tin Refined	-		- 1	, , (
	er	U	Τ,	ا ت	U	• (•	Bombay \$5 to 30	•	•		1	Ordinary		10	18		
bundle	31			- 1			- 1	Totapari per score				i	BARLEY POWDER		ī			
	!			ı			- 1						Robinson Barley 1 lb, tis		-			

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—Consd.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.			Business.	She Stal	ops or lls Nos.	1	•	rei		Business.
W. B. 20	1	8	0	Cloth.		dney 43		0	4	0	Potatoes
Do. 22-25	Each ()	15	0	Business to be approved by the authority.		51-52	Each	- 7	4	0	Do.
Do. 27	1	4	0	Do.		56—57	Ī	0	4	.0	Do.
Dr. 28	. 0	12	0	Milk.	Do.	61		0	3	0	Do.
Do. 29	0	10	0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do.	62 - 64	,,	0	4	U	Country vegetable and
Do. 30	0	8	0	Do.	Do.	69		0	2	0	Eggs.
Do. 31-36	,, 0	10	Ö	Do.	Do.	72	1	U	3	U	Country Vegetable.
handney 5	. 0		0	Butter.	Do.	75-77	,,	0	3	0	Do.
Do. 17	o	7	Ō	Dry fruits.	Do.	80		U	3	0	English Vegetable.
Do. 18	ŏ	6	Ŏ	Do.	Do.	84-86	,,	()	4	0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 80	ŏ	3	ŏ	Country Vegetable.	Do.	92	, ,,	0	6	0	Dry fruits.
Do. 34—36	مَا	9	0	Spices.		8, 5-7	1	0	8	0	Pork
1 .	"	. 0	0	Potatoes		dney 87	1	Ŏ	6	0	Dry fruits.
Do. 42	0	4	U	T Ofwoon	Chan	anol or	"	•	•		

P; O. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent,

Prices in the Lake Boad Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	7	ro			To	•	articles.	1	Fron	•	T	0	ARTIOLES,	J	'roi	70.		T
FISH.	Re	ı. A	. P	Re	. 🛦	. P.	VEGETABLES—Coutd. Potatoss (Nalpital) per	R	ı. A.	P.	Re.	A. E		Re		 . P	R	-
one per seer	0	8		1	0		10001005 (Manuschi per			- 1			Patna per seer Banktulshi (Mania)	0	3	0	0	Ď.
Do. (Cut please)	0		Ō	1		0	" (New) per seer	0	1	0	0	2 0	Banktulshi (Manja)	8	0	۸	ا ا	
llong	0		0		13		Mangoes (Langra)			- 1			(KOPA) nor seen	Ö	8		8	
obster	0				10		Pulbul	0	3	0	0	60	Uninisakkar md	9	ŏ		9	
esda	0	-	0		13		Baddish (Country) per	1_	_	_	_		Deshi (Botled)	-		•	1	_
hangau:	0				12		score	0		0	Õ	2 6	Rangoon par see	0	2	9	0	
hetki	0		0	0	19		Squash per seer	0		0		3 6	Katari Bhog (Atan)	-	-	•	"	,
ther Fish	0	4		0	8		Sweet Potatoes	0			Ü	2 0 3 0		9	0	0	9	à
lisa	0	4	0	0	ō	0	Pumpkin/esch FRUITS.	٧ ا		۱ ۳	v	a u	' 3	1		•	١	
el & Magoor	0		0	١.	12		Manage			- 1			SUNDRIES.	1			1	
	V	Ó	U	10	12	ָט	Change -			- 1			Mustard Oil per seer	0	6	8	0)
nab each	1			1			Alubokhora per seer	0	10	اه	0 1	18 0	i dugat	0	4	8	0)
	1			1			Amra (Belati) per score	ŏ		ŏ		3 0	I AVE DUFID.	0			1	L
				!			Bedana per seer	ĭ		ŏ	•	• •	Gur per seer (New)	0	2	ŏ	0	j
MEAT.				l			Bael each	ō		6	0	1 0	D41	-			į	
MEA1.	1			l			Dates per seer	ŏ		6	Ŏ	5 0	DAL.	١.	_	_	ł	
at & Kid per seer	0	10	0	0	13	0	Almond ,,	Ŏ	14	ŏ	3	ÕÕ	Chane	0		Õ	0	-
at a kid per seer				Ĭ			Lime per score	Ŏ		Ŏ			Khari Massas	0	2	8	0)
	ì			l			Oranges 16 to 30	0	4	0	0	8 0	I Rhanes	ő		6	١.	
EGGS.				l			Plantain (Champa) per			- 1			Khasaraa	Ü	2		0	0
2000.	_	_	_		_		score	0	2 (0	0	4 0	Kalai	ŏ	2		0	
ok's oggs per score	Ŏ	7 7		0	7		Do. (Martaban)	_	_		_		Biuli	Ü	2		0	
wi's oggs ···	0	7	D	0	8	0	per dos.	0	3 (4 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	ŏ	3		10	_
	ĺ					- 1	Papaya each	0	1 (4 0	(Sona)	ŏ		ŏ	6	
	i			i		ŀ	Sugarcane each Pomegranate	0	0			10	Matter	Ō		6	ŏ	
VEGETABLES.	!					- 1	BUTTER	1	0 (9	1	8 0	Balt	0	ĩ		0	
	0	9	0	0	4	ا ۸	Patter ner see	1		.	1	۰ ۸	OUKE & COAL.				_	
an (French) per seer	ŏ	2	Ŏ	ŏ	4		Madea		2 (14 (ī		Boft Coke per md.	0	9		0	, :
tajal	Ŏ		Ŏ	ŏ		ŏ	Ghan Labban	_	4	•	•		Coal	0	7	6		
bbage (Country) each	-	_		-	_	_	Do. Bhadwa		13 6				Kerosene Oil-Elephant	_		- 1		
uliflower each	0	1		0	4	0	Do. Sree		ii d				Brand per bottle	.0	3	6		
mato per seer	0		0.	0	8	0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		12 7		2	U	BARLEY POWDER.			1		
cumber per score	0	4		0	8	0	Milk	_			0	10	Barley Powder & lb. sin.	U	4			
nger perseer	0	2		ĺ		- 1	FLOUR.			1			Berley Berry	0	7			
rlio ,	0	3		0	3		Flour per seer	0	3 6	; I (0 :	3 0	Do = ""	0		6		
een Chilly ,	0	1		0	3		Atta White No. 1	0	2 0		0 9	l a	Corn Flores	U.		0 ¦		
olog	0	1	0	0	1	6	Sujee	0	2 6		D S	0	Robinson's Baylon "	0		0		
as (Darjeeling)	0	3	0	U	3		Atta Brown	0	3 0			9	Cobra Boot Polish	0		6	U	
o						ı	"B" Atta	0	3 6	10) 1	9	Jally	0	1 5	0	0	
· 1			- 1			- 1	ì							U		v I	0	1

MEAT MARKS

BI B2 B3 BEEF

BI MARKS for BUFFALO MEAT

BI MARKS for BUFFALO MEAT

BI MARKS for BUFFALO MEAT

MI M2 M3 MUTTON

VI V2 V3 VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

MARKS for BUFFALO MEATS

MARKS for COW & BUFFALO MEATS





J. C. MUKERJEA

Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, 1927—1941

Photo: 8 Shaha

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL, GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 6th September, 1941

Published Every Saturday

Chronicle And Comment

FAREWELL

FTER a little over twenty-years in the service of this great city, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Calcutta's Chief Executive Officer, made over charge to his successor on Friday. Of these twenty-years, he was the head of the city-administration for more than fourteen years even if the two years he was acting in place of his predecessor is left out of account. Before that he had been the First Deputy Executive Officer and Secretary to the Corporation for three years respectively. Through all these years he served Calcutta to the best of his abilities.

We bid adieu to Mr. Mukerjea with a heavy heart. We shall miss him in the Corporation. He had what few possess,—the faculty of endearing himself to all. Whether it was a rate-payer or a contractor, a Councillor or a stranger, he had a happy smile for every one. His duties were onerous; his days were not free from anxiety. Yet through the stress and strain of nearly two decades of service he was what he deserved to be—the popular Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta, the beloved head of his colleagues and subordinates. He wielded his authority with a grace that was his own. His suavity, his enviable temper, his generosity and the largeness of his heart will be ever remembered by all those who had the privilege like the Editor of this journal to work with and under him.

It is a fitting recognition of his great experience as the Chief Executive of the biggest municipality in India that he should be asked to take up the duties of the Chief Town Administrator of Jamshedpur. What is a gain for that great and growing industrial city is a loss to us. We wish him every happiness and success in his new sphere of work.

We welcome Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea's erstwhile deputy and now his successor. His task will be by no means easy, but we look with confidence to his ability to essay that task. He already has experience of the duties of the Chief Executive Officer, and he can certainly look forward to the loyal support of his colleagues and the confidence of the citizens.

The Late Maharaja of Burdwan

The death of the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan removes from Bengal a type that is not easily met with in these conflicting times. He was a gentleman, a nobleman, an aristocrat and yet had his common humanities. He was above petty , parochial interests and in the wide area he administered there was none who did not We convey entertain an affection for him. and condolence sympathy Maharajkumar Udaya Chand, who was a Councillor of the Corporation nominated for a term by the Local Government, and other members of the hereaved family. May his soul rest in peace!



THE LATE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN

Sir Surendranath's Statue

On Sunday last Calcutta honoured one of her greatest sons—the "Father of Indian Nationalism"—when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru unveiled the statue

of Surendranath Banerjea at a corner of Curzon Park. The tribute that Sir Tej paid to the memory of the great man was well conceived and happily worded and in every ways fitting to the occasion and the memory of the man it sought to honour.

One could have wished a better site for the statue of the patriarch. The Town Hall that still echoes to the rolling periods and reverberating thunders of his oratory, the Corporation, that he helped to build up with his own hands, the Assembly House where he laboured in the last day, of his life and, most of all, College Square, which ым and heard him almost every day during the tumultuous days of the Swadeshi Movement and near which lay the educational institution which he founded and where he taught two generations of the youths of Bengal would have been a better choice. Yet we must not forget that he should have a statue somewhere than no statue in Caicutta, which had been the field of his unique activities for more than half-a-century. We congratulate Mr. D. C. Ghose and those responsible for the erection of the statue on the success they have achieved,

AIR-RAID SHELTER

Construction To Begin In Calcutta Soon

Calcutta is shortly going to have covered shelters as a sir-raid precautionary measure.

It is learnt that on the suggestion of the Central Government, the Bengal Government have decided to construct covered shelters in different parts of the City for the protection of the citizens against any possible enemy air-rand. For the first instance, they will construct such shelters to the busine population and have accordingly selected abouthalf-a-dozen sites in one of the localities in the city, thickly populated by busine dwellers.

With the necessary permission of the Corporation of Calcutta, for which the Government have applied, the work is expected to commence very soon.

CONT Page 601 CHRONICLE AND COMMENT Farewell rarewell The Late Maharaja Of Burdwan Sir Surendranath's Statue 608 THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION Appointment Of Acting Chief Executive Officer— Move To Rescind Previous Decision Fails Mr. J. C. Mukerjea - Authorised To Hand Over Charge The Late Maharaja Of Burdwan-Corporation Meeting Adjourns As A Mark Of Respect Assault On A Councillor Finance In Bengal Municipalities—"Weekest Point" ... "MIDDLES" Father Of Indian Nationalism—Surendranath's Statue Unveiled In Calcutta—Sir Tej Baha-609 dur's Homage HEALTH AND HYGIENE— Health Examination Prolongs Life ... Transfer Of Viruses ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL-Fertiliser From Municipal Waste—A Valu Source Of Income

ENIS	
	Pag
CALOUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS-A Digest	616
I.ETTER TO THE EDITOR— The Electrocution Tragedy	617
CALOUTTA SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS— Meetings And Assemblies	615
THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST	618
J. C. Mukerjea—Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, 1927—1941 (Frontisty The Late Maharaja Of Burdwan	piece (902
Sailapati Chatterji—Acting Chief Executive Officer Facing page The Bronne Statue Of Sir Surendranath	60°
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	619
VITAL STATISTICS	619
CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	621
MARKET PRICES CURRENT	68 ×





SAILAPATI CHATTERJI

Acting Chief Executive Officer

Photo: 8. Shaha



WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

4 SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 3, 1941

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD ON MONDAY, THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1941

Appointment Of Acting Chief Executive Officer Move To Rescind Previous Decision Fails

BY a large majority the Corporation refused leave to Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee to move a resolution seeking to set aside the appointment of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, First Deputy Executive Officer, as acting Chief Executive Officer, in place of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, who has been granted leave from September 1 to December 23, 1941, preparatory to retirement.

Mi. Naresh Nath Mookerjee sought permission of the House to move the following motion on behalf of the requisitionists whose names are given below:—

That the resolution of the Corporation dated the 27th August, 1941, appointing Mr. Sailapati Chattern to act as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation from 1st September, 1941 to 23rd December, 1941, vice Mr. J. C. Mukerjea on leave, be rescinded and that the matter be reconsidered.

That no action be taken on the resolution pending disposal of this motion.

Naresh Nath Mookerjee. D. Majumdar. Harihar Das Chowdhury. Mrigendra K. Majumdar. 1. B. Beed.
D. Mukherjee.
Md. Jahl.
J. Kolay.
J. C. Ghose.
S. A. Habib.
H. M. Yusuf.
M. Ghuznavi.
A. Matin.
Md. Solaiman.
S. Hossain.

Nooruddin Ahmed.

The House refused M1. Mookerjee leave to move the motion by 42 votes to 27. One member did not vote.

T. Ahmed.

ANOTHER SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION, HELD ON MONDAY, THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1941

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea

Authorised To Hand Over Charge

Following the first requisition meeting, another Special Meeting was held in which Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved the following resolution:—

That Mr J. C. Mukerjea be authorised to hand over charge to Mr. Sadapate Chatterje who has been appointed to officiate as the Chief Executive Officer during Mr. Mukerjea's absence on leave, in anticipation of Government approval to the appointment of the Officiating Chief Executive Officer.

That Mr. J. C. Mukerjea be allowed to avail himself of the leave already granted to him from any date subsequent to 1st September, 1941.

Mr. Debahrata Mookerjee rising on a point of order said that it would not be right on the part of

the House to accept the motion as official sanction to the acting arrangement had not yet been received. Mr. Mookerjee held that under the Act the appointment must receive Government approval. Until the approval was received by the Corporation they could not direct the present incumbent to hand over charge to one whose appointment had not yet received Government approval. It would be tantamount to an abrogation of law.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury rose on a point of order and stated that no definite time was mentioned as to when Mr. Mukerjea was going to hand over the charge.

The Mayor (Mr. P. N. Brahma)—The Corporation was to fix the date.

The Mayor further pointed out that the making over charge was not the same thing as conferring

all the powers. Mr. J. C. Mukerjea was feeling some difficulty in handing over the charge as he thought that the appointment was not yet complete as contemplated in the Act. The Mayor, however, held that the appointment was complete. Mr. Mukerjea might hand over charge to any one of the Corporation officials but the Corporation might hold him responsible. That was why he wanted a direction in this regard as a safeguard so that he might not be put into trouble hereafter. On previous occasions Mr. Mukerjea handed over charges to his immediate subordinate officer who was to act in his place. As Mr. Mukerjes was lesving the Corporation for good he was naturally auxious to have a definite direction to avoid unnecessary trouble.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee: Quite right; he wanted to shift his responsibility on the Corporation. That is what we object to.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi felt that there was no neces-

MR. J. C. MUKERJEA ENTERTAINED Sporting Union "At Home"

The Sporting Union entertained their President, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, at an afternoon party on Wednesday at the Broadway Hotel to wish him God-speed, good-luck, peace and prosperity in his new career at Jamshedpur as the Chief Town Administrator, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea had been a Vice-President of the Sporting Union, and later the President since 1936. It was an enjoyable afternoon and covers were laid for more than one hundred members and guests, Mr. Baijnath Bajoria. M.L.A., (Central) senior Vice-President, presided, who garlanded Mr. Mukerjea, and on behalf of the Club presented Mr. Mukerjea with beautiful silver Salver containing facsimillie signatures of the Committee Members of the Club.

Mr. Bajoria in a nest speech sulogised Mr. Mukerjes on the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Mukerjes as the President of the Club. Mr. Bajoria said that Mr. Mukerjes's departure was Calcutta's loss and Jamahedpur's gain.

Mr. Kesab Gupta, another Vice-President associated with Mr. Bajoria in wishing Mr. Mukerjea all the best in his new career. He thanked Mr. Mukerjea on behalf of the Club for all what he did to raise the status of the Club and Mr. Gupta observed that Mr. Mukerjea's contribution was great in bringing the Club to its present pre-eminence in Calcutta's varied sporting life. Mr. Mukerjea will be greatly missed in Calcutta and by the Club but he hoped that Sporting Union would continue to receive his guidance wherever he remained.

Mr. P. K. Mukerjee on behalf of the guests thanked the Sporting Union Club for the function, and in course of his speech referred to the cricket dispute. Mr. P. K. Mukerjee congratulated Mr. J. C. Mukerjea on the stand he had taken on the cricket dispute in order to democratise the C. A. B. and wished Mr. Mukerjea all the luck.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea made a lengthy reply and said that he was intimately connected with Sporting Union for nearly two decades and that he had always received co-operation from all concerned in the discharge of his duties. He made his speech in a soft and emotional voice and it was apparent that the occasion to say good-bye was painful to him. In regard to crisiset dispute he said that they demanded fair play, practice and democratization of the constitution of the C. A.

sity for a resolution like this as the First Deputy Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, to whom he usually handed over charges during leave was appointed to act in his place. Mr. Mukerjea could hand over charge to Mr. Chatterji without being armed with this resolution.

Mayor: Mr. Mukerjea wants some direction from the Corporation to hand over charge to an officer of the Corporation.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee said that he wanted to record his protest against this illegal resolution.

Alderman B. C. Chatterjee objected to the term 'illegal' used by Mr. Mookerjee in view of the Mayor's ruling to the effect that the motion was in order.

Mr. Mookerjee said that he was quite entitled to hold the view that the resolution was not a legal one. A resolution of this kind was entirely unprecedented. The Chief Executive Officer had taken leave on previous occasions but on no single occasion a motion of this kind was tabled. It showed that the Chief Executive Officer had very wisely come before the House for a direction as he himself did not anticipate the Government order and thought that it would not be prudent to hand over charge to Mr. Chatterji without the Corporation's direction. If the appointment did not receive Government sanction they would be liable to surcharge if they now directed the Chief Executive Officer to hand over charge to Mr. Chatterji.

The Mayor said that there was no cause for such an apprehension. On the present occasion he was ready to shoulder responsibility.

Mr. Mookerjee said that they wanted to wash their hands off of all responsibility.

Mr. Syed Badrudduza said that he was perfectly sure that Government would not refuse to give approval in a temporary arrangement like the present one.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose said that the motion was perfectly in order. Such kind of making over charge was an every day occurrence. He failed to see why objection was being raised in this case.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's motion was put to vote and carried.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

Visits The Daridra Bandhab Bhandar

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu visited the Daridra Bandhab. Bhandar on Monday morning. She was received at the Beadon Street premises and was garlanded by the Secretary, Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri. On being acquainted by Mr. Jananajan Niyogi with the activities of the institution, Mrs. Naidu expressed satisfaction at the humanitarian services by the bunch of devoted workers of the society and observed that while other provinces could claim only a few such men, Bengal's great emotionalism and readiness to respond to sympathy has produced group after group of self-sacrificing great men. She also stressed the need of women workers and lady health visitors to work among the women folk leaving behind the purdsh.

She then dreve to Halsibagan where the branch charitable dispensaries and Kiransashi Sebayatan attached to the Bhandar are situated. She was shown round the departments and the X'ray photos of the T. B. patients evinced great interest. An X'ray photo was taken of her left forearm-

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1941

The Late Maharaja Of Burdwan

Corporation Meeting Adjourns As A Mark Of Respect

The death of Maharajadhiraj Sir Bijoy Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan was condoled by the Corporation on Wednesday.

As a mark of respect to his memory the meeting was adjourned till Wednesday next.

Aldermen and Councillors standing in silence, accepted the following resolution moved from the chair:—

That this Corporation expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and unexpected death of Sir Bijoy Chaud Mahtab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan and while recalling the great public service rendered by the late Maharajadhiraj Bahadur to India this Corporation records the jact that by his death the country has lost a noble man and a public servant of outstanding personality.

That this Corporation offers its sincere condolence to the Maharajadhiraj Udai Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan and other members of the bereaved family at their irreparable loss.

That the Chief Executive Officer by requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to the proper quarters.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Deputy Mayor, who presided, observed that they mourned to-day the loss of a noble son of Bengal. Few members of the landed aristocracy of Bengal took so much interest in public life and few furthered the interest of the province to the extent that he did at a critical time in Bengal's history.

He was a President of the British Indian Association which, Mr. Ispahani was told, was the Liberal political organisation in the province. It was true that the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur did not definitely indentify himself with the Liberal Party, but still his utterances and addresses from time to time were inspired with the spirit of that Party.

In pre-reform days Sir Bijoy Chand was a member of the Governor's Executive Council and during the period of his office he discharged onerous and responsible duties.

Apart from his public activities the Maharaja-dhiraj Bahadur was a perfect type of a Bengaleo gentleman. His tastes were literary and artistic and his own literary productions were of no mean order. The City of Calcutta and the Province of Bengal were poorer by his loss. He would always be remembered as a great and noble son of Bengal and would be an example to the members of the landed aristocracy of the province.

Mr. Debahrata Mookerjee's motion for adjourning the meeting till Wednesday next in respect to the memory of the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur was accepted.

SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

Legislative Assembly Debate

The three-day debate on the Government motion for taking up the second reading of the Secondary Education Bill concluded in the Bengal Legislative Assemblys on Thursday night (September 4).

The opposition amendment urging recommittal of the Bill to the same Select Committee with instructions to submit their report by December 31, 1941, was negatived by the House by 124 votes to 56.

The Congress Party, the Independent Scheduled Caste Party, the Nationalist Party and two independent Muslims voted in support of the recommittal motion. The Krishak Proja Party in Opposition consisting mostly of Muslim members voted with the Coalition Party and the European group against the recommittal motion.

The Government motion for taking the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee into consideration, was thereafter bassed without a division.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday next when the Bill would come up for consideration Clause by Clause.

le course of Thursday's debate on the Bill in which different party leaders participated, it transpired that the negotiations for an agreement over the Bill broke down on the question of representation of various communities and interests on the proposed Secondary Education Board, the Executive Council and the various committees.

In his speech, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Opposition, pointed out that the Bill was communal "both in inspiration and intention." He said that the uncompromising stand they had taken with regard to the Bill twelve months ago was more than justified by the events that had happened since then. He asked the members of the Coalition Party to approach the question from the nationalist point of view, remembering that a New Order was coming upon them whether they willed it or not.

Speaking on behalf of the European group, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth said that his group supported the Bill because they saw a good deal of good in it.

In his speech, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookherjee mada it clear that the Bill as it stood at present was "utterly unacceptable" to them. Referring to the features of the Bill connected with communal considerations, Dr. Mookherjee remarked: "It is officialisation and communalism of the Bengal brand that gives us a bitter mixture of gas and poison which even the special castor oil of Wordsworthand Co., will not be able to counteract."

Replying to the debate, Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Education Minister, claimed that the Bill had the support of 80 per cent, of the population of the province. He wanted to tell the Hindu community that there was nothing to be afraid of in the Bill.

Assault On A Councillor

Before the meeting dissolved Mr. N. C. Chatterjee drew the attention of the Deputy Mayor to the outrage to which Councillor Bejoy Kumar Banerjee was subjected to in front of the Corporation Buildings on Monday night.

There was, Mr. Chatterjee said, a mean and cowardly attack by a gang of hooligans on one respected member of the House, Councillor Bejoy Kumar Banerjee on Monday night. Mr. Chatterjee had, along with 21 other members of the Corporation, tabled a resolution on the subject. The Mayor had opined that the resolution should be taken up as early as possible.

COUNCILLOR BEJOY BANERJEE

Cowardly Assault

Immediately after the Special Meetings of the Corporation on Monday were over, a commotion was landed outside the Carporation building, when it was alleged, Councillor Bejoy Banerjee, was assulted by a number of young men who ran away.

In a statement issued to the Press the next morning Mr. Banerjee alleged that as he was coming out after the meeting some young men, about two dozen in number, presumably from the visitors' gallery, attacked him from the back because he had voted against a particular candidate, began to assault him and removed his purse. He was rescued by some drivers of cars parked near the Corporation building, who took him inside the Corporation building where medical aid was given to him.

Mr. Banerjee adds: "I did what I considered to be my duty and I might have honest differences. I deplore this irresponsible act on the part of some misguided persons. If free opinion is attempted to be suppressed by force and violence and members of the Corporation are made the victims of brute force and assault, free opinion will never find an expression in any public institution."

Messrs, N. C. Chatterjee, B. C. Chatterjee, D. N. Mukerjee, M. M. Burman, B. N. Roy Chowdhury, S. K. Mitter, B. S. Nahar, Satish C. Bose, Narendra Nath Dalal, Dhirendra Nath Ghosh, S. A. Hubib, Md. Julil, Tulsi Charan Ray, S. Sharfuddin Ahmed, Krishna Chandra Ghose, Debjiban Banerji, Sir H. S. Paul, Messrs, B. B. Sarker, Bepin B. Sadkhan, S. K. Chatterjee, A. Matin and Dr. S. K. Sarkar have tabled the following motion:

- (1) That the Corporation expresses is emphatic condemnation of the cowardly assult on Councillor Bejoy Kumar Bauerjee by a gang of hooligans immediately after the Corporation meeting on Monday, the 1st September, in front of the Municipal Buildings.
- (2) That a Committee of Enquiry be appointed consisting of six members of the House to enquire into the incident and to devise suitable steps to guard the Municipal Buildings, the approaches and the streets in front of the said buildings, and to prevent the recurrence of such a deplorable incident in future and the invasion of the Corporation Buildings by unruly mobs and noisy demonstrators

They were very keen Mr. Chatterjee added, that there should be no more recurrence of such a deplorable and ugly incident. It was imperative that the Corporation should take some effective steps so that such things did not recur. Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee. Mr. Chatterjee alleged, was one of the seven Councillors who were to have been assaulted that night by that gang. Mr. Chatterjee did not know how those lucky six could escape.

Supporting Mr. Chatterjee. Mr. Narendranath Dalal held that it was a very serious matter which ought to be discussed on the floor of the House as soon as possible.

It was decided that the resolution on the subject would form the first item on the agenda of next Wednesday's meeting.

SINKING OF TUBE-WELLS

Councillor D. N. Mukerjee's Letter To Chief Engineer

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukerjee, Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta has sent the following letter to the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta on the question of sinking of tube wells in Calcutta:—

I thank you that you have sent me a copy of the letter of the Chief Engineer, Public Health Depart ment, Government of Bengal, dated 8th August, 1941 to you regarding sinking of tube-wells. The other day the Deputy Mayor read out the said letter to the House at the Corporation meeting and told me that my information that they are being sunk to the death of only 70 or 80 ft. was not correct. The Executive Engineer has said that water is not available unless the stratum at least 200 or 250 ft. below is reached. Will you please draw the attention of the said Engineer to the cases where the tube-wells have already ceased to function and no water is coming out of them? Will you kindly arrange to see the depth of these tube-wells? Another point was not touched by the said Engineer. Government of Bengal, I mentioned to the Mayor that water from 2 particular tube-wells was examined by the Chief Chemical Analyst, Calcutta Corporation. and it was found to contain high percentage of foecal matter. Does he challenge this fact and will you kindly take the depth of these tube-wells also? Sinking of tube-wells has just commenced in my Ward No. 1. If the wells are to be sunk to the depth of 200 or 250 $\rm ft.$ I shall be obliged if the Government allows representatives of the Rate-payers' Association, Ward No. I to be present and to measure the depth of each well when it is finished.

I think that my request is quite reasonable and the Government will not object to it.

CALCUTTA'S NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. S. Chatterji Takes Over Charge

Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, First Deputy Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, who has been appointed to act as Chief Executive Officer during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. Mukerjes, took over charge on Friday.

Finance In Bengal Municipalities

"Weakest Point"

THE reports of the Commissioners of Divisions do not reveal an encouraging picture of the municipal administration in the province", states a resolution of the Government of Bengal reviewing the reports of the working of municipalities in the province during the year 1989-40.

The report adds: "Finance, as usual, was the weakest point in the municipal administration and was responsible for most of the ills. But much of the financial difficulties of the municipal authorities was of their own creation and was due to laxity in collection which in its turn was due in most cases to the unwillingness of the municipal commissioners to take coercive measures for fear of unpopularity.

"This state of things has led the Divisional Commissioner to remark that the time has complor considering seriously whether the Collection Departments of all the municipalities should be superceded and placed under the charge of Special Officers selected for the purpose. He thinks that the expense incurred on account of the Special Officers will be small in comparison with the additional income that will accrue and that the proposal cannot be assailed as derogatory to the status of the municipalities as self-governing institutions as the bulk of the income of the district boards is collected on their behalf by Government.

No administration can claim credit for merely maintaining the status quo and the municipal commissioners should be alive to their duties and responsibilities and also to the importance of initiative and judicious planning on scientific lines for the development of the towns under their care. The municipal authorities generally have failed to take full advantage of the larger power of taxation conferred by the present Bengal Municipal Act and the incidence of municipal taxation has remained very low as a result of their aversion to resort to increased taxation for fear of unpopularity.

"Party-faction was a depressing feature in some municipalities. Government cannot too strongly impress on the commissioners of these municipalities the supreme importance subordinating their personal or party interests to the greater cause of the welfare and amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants of the towns placed under their care.

"Public Health during the year under review was generally good in most of the municipalities. The zeal shown in combating the epidemics reflect redit on the municipal authorities. The administration of the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, however, still calls for more vigorous efforts on the part of the municipal authorities in order that dishonest trading in adulterated food-stuffs may be brought under effective control.

"The Municipal authorities generally showed keeness in the matter of primary education of

children within their respective limits. The commissioners of the Chittagong Municipality deserves special credit for having completed their scheme of free primary education after continuous struggle for 15 years.

"None of the municipalities in the province with the exception of a few have paid any serious attention to the question of protection against fire. In the opinion of Government each of the larger municipalities should be equipped with suitable fire fighting appliances.

"Conservancy in many municipalities was inadequate and run on unsound financial lines. The municipal authorities should make a determined effort to improve the service and to make it as nearly self-supporting as possible."

PROTECTION AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK

Conference To Discuss

The question of protection of crizens against shocks will be discussed at a conference to be held shortly between the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation and the Chief Electrical Inspector and Electrical Adviser to the Government of Bengal. The possibility of a reduction of voltage of alternating current of electricity in the City as also that of a change over to direct current will also be discussed.

It will be recalled that in the south suburbs of Calcutta a man and his wife died as a result of electric shock when they touched the aerial of a radio set when the machine was on. The conference is being held with a view to stopping the recurrence of such incidents.

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN

Portrait Unveiled At Town Hall

On Tuesday last in the historic Town Hall the walls of which had decades ago resounded with the prophetic voice of Brahmananda Keshub Chunder Sen, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the presence of a large assemblage unveiled a portrait of the great Bengalee.

"Let us raise the most authentic of all memorial to Keshub Chunder Sen within our own hearts, in our own lives, saying even as he, "We are gods who are not afraid to be gods," observed Mrs. Naida."

The function was prefaced by a prayer by Dr. B. C. Ghosh.

Principal Niranjan Neogi explained that there was a portrait of Keshub Chunder in the Town Hall but it was removed to the Victoria Memorial where the portraits of India's great sons had been collected. He stated that an attempt was being made to raise a statue of Keshub Chunder.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjes requested Mrs. Naidu to unveil

An Advertising Opportunity

No more worthy motive could exist for publishing a weekly like "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" than that it educates the public to greater civic consciousness.

That we have been successful, to a certain extent, is shown by the steadily increasing circulation, prestige and the advertising volume of "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

The Indian Municipalities buy hundreds of products in rather startling quantities. The "Gazette" represents an advertising opportunity for participation in the immense purchases made by them.

If you sell a product useful to Citizens, Municipal Councillors and Civic authorities, you will find here a market worth cultivating.

We suggest your including the "Gazette" in your next advertising programme.

A FULL PAGE COSTS ONLY Rs. 25 PER INSERTION
IN ORDINARY ISSUES.

Special Issues: Rs. 40 per Insertion.
(Extra for Special Positions)

Two Special Issues are published regularly each year: the ANNIVERSARY Number in November, and the HEALTH Number in April.

THIS IS FULL-PAGE SIZE—111 ×7

Father Of Indian Nationalism

Surendranath's Statue Unveiled In Calcutta

Sir Tej Bahadur's Homage

IN the presence of a large and distinguished assembly in which were represented all sections of the people. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru performed the unveiling ceremony of a life-size bronze statue of Sir Surendranath Banerjea in the Curzon Park in the Calcutta Maidan on Sunday last.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed the meeting.

The statue, eleven feet high, placed on a pedestal which is fourteen feet high, stands facing the south, commanding a panoramic view of the Maidan. The great fighter standing in an oratorial pose is depicted as addressing a meeting driving home his argument. He stands in his accustomed way with his chest thrown forward and the gesture, as shown in the statue, gives all the vigour, animation and burning zeal of the orator. The statue which cost Rs. 30,000 has been set up by a Memorial Committee. The model of the statue was made by the celebrated artist Mr. Debi Prosad Roy Chowdhury. Principal, Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.

SIR T. B. SAPRU

Calcutta on this occasion I have felt that my visit is really in the nature of a pilgrimage—a pilgrimage undertaken by one, who look upon Sir Surendranath Banerjea as his Guru. I am free to confess that he was the inspirer of my youth. In my college days when I was reading at Agra, it was his speeches on Indian unity. Mazzini and on various other subjects, which produced an indelible impression on my mind. I began to think of politics as a means for the liberation of India, of which Sir Surendranath in his life-time was the greatest pioneer and torch-bearer.

Surendranath's life has been reviewed by my friend. Sir Bijoy Prosad in an exhaustive and interesting speech and I shall not cover the same ground over again. But to the younger people, who may be here I will venture to say that his autobiography, one of the most valuable documents, a most human document, is full of lessons for them.

Barely had he passed the Civil Service Examination in England when he had to face difficulties and adversities. Who does not know that after having passed the Civil Service Examination,—and towards the sixties of the last century Civil Service Examination was very different from what it is now—having gone six thousand miles away from his country, having taken leave of his father whom he did not see again, having passed the examination he was ruled out on the technical ground that his age was higher than what was permitted by the rules. But Sir Surendranath was not the man to submit without struggle to adversity. He took the matter to courts of law in England and got a decision in his favour. That was his first victory against personal adversity.

Before he had been barely even four or five years in the Indian Civil Service he was turned out of the Service on a charge which his accusers could only feel ashamed of later on and we find that they did feel ashamed. Even then he did not take it lying down. He struggled to justify himself, to vindicate his character. He went to England, fought for his honour, for his character but as ill-luck would have it he failed. Any other person with a least strong personality, with a least strong determination would have accusable and his would have

heard no more of him. But while he was carrying shall then see that these were great patriots, great on a struggle against adversity, he laid down the foundation for that great career of a partriot and orator which was awaiting him.

Now, how many young men are prepared to face adversity in private life and prepare him for public service? He then came to India and raised certain issues which in the present-day politics would perhaps bring a smile on the lips of our present-day advanced politicians. Little did they realise that he was struggling against those forces, not in the year 1941, but in the seventies of the last century, You of the present generation have no right to judge, him by the standard which has come into vogue to-day. As I have said already, he was a pioneer and a torchbearer of Indian freedom. He took the torch from Calcutta to Allahabad from Allahabad to Aligarh where Sir Syed Ahmed used to preside over his meetings. He preached Indian unity. He never thought in terms of Hindus and Muslims. Bengalees and Punjabis. To him India was one and indivisible. That was the spirit in which Surendranath lived and worked all his life. I do not claim perfection for him. Who of us can claim perfection? He might have had shortcomings but when you judge him, do not forget that he was the father, the very true father of that nationalism by which you swear to-day. He saw visions of the future which perhaps have not yet been realised but when they are realised, do not forget that it was Surendranath. who saw those visions, who spoke in terms of those visions and who brought you nearer and nearer to the realisations of those visions.

It is all very well for us of the present generation in the pride of our power, of our influence, with the wealth of the slogans that we have invented to run down a career like that of Surendranath, who lived in the sixties, seventies, nineties of the last century and carried on the struggle right up to his death when many of the presentday leaders had not been born or born to their present faith. It would be sheer ingratitude on the part of you to dismiss him with a shrug of your shoulders or with a smile as if Sir Surendranath did not count for anything in the evolution of our national life. I venture to think that when the true history of India is written, written not in a propagandist spirit to enhance some reputations and submerge others, but written with a proper desire to assess contributions of various men, who lived and helped in the building of its national life, Surendranath's place will be very high.

I confess that Surendranath had the completest hold over my mind. I confess that I have drawn such inspiration in practical politics as I have been able to do, from men like Surendranath and later on from men like Gopal Krishna Gokhale. And yet to-day when we find that these men are being relegated into the limbo of obscurity, I wonder what the next generation will think of the men, who are shinning to-day in the light and blaze of present-day politics. Yet it seems to me that there are some reputations, which may suffer eclipse for the time being but in the long run their position in the history of the country is absolutely safe and I venture to think that 80 or 50 years hence when the present-day controversies have died down, when we have recovered that rational frame of mind, the rational method of judging men and measures; we

men who saw visions and who put us in the path to the realisation of those visions.

There was one aspect of his life to which I shall particularly invite your attention. If you read his autobiography you will find constant and repeated references to the youth of Bengal and he did not hesitate to say that in his old age he reinvigorated himself by the company of youth. The youth of the country was to him like his children. He took personal interest in them. He inspired them, he fired their imagination, he advised them not to do things they would otherwise have done, to do things, which they would not have otherwise done. And Surendranath has to my mind left a very rich legacy for his country—a legacy of a noble example of life lived in the service of the country, a life of sacrifice, a life, which made no distinction between one section of the population and another. These are the lessons, which you can draw from his life.

Well, you are raising a statue to him. I think that was the least you could have done. Exankly, I think it is not a moment too soon when you have realised your responsibility in the matter.

Sir Tej Bahadar then recalled his association with Sir Surendranath Banerjea in the work in the old Imperial Council and referred to his strenuous opposition to the Rowlatt Bill. The speaker also recalled that years later he saw Sir Surendranath at the Writers' Building in Calcutta, and said: "It would be a great mistake to suppose that Sir Surendramath was merely a lover of popularity. He knew when to face the populace and when to incur unpopularity but he had the moral courage to stand by his conviction rather than shine in the blaze of mere popularity. Sir Surendranath was not merely a politician in the sense that agitation was not the breath of his nostrils. He was a builder, he was an architect, he was a great constitutional thinker. He knew when to court popularity and when not to court popularity. It was in this spirit that he worked.

I am not going to flatter you my Bengali friends when I say that the record of great men that Bengal had produced in every walk of life from the time of Raja Ram Mohan Roy—and let me tell you that though I am not a Bengali I am more familiar with the history of Bengal and Bengal movements. -up to the time of Rabindranath Tagore to whom we paid our homage vesterday, has been continuous. has been great, has been unrivalled. And Bengal 20 years, 25 years ago was the leader among the provinces. What Bengal thought one day was reflected the next day all over India. If it was so far the last fifty years, it was mainly because of Surendranath Banerjea and Lal Mohan Ghosh. You in Bengal scarely realise what asset he was to you in the rest of India. He was probably Bengal's greatest asset in Bengal's leadership for the rest of India.

I, therefore, tell you out of the sincerity of my heart that you are doing nothing more than what your duty simply requires. And I do say once again that whether you had erected this memorial to Surendranath or not, the future historian, who would write the record of the Indian struggle for recovery of freedom and political regeneration would give Surendranath a place very high at the top of the page.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

In her speech, its. Sarojini Naidu recalled the deep impression that Surendranath's stirring speeches had made on her mind in the early years of her life. She said that his golden voice was still ringing in her ears and remarked: "I confess like Sir Tej Bahadur, that he has had my heart.

After referring to his soul-stirring speeches, Mrs. Naidu said: It was the man and his spirit that counted. And if for a single moment there has been or there seemed to be a feeling of nonrecognition of that supreme greatness in our midst, it was but a passing folly of the younger generation. It had no deeper significance than that because after all, what we are to-day in our generation is the rightful evolution of what he did. He sowed the seed and we are the harvest. We are his children, we are his pupils, we are the substance of the fulfilment of his dreams. We are the children of his dreams, we are the things of his vision.

Let it be never said that the younger generation could forget him. It is true that modes change, tashions change in political expression but the ideal remains immutable. And what in the sixties, seventies, eighties or nineties of the last century seemed to be legitimate, sufficient for those years, may not seem to be sufficient and adequate modes of expression in our time. But who shall dare to say that we in our times with our different modes of expression have greater ideals than he preached? lle said, "Dominion Status", we expanded it to the interpretation of our modern modes: We said "Independence". Do you think that Surendranath who taught us to love freedom could have said, "I refuse independence". He would have said, "Be strong and create your own independence, do not seek for it, do not beg for it but create your own freedom, your own unity". This was his great message to us.

Do not think that there has been a break in the evolution from Surendranath to Mahatma Gandhi. We all are proud of men whose visions we enjoy, who taught us what real nationalism is—not narrownationalism—in isolation from the currents of life. A fearless, self-respecting tradition was what surendranath created for India. He would not compromise with honour merely for the sake of a massing fashion. He said, "You create, but do not mitate; you adopt but do not copy. You cannot ake wholesale from foreign countries what may be right and logical for those countries. You ake the ideal and mould it to your own needs and ircumstances." That is real statesmanship.

I am a servant of the great Indian National longress of which Surendranath was one of the great founders. The ideal of the Congress has been the freedom of a united Indian people and my great predecessors in the office of the Congress President have laid down the ideal and tradition which every succeeding President has tried in his own fashion to ollow. Our interpretations may be individual, our positions may be personal but the spirit and the substance of all that we have tried to do, and may be failed in doing, has been laid down for us by the great self-sacrificing patriots, who were our great fore-runners. They were great prophets.

And every time men come from outside to Caluita they will see this dominating figure and will think that this man will presides over the destinies of Bengal. And when you walk morning and afternoon in the maidan, you will lift not your hands but your hearts also in salutation and say, "Hail Mother. Hail Son of a Mighty Mother."

Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, President of the Sir Surendranath Banerjea Statue Fund, in asking Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to unveil the Statue, said:—

"It is difficult to appreciate the present Indian political movement, its psychology and the significance of the different instalment of Constitutional Reforms without the background of the contribution made by Surendranath Banerjea and the part played by him, as the trusted leader of his country and the proven champion of her national honour. The political developments in India that took place between 1917 and to-day were made largely possible by the work and teaching of Sir Surendranath Banerjea and his fellow leaders of the Indian National Congress. They roused the people from their slumber, succeeded in disturbing their placid contentment and thus sowed the seed of India's future political advancement. We, his grateful countrymen will cherish his memory as that of one who had no other aspiration in life than to see India recognised as one of the free nations of the world and his sacred memory will continue to inspire the nation as long as it will endure."

Proceedings opened with a Vedic hymn chanted by Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Durga Charan Sankhya-tirtha and Pandit Srijib Navatirtha. This was followed by the singing in chorus of one Rabindranath's national songs. Proceedings closed with the singing in chorus of another song of Rabindranath.

Mr. D. C. Ghosh, moved α vote of thanks from the chair.

CORPORATION SCAVENGERS' AND LABOUR UNION

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

On the eve of the retirement of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Bar at-law, the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation a farewell address was given to him by the Calcutta Corporation Scavengers' and Labour Union, the Calcutta Corporation Jamadars'. Peons' and Workers' Union, the Corporation Hindusthani Karmachari Samity and Nisulka Sikha Prochar Samity under the presidentship of Prof. K. P. Chattopadhaya.

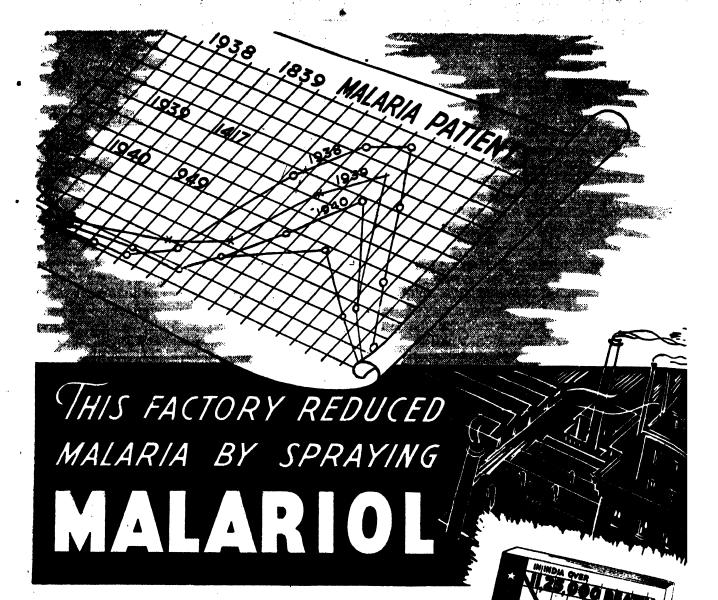
The Chief Executive Officer was brought into the meeting hall in a procession with a band by the Hindu Karmabir Sangh and Calcutta Anathalaya at about 4 p.m. The function commenced with the election of President and Mangalacharan by Biswa Nath Gupta. A farewell song in Hindi, specially composed for the occasion by Babu Ram Surat Roy, was sung. This was followed by the farewell address given by the Calcutta Corporation Scavengers' and Labour Union and others. Mr. Deodutta Mishra read the address.

Several gentlemen spoke eulogising the services of Mr. Mukerjea. The President in a nice little speech said that the Calcutta Corporation was losing a most worthy officer, who was above to direct them in the midst of difficult situations.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea said that he was very thankful to the employees for helping him in the discharge of his duties and described with what difficulty he had to carry on his duties.

The meeting terminated with a song and a vote of thanks to the chair moved by Mr. Madan Mohan Burman, President of the Association.

to the first of the Mark Art and the first of



THE interesting graph reproduced above is an eloquent testimonial to the efficiency of MALARIOL as an anti-malaria weapon.

In 1938 the Patiala Cement Factory treated 1,839 malarial patients. They began using MALARIOL, and in one year the cases were reduced to 1.417. By 1940 the number had dropped to 949. This steady progress needs no further tribute. MALARIOL, which is strongly recommended by the Ross Institute, has unsurpassed spreading qualities, coupled with powerful toxic action.

an illustrated booklet containing concise information upon correct and most economical use of MALARIOL, and its many advantages over other larvicides. Ask us to send you one.

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD. AGENTS (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

CALCUTTA

BOMBAY

MADRAS

KARACHI

NEW DELHI

HEALTH & HYGIENE,

Health Examination Prolongs Life

: By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

EDITOR

"Journal Of The American Medical Association"
AND OF

"Hygica": The Health Magazine

RECENT report from an agency concerned with prolonging the lives of big businessmen in America indicated that a regular examination at least once each year is of the utmost importance in prolonging life. Out of 1,000 business executives who were studied, 684 had impairments of health which were considered serious enough to demand action. Sixteen of these men, or one out of every 60, were teally in a serious condition and were not doing anything about it. Of these sixteen, nine had very high blood pressure; the remaining seven had disturbances of the heart which were detectable by examination. This included the use of the electrocardiograph.

Of the fine men with the high blood pressure. two stated they were aware of the blood pressure and three others cited symptoms which indicated that they had some idea about it. However, the other four had not complained of any symptoms and gave not the slightest indication that they were aware_ of the fact that they carrying blood pressures above 200. In fact, three of the four men who had no complaints were under 48 years of age. There is reason to believe that these nine men could live longer and continue their work, provided they limited their activities to some program definitely related to their physical condition.

Among the 1,000 executives, there were 378 who were more than ten per cent. overweight. There were eighty-two who had a significantly high blood pressure, five who had sugar in the urine, and twenty who had albumen in the urine. There were three who had subnormal basal metabolism, and one who had a high basal metabolism. Twenty-four of these big businessmen had blood counts which showed that they were not keeping up the number of red blood cells necessary for health.

The use of the X-ray showed that twenty-five had serious infections at the roots of the teeth and at least fourteen had enlargements of the heart or disturbances of the lung which were detectable by the use of the X-ray. Seventy out of the 1.000 men had exceedingly rapid pulse rates without understanding why.

Trainly, it would pay every big corporation to Yellow Fernake certain that its leading executives are in a Chicken-pox. Act fairly good state of health and likely to endure. It paralysis), Ence is pointed out that one day's wages of a \$5,000 a ness), Measles, year executive is adequate to pay for a complete Common cold.

physical examination which will not only give longer life to the employee but an extension of his services to the employer.

LATEST IN MEDICINE

Transfer Of Viruses

Virus diseases are capable of being transferred from a diseased person to a healthy one. There are many different ways in which the transfer can take place. We know that small-pox, rabies, dog distemper and similar conditions are easily spread—sometimes by direct contact of the healthy person with the sick, and sometimes by an intermediary agent such as a fly. The virus of rabies is usually spread only by the bite of an infected animal, and apparently contact of the virus with the tissue of the convous system is necessary for infection.

For years workers have tried to find out how the virus of the potato, known as the healthy potato virus, is passed from one plant to another in the field. The latest view is that the virus passes by contact between the diseased and healthy plants when the wind lashes one against the other.

The possibility that viruses may be carried through the air has also been investigated. Apparently the virus demands some living material on which to be transmitted. Certainly, insects may carry viruses, and it would seem likely that viruses may be carried mechanically from place to place on the feet of birds.

For some virus diseases there are specific methods of inoculation, such as vaccination against small-pox. It is also possible to inoculate healthy persons with the fluid material from the blood of those who have recovered from a virus disease. Another technic is to inject the virus into a horse and to use the fluid material from the blood of the horse which has built up resistance to the virus. Incidentally, none of these methods works perfectly in all virus diseases, and all of them fail in certain virus diseases.

One of the difficulties in getting rid of the viruses is the fact that they may exist in bodies of certain insects or animals without causing any harm in those insects or animals but become serious indeed when they get into the human body.

Thus far the most important diseases occurring in man in which viruses have been quite definitely incriminated are the following:—

Yellow Fever, Warts, Herpes, Small-pox, Chicken-pox, Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), Encephalitis Lethargica (sleeping sickness), Measles, Musses, Epidemic Influenza and Common cold.



Fertiliser From Municipal Waste

A Valuable Source Of Income

[By J. P. J. VAN VUUREN, Extension Officer, Department of Agriculture, South Africa.]

UR cities and towns, with their large concentrations of consumers, to which the bulk of the country's agricultural product finds its way, are at the same time accumulation depots for vast quantities of waste products of organic origin. One of the problems with which Municipal authorities are faced is the removal or disposal of these waste products. Usually, recourse is had to the easiest method of disposal, which is burning.

These waste products include straw. leaves. papers, old bags, sawdust, shavings, wood-wool. weeds, vegetable and fruit leaves and peels, hedge and lawn cuttings, stable manure, ash from kitchens, nightsoil, blood and abdominal contents from abattoirs.

The removal of this waste material is usually an item on the debit side of the municipality's financial statement. Most people, however, are ignorant of the fact that this item is an important potential source of income, for, with no more trouble and expenditure than is incidental to the general methods of treating such waste material, it can be changed into a valuable and useful article, possessing an unlimited market value, namely, compost.

The making of compost from these otherwise useless products is no new idea. Years ago this method was applied with great success by Sir Albert Howard in India, and subsequently in England. So far as is known, such a scheme has been commenced by only two municipalities in this country—Ficksburg and Clocolan.

In the case of Ficksburg, the compost scheme was commenced about a year ago, and it is gratifying to be able to state that it reached the production stage a considerable time ago, and is producing approximately 15 tons of compost per month. This amount is readily disposed of to gardeners, the golf club, and fruit growers in the district. In the short space of time which this product has had to advertise itself, the demand has greatly exceeded the supply.

The following data, prepared from the experience gained up to the present, indicate the possibility of running a similar scheme in every municipality in the country.

Sufficient waste material is made available by every 1000 inhabitants of a city or town for the production of at least 25 tons of compost per month at a very low cost.

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, sample's and prices from:
W WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

The initial expenditure involves the cost of digging the compost pit and lining its floor and walls. Thereafter only two unskilled labourers are required to convert the waste products of 1.00 inhabitants into compost. This, of course, means only the actual making of the compost, the removal of the waste material from the town being a separate undertaking. Nothing more is required to put the scheme into operation.

Subsequently, sheds may be erected to protect the compost against wind and unfavourable weather, or a hammermill could be acquired for breaking up the compost.

A few special rakes, somewhat resembling pitchforks, and a sieve made of small-mesh wire-netting, complete the equipment required for a compost scheme.

Regarding the actual method, it may suffice to mention, here that Howard's Indore Process is usually applied. In this case, waste products and nightsoil are deposited in alternate layers until the pit is full. The contents of the pit should be turned regularly with the special rakes in order to ensure proper aeration and decomposition. The entire process usually takes from eight to ten weeks, depending upon the type of material used. The product is then ready for use.

Under present war conditions, the regular supply of inorganic fertilisers may be disorganised to a certain extent, and this may serve to encourage the manufacture and use of organic fertilisers such as compost.

Irrespective of these circumstances, however, the demand for this product should greatly exceed the supply even under normal conditions, since it constitutes one of the best fertilisers for our soils, which are beginning to reveal a serious deficiency

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

'Phone: Cal., 64. Telegrams: "Shessko"

or humus. Properly made, municipal compost is eminently suitable for use in gardens and on farm lands, and the wholesale trade in Karroo-manure for arable land in general indicates that farmers already realise the value of organic fertilisers. For this reason there should be an unlimited market for compost, which, in several respects, surpasses Karroo-manure as a fertiliser.

The compost scheme is so simple that any municipality can set about converting the otherwise useless, and up to the present neglected, waste material into a valuable product.

UNITED IRON & ENGINEERING WORKS —— LIMITED ——

"On active service"

Since inception working

Day & Night.

Specialized in manufacture of precision Tools and Machinery.

Water proofing by "LATEX Process" & Production of Ground-sheets, Anti-gas Fabric, also in operation.

Managing Agents:

UNITED TRADING CORPORATION

100, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: { Cal. 786. Cal. 4990.

Gram: BUYERS & EVERGREEN.

TAURIL H. P. STEAM JOINTING

THE STRONGEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL MATERIAL

THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO., (INDIA) LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO., 12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS

TAGORE MEMORIAL MEETING

People of every community were represented at the Town Hall meeting called by the Sheriff of Calcutta to pay homage to the memory of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Every inch of space in the hall, its spacious corridors and galleries was occupied while several thousands who could not gain admission stood outside in the vast quadrangle and on the steps and approaches to the hall, listening to the speeches through loudspeakers. Besides Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided, other principal speakers were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee who spoke on Rabindranath Tagore's many-sided genius and paid tributes to the services rendered by him for the uplift of humanity.

The meeting decided to start an All-India Tagore Memorial Fund for "stabilizing and developing" the Visva-Bharati and an All-India Committee with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as its Chairman was formed to give effect to this decision. Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerji and Mr. Biren Mookherjee (Sheriff of Caloutta) were appointed Secretary and Treasurer. respectively of the Committee.

The loss suffered by the country by the death of Dr. Tagore was expressed in the following resolution moved by the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq:

"This meeting of the citizens of Calcutta expresses its deep sense of sorrow and irreparable loss suffered by the whole country by the passing away of Rabindranath Tagore, one of the truest and noblest sons of Mother India, who, as poet, patriot, philosopher and world-citizen, by his unrivalled and versatile gifts, enriched humanity through his beautiful verse and prose, his wise and gracious teachings, his noble passion for national and international freedom, his lofty message of world fellowship and world peace. In his own time he was the living and lovely embodiment of India's genius and culture; in times to come his name will become the historic symbol of India's remaisance."

The proceedings commenced with one of Tagore's songs sung by women members of association under the guidance of Mrs. Indira Debi Chaudhurani, a niece of the poet.

Sir P. C. Ray, who was to have opened the proreedings, could not be present owing to indisposition, and his speech was read by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee after which Mrs. Naidu addressed the gather-

This was not the occasion, she said, to analyse the many gifts of the composite genius of Rabindranath Tagore. The history of Rabindranath Tagore was the history of the awakening of India. He was the living embodiment of Indian culture and Indian genius. He had passed away from their midst but would continue to neurals as the symbol of lading asnaissance of which he was one of the creators, the most radiant symbol.

It was asked if he was a poet only yes, he was a poet only. But unlike most poets, his poetry flowed into every channel of life. After briefly referring to the various aspects of his poetry, Mrs. Naidu said that in every aspect of his life, Rabindranath Tagore's was the voice of India. But that was not for the people of India only. The message was for his country as also for the whole world. In his poems and songs the accents were in Bengali but the language was universal.

Mrs. Naidu also paid tributes to Dr. Tagore's schieve ments as a great ambassader of unity of India and of unity between Hindu culture and Moslem culture.

Let them also remember every moment of their life, Mrs. Naidu said, that Rabindranath had left for them a legacy of freedom, not yet fulfilled. Let them remember that they were not only inheritors but also stewards of his dream,

Mrs. Naidu reminded the people of India of their duty in the matter of perpetuating the memory of Rabindranath Tagore and remarked that by honouring him they only honoured themselves. They might do their duty or not but Rabindra nath brought his own immortality with him.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan and Mrs. Anurupa Debi spoke in support of the resolution moved by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, which was carried, all standing.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved:-

"This meeting resolves that with the object of commemorating his invaluable services to the country, an All-India Tagore Memorial Fund be started for stabilizing and developing the Visva-Bharati, which was founded by Rabindranath Tagore and maintained by all his resources, moral, intellectual and financial and for such other purposes as may be decided upon by the Committee".

Sir Tej Bahadur said that it would be a narrow. provincial outlook to imagine that Rabindranath Tagore was merely a Bengali and of Bengal. He belonged to All-India and it was their privilege to have lived in the age in which he lived and worked. He thought that this country was not going to see the like of him in the near future.

"If you want to raise an All-India Memorial", Sir Ter Bahadur said, "I venture to think that you are not doing it because his memory wants a memorial, but because as his countrymen, his centemporaries you want to pay your homego according to the best of your ability. I think, therefore. that this is an occasion when all of us irrespective of caste. colour or creed, or province, can unite in offering homage to one, who shed lustre on India's name and whose name is mentioned with respect in every part of the world. I hope that in raising this memorial Indians high and law-Hindus . and Moslems, will unite together",

He suggested that for the benefit of these who had not read Rubindraneth Lagore's postry and philosophy in their original, steps thould be taken to bring about a de lure edition of the translation of his works. His other suggestion es, that some plainess scholar from Bengal should under

take to write an acial" life of the poet for the benefit of the world.

Dr. B. C. Boy, Mr. N. C. Chatterji, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookering Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. G. 1. Mehta, Chaudhary Moazzem Hossain and Mr. K. - Roy also addressed the gathering.

INIVERSITY RECORDS

A plan for the construction of an underground cellar in order that the records, papers, manuscripts and other collections of irreplaceable value may be kept therein for safe custody on the occasion of any tuture Air raid over the city is shortly to be submitted to the University authorities for acceptance.

The proposed cellar is to be constructed if the scheme is accepted by the authorities somewhere within the quadrangle of the Ashutesh Buildings and the Senate House. The place is now utilised as the tennis lawn by the University teaching staff and students. The cellar is likely to cost Rs. 29,000 for construction.

The 70-year old Senate House which stands by the side of the lawn is convertable into a Hospital according to the A.R.P. scheme during the emergency period.

SIR T. B. SAPRU AT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru accompanied by Mr. D. C. Ghosh and Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Secretary, Calcutta Corporation, visited the Commercial Museum of the Corporation of Calcutta on Saturday evening. He was shown round the different sections of the Museum by Mr. Juananjan Nivogi, Officer-in-Charge.

Sir Tej expressed great appreciation at what he saw in the Museum and congratulated the Corporation authorities for having started such an institution for education and industrial-mindedness of the people of Bengal. He also spoke very highly of the "Health Clinics", recently started by the Museum to examine the health of college students of the city.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA CORPORATION CENTRE

Town Hall

The following candidates, who appeared in the First Aid Examination on the 17th May, 1941, have duly passed the Examination. They are requested to take away their certificates after payment of annas nine for each.

Electricity Dequirement

- 1. Ashutosh Sinha
- 2. Haridas Ganguli,
- 3. Achintyanarayan Mitra.
- 4. Swadesh Ranjan Chakrabarty.

Mosquito Control Department

- 5. Krishnadas Paul.
- 6. Debendra Nath Bose.
- 7. Apaja Kumar Gupta.
- 8. Abdul Fazal Munshi,
- 9. Abdul Hasnat.
- 10. Md. Ayenal Abedin Ferozie.
- 11. Birendra Nath Maitra.

Organising Secretary.

K. L. CHOWDHURY,

Cetters E EDITO

Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue.

The Electrocution Tragedy

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir,-The news of the double tragedy regarding the death of the couple in Ballygunge from electrocution under tragic circumstances as reported in your paper is really very much heart rending.

This is not a solitary case but deaths from electrocution in Ballygunge and other places provided with Alternate Current are not rare and a number of unfortunate families have been the victims of such tragic deaths.

According to the opinions of experts it is definitely found by facts and figures and substantial proofs that Alternate Current is dangerous to human life on account of such higher voltage than the Direct Current i.c., 880 voltage in Alternate Current against 220 voltage in Direct Current.

Therefore, in view of this fact and also for the protection of the lives of the consumers from such danger from electrocution, it is time that the Government and the Calcutta Corporation will take up this most important question with the Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. The Government should pass a law for the total abolition of the Alternate Current system and introduction of Direct Current system everywhere.

In the meantime in order to avoid such accidents, strict order be issued by the Government on the contractors to have all electric and radio connections to houses properly tested and certified before use and to direct all consumers to use rubber sheets. Therefore, considering the grave danger to life the public should not sleep over the matter but continue the agitation till proper steps are taken by the Government and the Corporation to replace the Alternate Current by Direct Current. _Yours. etc.

CHARU CHANDRA CHATTERJEE,

Calcutta Associations — Institutions —

CHETLA SEVAK SANGHA

MOURNS THE POET'S DEATH

The members of the Chetla Sevak Sangha met at a meeting on the 17th August under the chairmanship of Councillor K. C. Ghose to mourn the sad demise of Kabiguru Rabindranath Tagore.

Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Mr. Naresh Prosad Óss; Mr. Binoy Chowdhury and the Chairman spoke on the many sided genius and activity of the poet and expressed overwhelming sorios and bisavement.

A condolence resolution was unanimously adopted by all the members standing for one minute and praying for the peace of the departed soul of the late Kabigura.

FRIDAY CLUB

MOURNS THE POPE

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Friday Club was held recently to condole the demise of Kalagara Rabindianath Tagore, under the presidentship of Kumar Sarat Chandra Mittra Bahadui

The following resolution was adopted in the meeting all, standing:-

"That this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fishay Chib expressed its sense of deep sorrow and heartfelt grief at the passing away of the great World-peot Rabindianath Tagore. After his first appearance at the Hindu Mela in the year 1876 for public service, the way in which he served the humanity by his ardent activities, thoughts and personality specially his works for the spread of Indian culture, will make him live for ever in the memory of his countrymen.

"That the members of the Friday Club express their sympathy to the members of his bereaved family and resolved

DR. DEY'S KULTI OUTFALL SCHEME

TENDER NOTICE

Re :- Shifting of Ciane

Quotations are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 pm of Thursday, the 11th instant, for supplying a boat to carry a crane weighing 5 tons with a jib 50 ft long from the river bank near the Corporation jetty at Pulta either (i) to the Corporation Workshops at Entally or (ii) to the sate of the newly constructed Storm Water Sluice at Kulti about 1,000 ft, from the bank of the Kulti river. Tenderers will quote separately for both (i) and (ii) above and the quotation should include the cost of loading the same into the bant and unloading it either on the Corporation Workshops at Entally or on the Kulti Sluice

Any other information desired in this respect may be nacertained from the office of the undersigned on any working day. A cash security of Rs 50 is to be deposited by the successful tenderer and the work must be completed within 15 days from the date of intimation of the acceptance of the tender.

, A. N. BANERJEE, Obeloi Engineer.

Central Manieipal Office, The Ask September, 1944. further that the copy of the resolution be forwarded to his worthy son, Sj. Rabindranath Tagore and also to the Press."

The poems composed for the occasion and styled "Kab. smilt" by Mr. Sansar Nath Mukherjee and "Pada-prante by Sj. Sasanka Sekhar Sircar, were read by them. Di Panchanon Neogi, Mr. Khitiah Chandra Chakravarty, Mi Bhutnath Mukherjee, Prof. Monmotho Nath Bose and other paid their respectful homage to the great Poet by suitable speeches.

Improvement Trust

(I)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 19th July, 1941

Present:—Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., 1 C.S., (Chairman), Mr. J. C. Mukerjen, Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta; Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi; Mr. A. J. Thompson: Mrs. Hasina Murshed; Mr. Sudhir Chand a Ray Chaudhuri; Mr. J. J. N. Birch; Mr. Md. Rafique Mr. F. Rooney; and Sn. Harr Sanker Paul.

LIFE SAVING IN DHAKURIA LAKE

The Board considered a letter, dated the 12th July 1941, from the Homorary General Secretary, The Lodian Life Saving Society, and approved of their carrying out the following items of construction along the front of the #16 allotted to the Indian Life Saving Society in the Calcutta improvement Trust Swimming Pool in the Dhakuria Lake Area

- (a) A concrete embankment 2 feet wide to stop the crosion of land along the present water frontage, 116 feet in length.
- (b) A slanting embankment (brick on edge) 116 feet by 5 feet running from the edge of the concrete embankment.
- (c) A wooden fixed platform (116 feet by 23 feet) standing on sal posts, 6 feet below the highest water level, to be used as training ground for swimming and life saving practices.
- (d) Two fixed platforms (above highest water level) one meant for men and a second for women.
- (e) A miniature diving board attached to the proposed northern platform.

(II)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 2nd August, 1941.

PRESENT:—Mr. C. W. Gurner, Cs.1., 1,C.S., (Chairman):
Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, Comporation
of Calcutta; Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi; Mr. A. J.
Thompson; Mrs. Hasma Murshed; Mr. Sudhir Chandia
Ray Chaudhuri; Mi. J. J. N. Birch; Mr. Md. Rafique:
Mr. F. Rooney; and Sir Hari Sanker Paul

SIR HARI SANKER PAUL

It was reported that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce had re-elected, under Section 7 (3) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt., M.L.A., to be a Marsher of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta, whose term of office analyses on the Rth. Robbst. 1941.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

GOVERNMENT HOUSE Assessment Dispute Settled

Resettlement has reached between the Province of length and the Corporation of Calcutta regarding the munimal assessment of Government House.

An appeal had been filed by the Province of Sengal efore Nawabsada A. S. M. Latifur Rahman, Chief Judge, regidency Small Causes Court, Calcutta, objecting to the measurent made by the Corporation.

1t was stated that the premises consist of 81 bighas 5 chitacks of land and Government House with appurtences. The final valuation by the Corporation was land 1 Rs. 8.000 per cottah—Rs. 1.29,66,500 and buildings at 8.89,595—a net annual value of Rs. 6.91,929.

Plaintiff claimed that the Corporation had failed to sunder (a) the use to which the building is being put; b) the cost to the Province of Bengal of His Excellency he Governor's establishment; (c) what would be the reasonable value of the land in the premises for the purpose of which it is being used; (d) what would be the cost to be Province of Bengal of land equally suitable for the urpose for which the land in the premises in suit is sungused.

The plaintiff claimed that the proper assessment should reland at Rs. 2.000 per cottah...Rs. 32,41,425; buildings s. 8.89,585...an annual value of Rs. 2.06.550. Plaintiff anned a reduction of Rs. 4,85,379 in assessment and s. 97,076 in taxes at 20 per cent.

After a long adjournment when the parties appeared is out the appellant's pleader stated that the matter has sen settled between the parties and filed two applications at the memorandum of agreement embodying the terms of thement. The advocate for the respondents also stated but the matter has been settled. The appellants' pleader of the provisions of Section 530 of the Calcutta Municial Act.

The Judge observed that Section 530 of the Act defitely provided repayment of half the amount of fees, ithout prescribing a period of limitation. In the opinion the Judge the provisions of that Section should be applyible to this appeal. The Court accordingly allowed half a institution fees to be refunded to the appellant.

It was agreed that the tax payable should be fixed at lump sum of Rs. 94,555-4-0 per annum (being based on be average of Tax actually paid during the three years 337-38. 1938-39 and 1939-40) inclusive lowrah Bridge Tax; this is to be in force m the statutory period of six years from the last meral revaluation of Ward 12 (i.e., from July 1, 1939) id this sum will be paid as fixed annual tax irrespective occupation of Government House by the Governor; that e Government of the province would not ask for any teancy remission during the said period in respect of Government House; that proportionate remission would be subwed if the Howrah Bridge Tax was withdrawn within the axid period. That if substantial additions, alterations and improvements were made to the buildings the prey mises would be revalued.

If any portion of the structure in Government House is demolished during the said period, proportionate reduction of valuation will be allowed. It was also agreed that the appeal would be withdrawn by the Province of Bangal as soon as possible after the execution by the parties of this agreement, each party bearing, its own costs.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week anding 30th August, 1941

CITY OF CALCUTTA (Town & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 593 against 559 and 540 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the coresponding week of the last year by 54. The general death-rate of the week was 26.9 per mills against 30.2 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1-25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 30th August, 1941, was 490 against 479 and 447 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from cholera, against 2 and 2 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against 3 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 30 and 78 respectively against 29 and 82 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26.9 per mille per annum.

There were 27 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 24.0

There were 88 deaths from respiratory discuses against 95 in the previous week.

There were 37 deaths from tuberculosis against 54 in the previous week.

There were 117 death of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28 32.)

The number of deaths registered was 103 against 80 and 93 in the two preceding weeks. Of these nil was from cholers, 3 from small-pox, 3 from influenza, 3 from fevers, 23 from bowel-complaints and 22 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs tor added areas) was 37.7 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths, Excluding these, the death-rate was 34.4.

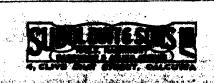
There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 6 in the previous week.

There were 33 deaths of infants under one year.



MILL & TEA GARDEN
REQUISITES

Consult





Across the seven seas the floating fortresses churn their way. Immense, imposing structures dedicated to protection and, when necessary, attack and destruction. In them is concentrated the Marine Art and invention of generations. But where to-day those gleaming banks of guns throw their shadows across the ocean, to-morrow the

happy keel of cargoboat and merchantman will cleave the seas.

Just as to-day Steel serves with its strength, to defend the battleship to

give it invincible might; to-morrow, Steel will give dependability to the argosies of men, giving wings to the narrow bows as they cleave the waters.

ALWAYS - EVERYWHERE - STEEL FOR STRENGTH

To withstand the immense strain imposed on them, the smallest of details in modern structures are made of steel.

TATA STEEL

INSURD BY THE TATA IRON AND STFEL CO. LTD. Head Seles Office:--102-A. CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

-VITALITY-

is maintained & rejuvenation resorted by the use of A. P. Yakuti the most potent drug to increase vigous and virility. Rs. 10 per shiel.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI

85. Bowhanar Street, Calcutta
Selling Branch.—177. Harrison Road, Calcutta

ACIDITY

ACIDITY

ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)
Guaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indi-

gestions. Ask for free sample (with postage).

For particulars apply to— S. C. BOSE,

Cie THE EASTERN UNION BANK, LTD.

14. CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA. Phone Cal. 4401

PHENEOL

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA: BOMBAY

Prominent Architects, Builders & Contractors

LEANN N. GUIN & CO. SECTION

Arcalinate Bullion and Contractors

Advertise and invite opportunities
to knock at year deer

RPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

- 1. Rewiring and remodelling the electric installation at the Town Hall.
- 2 Supply of milk and barley water to different milk kitchens and outside institutions for the year 1941-42.

- tutions for the year 1941-42.

 5. Supply of Indian Road Tars for one year from 1st October, 1941.

 4. Supply of Asphaltum for one year from 1st October, 1941.

 5. Constructions of cart and footbridges across S. W. and D. W. F.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 9th September, for 2 on 10th September and for 3 to 5 on 16th September, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

Are to noid good for three months.

A.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee mittee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents. e.a..

Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attented by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary to the Corporation
Central Municipal Office.
The 3rd September, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. 1 Engineer's Department.

on Friday, the up to 2 p.m.:

134. Repairs to bething platform at 73. Kailas Bose Street, Ward 4—Rs. 381, dated 3rd September, 1941, (1 month).

135. Repairs to Ward Office of Ward No. 4—Rs. 951, dated 3rd September, 1941, (14 months).

136. Improving the gullypite in Vidyagore Street, Ward 4—Rs. 753, dated 3rd September, 1961, (14 months).

2 Haramba Chandra Das Lans (portion), Ward 4—Rs. 169, dated 3rd September, 130 r.

138. Repairs to Hackney Carria Stand at 61, Amherst Street, Ward 4 Rs. 284, dated 3rd September, 1941, Carriage weeks).

139. Repairs to paved footpath at Hari Nath De Road, Ward 4—Rs. 514, dated 3rd September, 1941, (1 month).

140. Repairs to Pail Depot and Methers' Barracks at Canal West Road; Ward 1—Rs. 157, dated 3rd September, 1941, (3 weeks).

141. Repairs to Carters' Quarters, Shed No. 8, in Gowkhana I, Ward 3— Rs. 830, dated 3rd September, 1941, (1 month).

142. Repairs to footpath in Upper Chitpore Road between Radha Kanta Deb 1st Lane and Raja Naba Kissen Street, Ward 2—Rs. 916, dated 3rd Sep-tember, 1941, (5 weeks).

143. Construction of gullypits opposite
45 and 43. Ultading Road, Ward 1...
Rs 495, dated 3rd September, 1941. (3 weeks).

144. Repairs to Shihtalla School Build ing, Ward 5 Rs. 491, dated 3rd Septem-her, 1941, (5 weeks).

145 Repairs to the public latrine at 4. Sahitya Parisad Street, Ward 3... s. 952 dated 3rd September, 1941, (1) 34, Sau Ps. 952 months).

146. Repairs to kitchen and stores etc. of District Engineer's quarters at 79. Cornwallis Street, Ward 3...Rs. 865, dated 3rd September, 1941, (1 month).

Please note that spords in italics "I days notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days" notice.

C. GHOSE. District Engineer I

District I Eng'g, Office, The 3rd September, 1941.

District No. I Engineer's Department (Cossipore.)

up to 2 p.m. :-

required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender form from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which The Petty Improvement Contractors are tenders are to be submitted, from a co kept in the District Engineer, District No. (Cossipore Office) for inspection.

38. Remodelling the pipe culvert across
Pramanick Ghat Road...Rs. 131, dated
19th June, 1941, (15 days).
39. Repairs to culvert at the junction
of Lockgate Road and Kripa Nath Dutt
Road, Ward 32...Rs. 128, dated 21st
August, 1941, (15 days).
40. Repairs to surface drain in Nilmony
Mitter Row, Ward 30...Rs. 119, dated
23rd August. 1941. (15 days).

Mitter Row. Ward 30...Rs. 119, dated 23rd August, 1941, (15 days).

41. Repairs to menials quarter's and cook shed of Water Works Guards at Tallah Pumping Station, Ward 30...Rs. 933, dated 26th August, 1941, (2 months).

S. C. GHOSE, District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office, The 30th August, 1941,

District No. II, Engineer's Department.

Trinders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a scaled cover superscribed "Tender for......"

on Tuesday, the 9th September, 1941, up to 2 p.m. :

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this Office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

101. Repairs to Ward Office, Ward No. 9-Rs. 408, dated 1st September, 1941, (1 month).

102. Repairs to footpath of Dharamtalla Street (portion)—Rs. 753, dated 3rd September, 1941, (3 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that words in itsics
"'7 days' notice" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days" notice".

D. N. DUTT, District Engineer 11.

District II Eng'g. Office, The 1st September, 1941.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chtef Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 10th September, 1941, up to 2 p.m.:-

207. Repairs to Cart Registration Office in Ward No. 20—Rs. 324, dated 3rd Sep-tember, 1941, (11 months). 208. Repairs to paved ditch in Hasra Bagan Lane.—Rs. 709, dated 3rd Septem-ber, 1941, (1 month).

209. Repairs to Rawdon Square—Rs. 913, dated 3rd September, 1941, (1 month). 210. Repairs to Auckland Square— Rs. 714, dated 3rd September, 1941, (5

dated 3rd September, 1941, (1 month).

210. Repairs to Auckland Square-Rs. 714, dated 3rd September, 1941, (5 weeks).

211. Repairing retaining wall by the side of tank and low land in Lokenath Bose Garden Lane, Ward 18—Rs. 198, dated 3rd September, 1941, (15 days).

212. Construction of a lamp-tole in front of premises No. 1, Shariff Lane in Ward No. 14—Rs. 117, dated 3rd September, 1941, (2 weeks).

213. Construction of a lamp-hole in front of 36, Surendranath Banerjea Road in Ward No. 14—Rs. 130, dated 3rd September, 1941, (2 weeks).

214. Construction of a lamp-hole in front of 15, Wellesley 1st Lane—Rs. 111, dated 3rd September, 1941, (2 weeks).

215. Providing a yard gully in Noorali Lane in Ward No. 20—Rs. 96, dated 3rd September, 1941, (2 weeks).

216. Construction of a lamp-hole in front of 6. Wellesley 1st Lane in Ward No. 14—Rs. 111, dated 3rd September, 1941, (2 weeks).

weeks).
217. Supplying earth in east flank and slope of Hughes Road opposite gas posts
Nos. 19 and 20. Ward 18—Rs. 878, dated

Nos. 19 and 20. Ward 18—Rs. 878, dated 3rd September, 1941, (14 months).

218. Repairing bathing platform at the junction of Bright Street and Shamsul Huda Road in Ward—21 Rs. 104, dated 3rd September, 1941, (15 days).

219. Constructing dust-bin platforms in Ward No. 14—Rs. 28, dated 3rd September, 1941, (7 days).

220. Constructing dust-bin platforms in Ward No. 21—Rs. 264, dated 3rd September, 1941, (15 days).

CORPORATION NOTICES-Contd.

221. Constructing dust-bin platforms in Ward No. 20—Rs. 313, dated 3rd September, 1941, (3 weeks).
222. Constructing dust-bin platforms in Wards Nos. 15—17—Rs. 128, dated 3rd September, 1941, (5 weeks).
223. Constructing dust-bin platforms in Ward No. 13—Rs. 50, dated 3rd September, 1941. (1 month)

Ward No. 13—Rs. 50, dated 3rd September, 1941, (1 month).

224. Constructing dust-bin platforms in Ward No. 18—Rs. 364, dated 3rd September, 1941, (1 month).

225. Supplying and fixing heavy Tarpaulin on Refuse Carts and Lorries of Pistrict No. III—Rs. 122, dated 3rd September, 1941, (2 weeks).

K. L. DE, Offg. District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office. The 3rd September, 1941.

District No. IV Engineer's Department.

Tenders of the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for "Tursday, the 11th September, 1941, up to 2 p.m. :---

77. Repairs to Woodburn Square, Ward 22—Rs. 917, dated 23rd October, 1940, (1)

22—Rs. 917, dated 23rd October, 1940, (12 months).

78. Extension of sewer for effecting house drainage connection of premises No. 2/B, Prannath Pandit Street. Ward 22—Rs. 184, dated 13th August, 1941, (15 days).

79. Repairs to Childrens' Park at Shanagore Road, Ward 27.—Rs. 639, dated 12th August, 1941, (3 weeks).

80. Repairs to footpath to Townshend Road (portion). Ward 22—Rs. 949, dated 22nd August, 1941, (1½ months).

81. Repairs to surface drain at Hindusthan Road (portion), Ward 27—Rs. 655, dated 9th August, 1941, (1 month).

82. Construction of lamp-hole for effecting house drainage connection of 148, Russa Road on Preonath Mallick Road, Ward 22—Rs. 119, dated 15th August, 1941, (7 days). days).

> K. SEN. District Engineer, IV

District IV Eng'g Office.
The 1st September, 1941.

Notice to Road Repair Contractors.

District No. II, Engineer's Department (Manicktola)

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed Tender for..... Tuesday, the 9th September, 1941, up to

2 p.m.:—
1. Supplying 5,250 c.ft. of Boiler Furnace ('linker for use in Maniktala area in the low-lying places at distance of 600 r.ft. from the nearest cart road,

D. N. DUTT, District Engineer, II.

District II Eng'g. Office. The 2nd September, 1941.

Salami or License for Corporation Properties.

Notice is hereby given for information of the public that the Estates and General Pur-poses Standing Committee of the Corpora-tion, at their meeting to be held on Tues-day, the 9th September, 1941 at 5-15 p.m.

will hold an auction, in respect of the

following:—
(1) Salami for taking license for the Corporation Cabin in front of the Imperial Bank of India, for a period of 3 years, at a monthly fee of Rs. 10.

(2) Consolidated salami and license fee for taking license for the tank and trust trees at the Kasiabagan Burial Ground for a period of 4 years.

The full amount of the salami together

The full amount of the salami together with a security deposit, equivalent to six months' fee, in respect of the first lot and the full amount of the consolidated bid in respect of the second, will have to be deposited by the successful bidder on the spot on the acceptance of his bid by the Committee subject to the approval of the Committee subject to the approval of the licenses may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours. Any person willing to take any of the license may appear at the auction to be held at the Central Municipal Office Buildings, first floor, south block, on the Buildings, first floor, south block, on the aforesaid date and time, and offer his bid

R. SINHA, Chief Valuer and Surveyor. Central Municipal Office. The 1st, September, 1941.

Special Notice

It is hereby notified for information of the public, that in view of the recent orders of Government rationing petrol for all lorries etc., it will not be possible for the Corporation to entertain any applica-tion for water supply by lorries either free or on payment until the said orders of those ernment have been vacated.

S. C. CHAKRAVARTTI, Executivo Engineer, W. W.

Central Municipal Office, The 2nd September, 1941.



PATCH WORK AND **COVERING CRACKS**

LEAKING ROOFS YOU WILL NOT FIND ANYTHING IN THE WORLD CHEAPER THAN

'ALAMOID

STANDARD BLACK

ASBESTOS ROOF CEMENT

One concern alone has purchased over 300 tons and goes on buying steadly.

Rs. 17-8 per 56 lb. Keg.

4-0 ., 10 ... Tin.

3-4 ... 5 ...

1-2 ... 2 ...

Stocked by all Bazar Dealers.

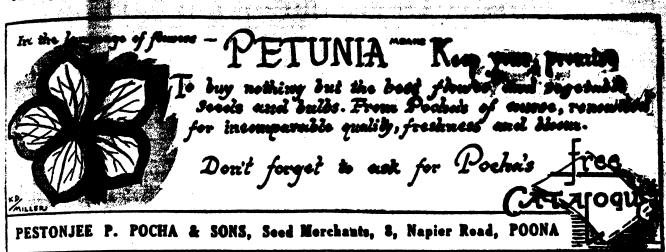
MACFARLANE & CO, LTD. CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE

__ IN __

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

多之一。 著畫方



MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice.

 Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Yellow numbers on a Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is tound short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any apprious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

WHERE TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

Insure with

India's Oldest Life Office .The Bombay Midual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

Éngalités :-- DASTIDAR & BONS, CHIEF AGENTS. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Phone: Cal. 455

Gram: "Jatikalyan"

THE FEDERAL INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Combination of 12 Companies. Last Valuation Disclose a Decent Surplus.

Territorial Office: -- 2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta

De Cal. 5728, 5727 & 5724

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

7, Council House Street, Calcutta
IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Total Business in force exceeds

Total Claims paid exceed Total Assets exceed

"HUMAN SERVICE OUR AIM."

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., (SOMBAY), LTD., Calcutta Office: -- 66-B, CLIVE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

Please ask for Prospectus & Agency condition.

INDIAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BONUS-Rs. 15 Endt.

13-2, Old Court House Street. **CALCUTTA**

BONUS-Rs. 18 W.L.

EASTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 7037.

The Most Progressive Indian Life Office is-THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Managing Agents: BIRLA BROS., LD.

Head Office: NEW DELHI

Calculta Office: 8, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE

FOR PARTICULARS

OF

ADVERTISING IN THIS SPECIAL PAGE

Please write or Phone up ADVT. MANAGER,

> Phone Cal. 6600 (MUNICIPAL GAZETTE DEPT.)

Estd. 1920.

PHONE: 389

ENUS ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

14. BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA

PRABARTAK INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Steadily Progressing National Life Office

Head Office:

Phone: Cal. 2626.

13-2, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY (India) LIMITED

Hadd differ:—S. Canning Street, Calcutta, TELES { Phone: Cal. 3875 (3 lines) Gram: "EIPTOE" Calcutts

AN IDEAL LIFE OFFICE

Health show

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD. ...

Water-Works, Drainage and Plambing Engineers

Second Plumbing means bealth and jongovity

Prices in the Sir Sinart Mogg Market for the current week.

ARTIGUE.			10	n ()le:	.			and	Ole	20	۵,	-	articles.		1	ad	Ola	æ.				3rd	Oli	**
ARTIONAL		3	rol	•		To)	•	TOM	•		To				Pri	.		T	•	1	ro	•		T•
3237	-	Ro.		Р.	Re	. 🛦	. P.	Rs.	Δ.	P. E	to.	A	P	VMAL (a)	R	a. <i>i</i>	A. P	. R). A	. P.	Ra	. 4	. P	R	. 4.
Brieket, per seet Ourry-Boof Pillet er underekt per se		0	5 5 0	Ŏ	0 0 1	6		0		Ď	0		0 0 0	Breast per plece Head, each Leg per seer Loin ,,		1	6 0 0 0 6 0	0	13	Ö	0 0 0	8 5	0	0	5 (10 (
oth		000	8 5	Ŏ	000	10	Ď	0 0 0	4	Ŏ	0	8 5	ŏ	Shoulder ,,			ă ŏ		***		ō		ŏ	ě	•
	-	Ó	8	0	1	13	0	0	5 (0	0	6	0	Fore-quarter per seer Hind-quarter Baddle	1		4 0								
o. Holted "	-	0	11 8	0	0	12	0						-	Leg per lb	11		10			4		-			
SALT PROVISIONS.																	lat	Cla	M.						Ind
ALTERNATION DOCUMENTS.		0	10 13	0	0	12 14	0	0	8	0	0	8 10	0	MUTTON			0 0				0	14		<u> </u>	18
	-	0	8	0	0	11		0	6		0	8		Breast	١.	ŎĪ	0 0) 11) 11 L (0	10			10
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.														Saddle per lb Shoulder per seer Kidneys, each		0	0 0 1 0				0	10	0 0	•	
Bool sweet-bread per des.		0	8	0	0	18	0							Heart Brain	1	0 .	3 0	0							
Ortalls, each Lithbones, each	-	0 0 0	6		000	11	0	0	4	0	0		0	Tongue ,, Trotters ,, Head (without tongue and brain) each			1 0 0 6 1 0	1							•
fongue, each Kidneys, per dosen		0100	8 2 7	0	0 2 0 0	11	0		•			•		Head (entire) each Mutton Dripping per sees Goat and Kid meat	.10	0	5 0 7 0			0					



USE-

"Amrutanjan—Rising Sun

FOR ALL SORTS
OF
SKIN DISEASES

Made By:-AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH.	From	To
of the Market. Proch Breakhost tleasages per don. Chops per seer Bases per lin. Cooked Park Stadesho per lb. Collect State per is. Cooked State Stadesho per lb. Collect State per is. Cooked State per lin. Per Land per seer Cooked State per lin. Luncheste Rossed Park Sausages Rolle per do see Pattice per doses	Re. A. P 0 8 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 1 8 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 12 0	0 12 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Hilas Fish per seer Shrimpe with shell per seer Do. (without shell) per seer Hilas Fish Ree per seer Bombay Dusk per 100 Penifyts per seer Bhothie Maldine Ohins Grees White per pecket Dh. per litigs pustbe Ball ches per seer Papadama per 100 Bibilité of Shitis Bibilite per seer	Rs. A. P. 014 0 0 10 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	Ba. A. P. 1 0 0 13 0 1 13 0 1 13 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Eingdom.)
, BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENTSIN RENTA COLONY AND USANDA

Subscribed Capital ... Paid-up Capital ... Reserve Fund £ 4,000,000 ... £ 2,000,000 ... £ 2,200,000

Mond Office :-26, Bishopogate, London, E. C. 2.

Brencies: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritear, Cawapore, Delhi, Labore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuware Eliya, Aden, Steemer Point, Aden, Zansibar, Mombasa, Rairobi, Waluru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga;

Dar-es-Salaam, Mwans

menets GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description. The Beat tres

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

A New Peature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank
Building at 100, Clive Street, Sate Lockers of different sizes intended for
the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives
a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open
the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both
fire and burglary.

Restals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers
and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

*

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: -7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Branches-Narainguage and Burra Bazar (Calcutta) Showhener Branch will be opened shortly.

Shembaar Branch will be opened shortly.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at ½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOAMS, Cash CREDITS & OVERDRAPTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold-and-received for Safe custody.

GREEBAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHIMA
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1882.)

Will which is difficult the Mandred East United

43,000,000 43,000,000 Capital enerve Fund Head Office : 38, Blok

Hend Office: 38, Bickepagate, London, E. C. 2.

London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 2.

Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All ferms of Banking Business transacted

EROVERY OF INCOMETAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executer and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Hettlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Colonta 1-1, Clive Street-D. R. WINY Com-

Calcutta) 1-1, Clive Street.—D. R. KINLOGH, Agent. Office: ...) 1. Fairlie Place,—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England,)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Ecas-Office:-2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bichopgate

London, E. C. 3 Subscribed Capital € 2,000,000 Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund £ 1,000,000 £ 500,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders 4 1,000,000 Bruneher:—Amara. Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul, Bombay, Galoutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore,

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description. N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clies Street, Calcutta.

Manager,

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office: —Oriental Buildings, Bembay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bembay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andher!, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karach, Nagpur, Nagpur Clity, Poona, Poona Clity, Rajkot and Surat Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Rules of Business on Application.
Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmobas Pracad Goen
Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mohta, Mr. Lakahmi Niwas Birle
General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Clive Street, Calcutts

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE .-CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11, Clive Row,

Phone: Cal. 6517

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Ganette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in tough with civic progress in India.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXER INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84 Chowringhee Read, Calcutta

r aunount - Lamenet at I per ceat, p. a. ce Ro. 20024 Mr. interest at I per ceat, p. a. ce Ro. 20025 Mr. interest at I per ceat, p. a.
Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved SAVINGS BAR FIXED DEPO LOADS:-Gree

Telephone: Pagit 1168

A. N. RRN, Sourcestra.

Phone: Cal. 465, 6307, 5138.

Gram: "Jatikalyan"

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.

Subscribed Capital exceeds Rs. 6,00,000 Paid-up Capital & Reserves exceed Rs. 5,50,000 All Banking business transacted. 2. DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST, CALCUTTA. Branches:-Chittagong, Cossipore, Chetla.

Grams: "Citadel"

Phone: Cal. 8967

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8, Madan Street, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SEVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: -9A, Clive Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125

Branches:—Hare Street, Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Siraigani, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares, Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937-1939 at 61 per sent. Free of Income-tax.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.

Promoted & Organised by

RAHA BROTHERS

Branches:—DAOOA, BANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, BOHANPUR & SHILLONG

ESTD. 192

Telegram : "Safebonds"

Phone No. Cal, 2681

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED

Head Office.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :-- BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transacted. Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people.

Rates, rules and all information on application. P. K. CHOWDHURY, Managing Director

Phone-Cal: 5785.

ORIENTAL PUBLIC BANK LIMITED

102, Clive Street, Calcutta

-Mymensingh, Gauripur (Myn.), Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Sushong & Barisal.

Wanted influential Agents for Branches in the un-represented area.

Established 1933

Phone: Cal. 503

BENGAL EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

Head Office: 29, Dalhousie Square

s all sorts of Banking busine Branches: - MYMENSINGH, ULTADINGER, TANGAIL, JAMALPUR AND SHERPUR.

Menagery-R. KANJILAL. Managine Director:---R. N. ROY.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal, 2269 (3 lines) 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta Transacts all Sorts of Bunking Business :

t on Deposits. Rate of Interl. Savings 2i per cent. per

3 Fixed 3 p. c. to f .. No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank, Brenches -- HOWRAH, SALKIA. BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE



BANKOF COMMERCE L. 12, CLIVE ST CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES

BENGAL BANK LIMITED

A. OLIVE ROW, CALOUTTA.

Dividend declared for 1939-6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders money.

Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities. Brasches.—Midnapore. Nabadwip. Chinaurah. Kharaspore. Ghatal.

Contai, Krishnagar. Joseore. Bardal & Kushtia.

Telegram:

BANK—Calcutte.

A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6, Clive Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office :-- SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

ESTD. 1928.

Head Office :-- CHITTAGONG.

Branches: CALCUTTA 14, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends

from its inception.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD,

8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

hee :-Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna Our Specialities: Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme, Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service. All sorts of Banking business transc

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office -8, Clive Street, Calcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.

Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Oal), BURDWAN, ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Oriena) EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 3436

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civica.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers as doors in the world of public affairs?

er og kommente for skallende for skallende for skallende for skallende for skallende for skallende for skallend Skallende for skallende for skallende for skallende for skallende for skallende for skallende for skallende fo

Pripes in the Sir Street Bing Market could.

articles.	Trom	То	ABTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From.	To
POULTRY	Ra. A. 1	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES-(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Re. A. P.	FRUITS.	Re, A.P.	Re. A
nicken (Spring) each bleken (broth)	0 8 0	0 60	Cauliflower Benares each Do. Mongliy: Do. Labore			Apples Ring per lb Do. (Ceoxing) Do. S. Africa	6 8 9	
npone " nek (eurry) " Do. (ropeting) "	3 0 0 0 13 0 1 0 0	0 14 0	Do. Country Do. Darjoyling	0 4 9	0 60	Do. Kniu 8 to 10	1 00	
Do. (Special)	1 40	1 8 0	Do, Ranchi " Vacces Spout per doz Colery cach Darjeeling	0 3 0	0 3 0	Do. American 6 to 8 Do. Calamere 8 to 10	1 0 0	
De. (ontion) " De. (ordinary reasting)	0 10 0	0 18 0	Cucumber per score Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do. King David Do. Jonathan Do. Japan		
Do. (special) cook	1 0 0		Green Chilly ner seat	0 4 0 0 5 0	0 5 0	Do. Australia 8—10 Do. Delicious	1 00	
geops " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0 3		Indian Corn each Knol khol Country each	0 0 6	0 0 9	Do. Rings per lb Do. per 2 lb. packet Almond, Mag Heb per lb	1 00	1
urkey Coek	6 0 0		Ladies finger per score Leak each Do, Darjeeling each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Fresh Kabul Do. Shelled per lb Do. English fried per	0 10 0	0 1
EGGS.			Letitice per score Lobia per bundle (small)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apricois per lb. Peshawar	1 6 6	3 (
	0 8		Onions, Madras per seer		0 2 0	Apricotadry per ib Amra per score Alokokhara per seer	0 18 0	0 10
owie, fresh, per score GAME.	• 12	0 12 0	Do. white Do. Country red	0 3 0		Bael Fruit each Badana Kabul per seer Brasil nuts per lb.	10 20	2
leve each	1 8	. 3 00	Paranip each			Chestnut per lb.		ļ
esection		0 2 0 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer Do. Hasaribagh	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. dry per seer Country Apples 8-16	0 10 0	0 1
Peahon "Iovers per dosen "	. 8 6		Do. Banchi per seer Do. Kagbangia			Ourrants Australian per lb, Do. English per lb,	1000	9 1
labilit			Potatoes (Nainital) per			Dates Arab per seer Do. Muscatper packet Do. Basrah in 1 lb, pkt.	0 6 6	0
laipės leai (lazge) n leai (notice)		.	Do. Kidney hill per seer Do. New per seer			Do. Smyarna in 1 lb.	0 10 0	
Vild Duck each			Do. (Old) Nainitai Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, Do. Mádras			Goosebery per seer Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	1	0.1
BIRDS.			Do. Rangoon Do. Shillong	0 2 6	-	Do. Mabul per box	1	
Dandry (Cock) each Do. (Hen) " Pigeons (Fancy)	. 2 8 . 2 0	0 10 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 8 0 0	Roboh each Pulbul per seer Radish English per bundle	0 1 6		Do. Australia per lb Do. Spain per lb Do. S. African per lb	•	
VEGETABLES.			De. Country per score	0 3 6		Grape Fruit each		
Armshoke Darjeeling each Do. Ground per ad	b bt 0 6	0 7 0	Squash per seer	0 4 0		Guava (Allahabad) per poore Do. (Country) per soore	1	0 1
Boot root Darjoeling p	0 3		Bweet Potatoes red per ar. De. Pumpkins, each	0 4 0	0 18 0	Hasel auts per lb.	1 4 0	
Do. Country per bund Beas Country per seer Do. Franch (Darjeeting	• 1		Tomato Darjeeling per er. Do. Ranchi per seer Do. Country	0 12 0	0 14 0	Ehubanee Do. (large)	1	1
per see	. 0 .		Do. Chukerdhurpur " Do. Sikkim	0 10 0	0 14 0	I Kasar China per see		0
Do. Butter per score Brinial , seer Cabbage asch	. 0 3	0 0 70	Turnip Darjeeling per bundle Do. per seer	0. 3.0			0 \$ 6	0
Do. Country Do. Darieeling	.	0 0 13 0	Vegetable marrow Country	0 10	0 3 6	Do. (Country) _ Locket per 1 seer	. 1	
Oarreis Darjeeling pe			Do. Darjeeling each	Lea .	Arran Sant	Meikey nuts Madris pe seer Monkey Liebees per 1.	. 0 36	•

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

(1) (A X) (1) (A (A (A)) (A) (A) (A) (A)

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market contd.

ARTIOLES.	From	То	articles.	From	To	articles.	From	3.
FRUITS-(Contd.)	Ra A. P	Ro. A. P	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	tta. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.
M. Melon Jauppur Mask melon per acer Mask melon in (Lucknow Mangoes Alfonso per dos. Do. Pyri (Bombay) in Do. Langra Do. Bukul Do. Fasli Do. Kissen Bhog Do. Kanchan 16—20 Do. Golapkhash Do. Himsagore Do. Green per score Do. Country per 100 Do Bombay Do. Madras 8—10 Do. Lilam 4—6 Mangosteen per doz. Malberry per score Fagpur Mussemi 6—8 Penna Bombay Oranges Sikkur Do. Kagpur Do. Multan per doz. Pesta Arab per seer Do. (Unshelled) per seer Do. Kabul Do. Fried Do. Kandahar	0 10 0 1 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 8 0 2 8 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0	3 0 0 3 0 0 3 8 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	Plantain Champa bunch Do. Martaban Do. Singapore per dos. Do. Amritasagar Do. Amritasagar Do. Kabul Papsya Ranchi each Do. Country Plums per ib. (Kabul) Do. S. African per ib. Do. Country per score Ponegranate Bhowana- gore per seer Kandahar Pumalo each (country) Pumalo balbar each Prunes Fresh per ib. Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.) Do. Liby do. Do. Delmonte do. Calasia do. Perra Cashmere Do. (Cooking) Do. Kulu per lb. English Do. California per ib. Do. American per ib. Do. Australian per ib. Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. S. African per ib. Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. S. African per ib. Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry per ib Do. Cashmere Raisins per 1 ib. peacket Do. do. (California Do. (Red) per ib. Do. Kabul Do. Bultana per see	1 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER, Etc. Aligarh Butter per lb. Bombay Dinapur Butter for cake Cow's Ghee per seer	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	0 0 8 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 1 13

M. B.-Prices very according to supplies.

VALUE

FOR

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shope or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Businees.
2) 5 65 88.A. 34 Ch dney 32	Ra. A. P. 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0 , 0 8 0 daily 0 4 0 , 0 5 0 , 0 5 0 ,	Business to be approved by the authority.	85-86 Chandrer	Ra. A. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 8 0 " 4 0 0 " 1 11 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.

B N D S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL, Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries. ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-contd.

articles.	From	To	articles.	From	To	articles.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P. R	₹s. A. P.	COAL AND COKE.	Rs. A. P. I	Ra. A
MILK AND OREAM			Californian flour No. 1	!		Boft Coke per md.	1 1	_
Pure cow's milk fresh per			DOT 8007	0 3 0	0 36		i i	0 10
Fresh gream per 1b	0 4 0		Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs	0 10 0		Confectionery.	l l	
Aleen Clearer her re			Californian flour No. 2		0 3 0	Cakes, Assorted per lb	0 19 0	1 0
fish.			Country four per seer		0 3 0 1	X'mas Cake (Almond	0 12 0	1 0
	1 00		Atta	0 2 3		Iced) per 1h.	1 80	2 12
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer Dp. (out pieces)	1 12 0	. 00	Sajee ···			Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 .
The (salt-water) Der seer	1 50	1 13 0	RICE.	•		Assorted Tea Cakes per	1	
Do. (out pleces) per seer	- 00		Deshi coarse per md		- 1	Siab Chocolates per	1 4 0	1 (
Juile per seer	0 12 0	0 10 0 0 14 0	Do. per seer Paina let quality per md.	6 8 0	, , ,	packet	0 1 6	1 (
Do. (Out pleces) Robi per seer		0 10 0	Do. per seer		0 3 0	Offooting 202 218D ***)		
Do (Out pieces)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Do, coarse per md Do, per sear	1		Confectionery.		
Hiles each	0 8 0	1 4 0 0 6 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 8 0		—(Contd.)		
Yab per lot of 4 Mango fish with ros	0 2 0	0 60	Do. per seer Chinisakkar per md	0 3 0 8 0 0	0 36	Assorted Chocolates per		
Do. without ros			Do. per seer	0 30	0 4 0 1	ID.	1 80	3 (
fullet per seer	0 10 0	0 18 0	Kabul rice per seer Kashmere rice per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	Short Bread per lb. English Sweets, Assorted	1 40	4 1
engash (Butter fish) per	0 80	0 10 0	Golab Soru Rice	0 4 0	0 5 0	Der ID.	0 12 0	\$ (
seer (Out pieces)			SUGAR.		- 1	Caramels Assorted per lb. H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 60	0 1
confret per seer	1 80	9 60	Cawapore Sugar per seer	0.40	ı	" . 2 lb	2 40	
rawns per seer (Small) Do. (Bagda) per seer	ă 8 0	0 18 0	Orystal		0 4 6	PEAK FREAMS BISCUITS.		
	0 10 0	0 12 0	DAL Etc		i	Glazo	1 18 0	
obster	0 12 0	1 4 0	,		1	Assorted Creams	2 0 0	2 (
ther fish	0 12 0	1 00	Arabar per seer Chana ,,		0 3 0	Golden Puffs Barley Sugar (English)	2 20	
			Khari Masoor ,,	0 26	0 3 0 l	Werin :	1 00	
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		l	Mung haree Mung sona	0 4 0	0 8 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)	0 40	
Bread (White or Brown)	ĺ		Salt		30	Assorted Pattles non-de	0 18 0	1
2 lbs. each -	0 5 0	0 3 0	1 lb. tin per lb	0 12 0		Der tin		2 (
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each	0 8 0 0 1 6	0 20	3 lb. ,, ,, 6 lb. ,, ,,	1 4 0	ı	5-00 000 000 000		•
Do. do. \$ lb. ,, Do. do. 8 os. ,,	0 10	0 18	Coccanut Oil per seer	3 13 0	• • • • •	HUNTLEY PALMER.		
			Castor Oil ,,	0 8 0	70	Marie 2 lb. tin		
errant Loaf 1 lb. each			"	1	' ' ' 1	Nibe 2 lb. tin		
ink Roll	0 13		Chester per case	1	1	Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin	100	
hoose Bandel each	0 19	0 2 0	Snowfiake		1			
Do. Dooes per lb		1 0 0	Monkey Brand per tin "Victoria"— Swan" per		ľ	BRITANNIA.		
Do. Edam	1 80	_ ` ` `	4-I. G. tin		3 50	1 ib. Tin.	88. A. P. Rs. A. P.	
Do. Overland , Do. Bendel per lb			Do. 4-I. G. Bulk "Rising Sun"—"Chukker"	18	3 3 0	Gem 0 14 0	1 80	}
Do, Cheddarn ,	1 13 0		per 4-I. G. tin	1 8	3 15 0	Gem Iced n is	1 6 6	:
reserved, mixed, per lb.	9 5 0		Do. per 4-L G. Bulk Elephant Brand Tin	3	5 0 15 0	Ginger Nut 1 5 0 Ko-Nut (Reg.) 0 11 9	i i i l	
" unmixed, "	İ	0 50	Do. " Bulk	18	5 0	Marie 1 2 0	1 13 0	Ĕ
zava cheese per lb	0 5 0		Owl Tin	1	ı	Milk I 1 0 Mixed (House-	1 80	15.% price
raft choose per lb	1 80		White Rose per tin	4 14 0	- 1	_hold) 1 1 0	T 19 0 (1	12
rati attaca har tai			water Lily ,,	4 14 0	1	Mice 1 5 0	2 10]	

N. B .- Prices vary seconding to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in prefits and prestige.

好來使養 重生心

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	
RICE.		. Rs. A. P.	Bread 1 lb Do. 4 lb		0 3 0	MEAT.	Ba. A. P.	_
Balam per md. Bankteolsi (Manja)	7 4 0	6 13 0 7 8 0 7 4 0	Do. lb BUTTER.	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mutton Goat		0 13
Do. (Kora) Do (Atap) (amini (Do.)	1 - 1 -	7 8 0	Aligarh Salted per lb. Bombay per lb. Salted			2008.		
hinisakkar (Do.)	9 0 0	11 80	Pabna per seer Poison's 1 lb, tin	1 4 0		Egg (Fow!) per score (Cuck) Do.	• • •	0 10
eshi Boiled (Kora) edhkalma	6 4 0	7 0 0	Milk Cows' Head Condensed Milk	0 5 0	0 4 0	Confectionery.		
agra atnai (Kora) angoon (Boiled)	7 8 0	6 4 0	Condensed Milk Milk Maid OIL	0 11 0	0 4 0	Lipton's Tea— Yellow per tin		1 7
Do. (Atap)	6 8 0 6 8 0	6 13 0 7 0 0	Mustard Oil Cocoanut Do	0 70	0 8 0	Cocoa Horaby	0 8 6	1 1
DAL.			FRUITS. Mangoes 20 to 25	1 0 0		Condensed Milk BISCUITS.		. •
ng Del (Hari) per seer Do. (Sons)	U 40	0 5 0	Apples 8—16 Alubokra per seer	100	0 10 0	Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin		1 9
Do. (Krishna) rahar Dal	0 8 0	0 3 6	Oranges 8 to 13 Bedans per seer	1	l	H. & P. Do.	=	_ •
alai Dal basari Dal osoor Dal (Split)	0 2 3 0 2 6	0 2 6	Pesta Dates Arab Grapes per seer	2 4 0 0 3 0 0 10 0	2 8 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 12 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker CIGARETTES, ETC.		2 6
Do. (Khari) attor Dal	0 20	0 3 6	Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	1 001	State Express Cira.		
GHEE.			VEGETABLES. New Patal	0 1 6 0 3 6	0 2 0	rettes, 555 Passing Show Olga- rettes	1 10 0	.
wa per seer	2 0 0		New Potatoes Potatoes (New) Brinis!		0 4 0	Robinson's Barley 1b.		0 11
urbhangs ee (Mark)	1 70	1 8 0 1 10 0	Cabbages each Ginger	0 50	0 4 U 0 6 0	Sago (Pearl) Quaker's Oats	0 12 6	0 14
naduwa	1 4 0 1 12 0 1 4 0	1 8 0	Cucumber each Ladies finger per seer Onion	0 0 3	0 1 0 0 4 0 0 1 6	Pascal's Logenges (glass) each	1	0 10
khi Debia Debee" per seer		1 10 0	Cauliflower	0 3 0	0 4 0 1	Jelly Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 60	0 7 0 7
BUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH. Parsey per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Quickwhite(White)	0 14 0	- •
gar (White) per seer o. (Brown) o. (Bata)	0 4 0	0 4 6	Pona Do (Cut pieces), Bagda	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 8 0	0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
on (Bata) our per seer ita	0 2 6 0 2 3	0 2 9	Bhetki Orab (each)	0 8 0	0 13 0	Do. per bottle		0 3
o, B	0 2 6 0 2 0		Hilsa " Kot per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	Rising Sun Do. per bottle		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-80 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1-2 A. 3,6-12 C. 19A & 19B E. 2-5 & 8 G. 8 C. 24	Rs. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	C. 1st floor Betel 3 Meat 8 Milk 2 Potato 9 & 8 C. & H. 5	Rs. A. P. 87 0 0 (per month) 0 8 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betal leaf. Meat Milk Potato Cloth

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market confd.

articles.	Pion :	To	ARTIOLES.	Prom. To	ARTICLES.	From	To.
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Ra, A, P.	Rs. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Ra. A. P. Ra. A	-Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs.As.
•			Spencers' "Doretto" _		Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin Cowles Skim Milk Powder	0 80	0 13 (
Britannia biscuits	1		Do, "Planters" per	2 0 0 2 4	0 1 lb. tin per tin	0 13 0	ļ
1 lb. tia.	2 lbe.		50 State Express 555 Ciga-	1 10 0 1 11	Soups, Assorted,	0 8 0	1 00
Rs. A. P. Simki 0 13 0	1 2 0	1	rettes per tin	1 10 0 1 11	Isinglass per pkt,	0 13 0	1 .
Potit Bourso 1 1 0	1 8 6	S	Passing Show Cigarettes		White Sugar, 5 seers per	1 8 0	
School 0 10 6 [his Arrowrest 1 1 0	1 19	a pird	per tin Black & White tip of 50	0 12 0 0 13	0 bag L. X. L. Assorted James	1 90	1
Water 0 15 U	1 3 9		Craven A tim of 50	1 6 0	ner tin	0 60	0 8
Zaniariani 0 10 6	1 19	124	OILMAN'S STORES.		C. & B. Assorted Jams	1 70	0 18
Orean Oreaker, 11 lb tim	1 12 0	==	CILEAN B SICKES.		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		10 16
Sow & Gate Milk Food	\$ 12 0	5 5 9	LIPTON'S TEA—		oz. sin	2 4 0	2 4 (
Dow & Gate Rusks		١,	Yellow Label tin 1 lb	1 70	Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	1 12 0	2 8 6
		1	Red do. do	1 0 0	King George Chocolate.		' '
Lipton's biscuits—		1	Special Darjeeling 1 lb	1 14 0	1 lb. per tin C. & B. Vinegar per bot-	3 12 0	
Milkmald Full Cream	.		IMPERIAL TEA-		tie	1 80	j
Sweetened Condenses	1		Green Label 1 lb. pkt	1 40	Redgate or Nickson Ham	3 8 0	1
Kuk-	0 40	0 12 0	Red do. do		per lb Redgate or Nickson Ba-		İ
Per Tin			Orange do, do		con per lh	3 8 0	1
Cowlao Malted Milk Pow	1 60		Pyramid do. do	0 12 0	Morton's Scotch Oatmeal	1 12 0	
der 1 lb. tin per tin	. 1 . 0 .	1	TOSH'S TEA-		Morton's 'Eagle' Brand		j
Skimmed Milk	. 1 80	1 60	Special Darjeeling Red		Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb.	0 14 0	1
Herlick's Malted Milk	1 6 0		Label 1 lb. pkt	1 80		0 14 0	1
. 20.			Yellow Label Orange Pe-		SUNDRIES.	1	1
Herlick's Malied Milk-	1 60	1100	boe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt. Do. 2nd quality	1 40	Cobra Boot Polish, large	0 60	l
Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 00	1 11 00	Blue Label 1 lb, pkt	1 0 0	Chamois Leather large	2 8 0	1
Morton's Pepperment	•		Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 13 0	Hair Cream small	1 0 0	
per lb ·-	. 1 0 0	'	Red Ensign Coffee	1 60	Mosquito Destroyers, box Eno's Fruit Salt	0 60	4 0
. v		1	Good 4 lbs	1 % 0 0 14 0	Bisurated Magnesia, me-	1 20	1 13 (
CIGARS & CIGARETTE	8		Quaker Oats 20 os. Robinson's Barley 1	0 15 6	dium Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	1
Deresake per tin of 50	. 1 00		Macaroni 1 lb	0 9 0 0 10	U Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14
			Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, Chuineys 1	1 2 0 1 8 0 14 0 1 4	· www. candiday v 618 50177	0 8 0	
Seissor per pkt	. 0 30		Pickles 1	0 12 0 1 10		0 4 0	1 0
Capetan Navyout per ti:	1		Mustard Colman per tin	0 70 0 18	0 Kruschen Salt	1 11 0	1
of 50 ···		'	Do. lbs.	1 60	PAINTS.	:	i
Geld Flake per tin of 50	.	1 40	Salad Oils Pt. Bott.	0 12 0 3 0	0		ł
· ·	A .		Pepper (Black and White) Sauces, Worcester Bott.	0 9 0 1 2 1 15 0 2 2		. 9 00	l
Cavender per tin of 50	. 1 00	' i	Salmon 1 lb, tin	0 90 1 8	O Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	1
Glasgow Mixture per li	. 2 2 0		Sausages, English	6 TS 0 5 0		7 8 0	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

Tea Merchants

Head Office.
11-4, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2011)

Ranguon Brunch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF

TOSH'S TEA

A. TOSH & SONS

Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24

(Phone : Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants

Local Branches:
2. Raja Woodmunt Street, Ca.
(Phone: Cal. 1381)

153-1. Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2. Upper Circular Road. Cal. ((1pp. Scaldah Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Re	nt.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. Aa.	P.				
Veg. 1 to 6} n 9 to 15}	0 8	0 each	Vegetables.	4		
	errani	or representative as oci na	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second seco		ter i de la compressión de la	and the second second

Prince in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTECLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	70
MUTTON.	Ba. A. P.	Ra, A. P.	FRUITS(Contd.) Safata per score	Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE.	Re. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Masson let clade per ache as Do, Sail	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mange of Rari Do. Kanchan 16—32 Do. Madres	1 00		Dinaiperi Khatari Bhog Deshi (Nagra) permd. Do. (Medium)	7 0 0 6 8 0 6 8 0 7 8 0	7 00
Positry Chicken each	0 13 0	4 14 0	Do. Langra Dv. Bombay Do. Fasli Do. Kissen Bhogh			Patnat (Atap) " md Hilly (Old) per md Magra (Old) Mo. 2 per md. Jhingssal per 1 c		
Few (cutty for reas- ting) Deck (curry and reasting)		1 1	Do. Kilambari Musk melon per seer Kharbusa per seer Orange Ichanagere			Do. No. 3 per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Ducks per score	0 76 C 80	0 8 6 0 10 0	Do. Sylhet Do. Darjeeling Do. Nagpur 8 to 10	1 00		Balam (Old) per md Chini Shakkar No. per	8 0 0	9 0 Q 8 1 8 0
Brinjals per coor Cucumber cook	0 8 0 0 0 3	0 8 0	Do. Bombay Pesta Bagdad per seer Do. Multan Do Kabul	3 8 0 2 4 0 1 0 0		maund (old) Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund Kalma (polished) No. 3 per		0.104
Pati Lemon per score	0 6 0 9 7 0 6 3 0 0 2 0 9 1 6	0 8 0 0 8 0 0 3 0 0 2 6 0 2 0	Peara 16—40 Pineappie Bingapore each Do. Darjeeling Do. Country each Do. Assam			Maund Kamini per maund	6 8 0 7 8 0 11 0 0 6 8 0	7 0 0 8 8 0 14 0 0 7 8 0
Cales Pates red per seer	0 2 0	0 8 8	Peaches Plantain Champa per acore	0 3 0	0 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
De. Bombey			Muscat per seer Muscat per seer Do, Multan per seer Do, Kandahar	0 4 0 0 10 0	9 10 0 9 12 0	Orystal Sugar per seer Java Coccanut Oil Mustard Oil Salt per seer Flour	0 43 0 46 0 50 0 66 0 16	• • •
Paial Murshidabad per seer Do. Dist per seer Do. Hilly		0 2 0 0 3 0 0 8 0	Do. Dhoiks Raisin (Red) per seer Do. Sulsuna Almond shelled Do. without shell	1 0 0 1 8 0	0 10 0 0 12 0 1 8 0 2 0 0	Atta B per md. (Tota) Sujee Atta freeh per maund Til Oil	0 2 6 6 0 0 6 4 0	0 8 9 6 8 0 5 4 0 23 0 0
Gabbage each Saulifower each Peas Ranchi per seer Do, Darjeeling Do, Doshi	0 8 0	0 8 0 0 10 0	Do. do. large Surdab Quaman per seer Water melon Goalando	0 10 0		Chandausi Atta per md. Til Oil per seer DAL.	4 13 0	5 13 0
Seans " " squash " " freen Mangoes per score	0 60	0 8 0	Do. Deshi Do. Farukabad Do. Quetta Do. Bhagalpur Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	0 12 0	1 80	Mug Dai (Bhaja) Mug Dai per seer Arhar Kalai Khesari	0 3 6 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 2 3	0 3 4 0 3 6 0 2 0
FRUITS. Apple Australia 6—12 Do. Cashmere 16—20 Do. American Do. Kulu	: 1		Walnut per seer Do. Shelled Nut Ground BUTTER, ETC.	0 40		Moscor (spilt) Do. (khari) Mator Chasa Dai Do.	0 33 0 36 0 33	0 3 6
Do. Japan Do. Quetta Alabokhara per seer Apriset	0 10 0	0 12 0	Aligarh	1 00		Biuli	0 19	0 3 6
Batavia per palr Bael fruit each Bedaga (Green) Coconnut each Do, dry per seer	0 0 6	0 10	Jessore per sea Dinapur Pabas Darbhangs Massaferput	1 40	1 2 0 1 2 0 1 3 0	Family Mixture Golden Orange Perce Quality per lb.	1 80	1_
Ohlighoza Dates Arab Do, Bagdad Grapes Klahnugizi par set	0 10 0 0 5 0 0 3 0	1 40	Cow's Ghee	. 2 00	0 5 0	Quality per ib, Orange Pekoe Pekoe per ib, Darjeeling Autumn	1 4 0 0 12 0 0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Hagik " Do. Questa " Do. Chaman Do. Apptralia per seer		0 13 0	Bagda per seer Bhetkee (Salt) per md . De. (cut places) p. 4 Bhetki	0 10 0	30 0 0 0 13 0 0 10 0	Pekce Dust	0 10 0	
De. Singapore Chebani ,,	0 4 0		Prawns Hilsa Rohi Rohi (eut pleess) per see	0 4 0 0 6 0 0 13 6	0 10 0 0 18 8	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G. Bulk (4 I. G. Owi it: Ewan per tin	-	3 14 6 3 4 0
Uehle Country per 100 De. Mosafferpur per 10 Black Raising per 9997 Prune per 1b.	0 81	0 18 0	Crab per pair Koi per seer	0 1 8 0 13	0 3 6	Monkey Brand per tin Elephant Brand Bulk		\$ 13 0 \$ 14 0
Vater fruit per seer	- 0 1		Magour per seer (ame)	1 8 2 0	0	Both Coke per md.	•	<u> </u>

N. B .- Prices wary according to himpiles

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

B. Clive Street, Calculta.

Builders and Contractors,

slephone :-- Calcutta 5632, Telegrain :-- "REWARD," Cal.

the Sir Charles Allen Market for the

	١	Prices pe	r mansi.	Rotall	prio	e per seer.	and the second s	Prices po	r maued,	Botati prio	es bet s
ARTICLES.		From	To	From		To	articles.	From	To	From	To
' BIOE.		Ra. A. P.	Ba. A.P.	Re. A	. P.	Re. A. P.	vegetables.	Be. A. P.	Re. A.P.	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A
alam (Coarse)	_	-	-		3 9	0 3 6	Potatoes (Mainital) Do. New (Country)			0 2 6	0 ;
Do. (Medium) anktoolsi (Manja)	-	•	=		3 0 3 0	0 3 3	Do. (Ganhati)				
Do. (Kora)	_		-		3 Ò	0 33	Do. (Rangoon)	-	_	0 2 0	0
Do. (Atap)	-	***	-		3 0 3 3	0 3 6	Patal	_		0 20	•
amini (Do.) Anishakkar (Do.)		000 ;	***	. 0	4 9		Brinjal		-	0 3 0	0
lap Khas (Atap)	-	-	-		4 6	0 4 9	Cauliflower each	***	=	0.30	0
ndkhani rahi Bolled	_	-	=	"	• •	0 2 9	Cabbage each	_	_		
ndhiralma	_	-	-	j		0 3 6	Ginger	-		0 4 0	0
igra (Medium)		•	-	_		0 3 9	Onion	_	_	0.16	U
itnat (Coarse) aggeon (Boiled)		-	_			0 2 6		Ì			
De. (Atap)		•••			2 6	0 3 9	MEAT.	İ			
npsal ajari Bhog	=	***		0	3 3	0 3 6	Mutson			0 10 0	_
							## ## *** ***	-	-	1	0 1
DAL			1	İ			Göst & Khashi	1		0 10 0	
ram (Patnal whole)			_	۱ .	3 0	0 3 6	Gost & Lnssni	-		0 20 0	0 1
ram (Dal)		•••		0	3 6	0 4 0	FISH.				
ng Dal De, (Sona)	_				5 0 3 0	0 5 6	Rohi (Cut-pieces)			8 10 a	01
ng (Krishna)			-		3 6	0 3 0	Other		~ .,	0 8 0	0 1
reher Del eiel Del	-				3 6	0 80	Hilsa		•	0 8 0	0 1
harred TAL		•••	i -		2023	0 2 6	Parsey	_		0 8 0	01
sees Dal (Split) Khari				Ö	3 0		Bagda	•••		0 60	• 1
atter Dal	_	***		0	3016	0 19	Bhetki Crab per pair	_	_	0 10	01
		-	-	"	1 0	" "	Kol		_	0 8 0	V I
•	1		1			}	EGGS.				
BUTTER & GHE				1							
BUTTER & GH-				1			Egg (Fowl) per score			0 10 0	0 1
ombay per seer	•		=	1	2 0		Egg (Duck) per score		_	0.00	
ligarh		-		1	40		(Fresk)	-	-	0 8 0	• 1
boo (Garra)	•••	•••	-		6 0	1 18 0			}		
o (Bezelo)		=	-		ě ō	• • •	SUNDRIES.				
-	-			1			Cobra Boot Polish large			_	
. OIL.				}			each tin	-	-	0 10	
Leat Off	-	***		0	7 0	080	Hair Oream small	_	_	0 60	
materia Oli	•		_	lő	6 0 5 0	•		_			1
seedad Oll	-		-	0	3 6	Per bot.	Mosquito Destroyers		0 16	0 3 0	
	5			1		of 36 os.		-		. •	
SUGAR & PLOU	***		1	1		l	Amrutanjan Pain Baim	-	-	U 70	1
MEAR (White Jave)		-	-	0	4 6	0 4 6	Oriental Balm		0 4 0	0 18 6	1
THE LEGISLE STATES		***	=	1 0	36	0 4 0					1
So. (Bots) low: (Country)	-	-	-		19	0 3 6	* .		1	1	
ite		=	=	1		0 30		1	1.	1	i
er/(Segar Cane)	_		_	0	20					1	l
Ehejare	-	-	-	1	i		· ·	1]	1	1

and the second s

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stells Nos.	Daily rent. Ra. A. P.	Business.	Stells Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	4 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 2 0	Sweetment. Dustage to be approved by the authority. Sweetment. Daghakarma. Sustage to be approved by the authority. Shoe,	Do. 10		Betel Mudi, Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Anner made shap, elettres

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICE-ES.	1	F	TO			T	0	ARTICLES.		TOM	!	To	articles.	1	Fzoi	•		To
FISE.	- -	Re	. Д	.P	. R	G. /	4. P	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Nainital) per	Re				Flour per seer	Re	. <u>A</u> .	P.	Re	4.1
ons per seer	. !	0	8	0	ં 0	1	0 0	seer	1		1.0	40	Atta White No. 1				0	34
Do. (Cut pleces)			10		. 0	Ì	10	Pulbul per seer	, 0	16	0	2 0	Sujee ,,	. 0	3	9	0	3 6
illong	. '	0	10	0	. (Ì	2 0	Raddish (Country) per			•		Atta Brown	0	3	3	٠.0	
obster		0	8	0	· 6	1	0 0	score			, O	16		:		- 1		
agda	٠,	0		0			D Ú.	Squash per seer	i .		0	4 0	RICE.			j	_	1.5
hangaur		0	8				0 0	Sweet Potatoes	0	10			Patna per seer	0	3	3	0	8 ₀ (
hetki			10				2 G	Pumpkin each New Potato	0	10	, 0	+ 0	Banktulshi (Manja)	! _	_	_ }	_	
ther Flah			6				0 0	New Potato	!				per md	6	0		6	4.1
illes ···		0					DÒ						(Kora) per seer	0	3			2.00
ol & Magoor			12				80	FRUITS.					Chinisakkar " md.		Õ			0.0
							3 0	1	_	_			Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	5	0		6	~ -
rab each	. !	0	0	9	_ (I)	1 0			0 0			Rangoon per seer	0	3	Q.ŧ		#
	1				:			Grapes	1	0 0			Katari Bhog (Attap)	ļ		÷	_	, ,
	i				:			Alubokhors per seer	(0	80	0	10 0	p er md	:			7	0 4
MEAT.	!				:			Amra (Belati) per score					111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			•		
	1				:			Bedana per seer					SUNDRIES.	١_	_			
oat & Kid per seer -		0	10	U	, 0	1	0	Bael each		0 6			Mustard Oil per seer	0				7 0
luttop	.]	0	10	0	, u	12	ò	Dates per seer	١		. 0	5 0	Sugar	0	4	0	Ü	5 0
	į				i			Almond ,	1	00	2	00	Tea per lb Gur per seer	0	8	0	2	UU
	}				1			Lime per score	, O	16	0	30	Gur per seer	0	3	0 }		
EGG8.	!				!			Orange 8 to 12	1	0 0		•		ļ		1		
. 2002.	1				i			Plantain (Champa) per				1	DAL.	_	_	_ 1		
nck's eggs per score			10		:				0	19	. 0	8 6	Arahar per seer	0	•	0		
'owl's eggs		0	12	6	í			Do. (Martaban)	_		:	1	Chana	0	3	6	U.	3.4
(M) 2 - 682	:				•			per doz.	0	20	0	60	Khari Masoor	0	2	6	_	
	1				1			Papava each	: U	10	, 0	40	Duanga,	1_	_	۸ و		3 (
VEGETABLES.	i				1			Sugarcane each	0	10		- 4	Khasaree	10		0	•	4
A BO BILLE					1			Pomegranate per seer	0			10 O [Kalai	0		6		61 ()
ean (French) per seer			4		0		0	Apples 8—10 Pears 20—30	1	00		1	Biuli	0			•	\$. J. *
rinial	. !		2				3 0	Pears 20-30	1	0.0	1	1	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		_			
abbage (Country) each	1	0		U	; 0		Ü	1			1	- 5	,, (Fried) per seer	U		0	0	5 (
auiflower each		0	4	0	0		3 0	BUTTER.	,			1	Matter .,		_			
omato per seer	i		6		10	1	3 0	i e	į		i		Salt "	0	1	6		
ucumber per score	i	Ú	3	Û	Ì			Butter per seer			· 1	4 0		1		į		
inger perseer		0	5	0	1			Madras "	1	00		2 0	COKE & COAL.			- 1		
arlic	1		8		,					4 0	•		Soft Coke per Md	0	8	0	0	9 (
reen Chilly		0	1	6	ļ				1	14 0		ł	Coal		7		_	
nion					0	1	0	Do. Sree		12 0			Fuel		11	0	0	13 0
eas (Darjeeling)		0	3	0	İ			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1	18 0			Kerosene Oil—Elephant	1	,	- 1	• • •	
otato (Rangoon) -	- 1				!			Milk "	i		: 0	40	Brand per bottle	1		- 1	0	.2 3

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5,& 6	0 2 0 ea.	•	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlie & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 👦	Fruits (dry)

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week

Artioläs.	From To	Articles.	From	Tυ	Articles.	From.	To.
TISH.		·VEGETABLES—(Centd.)	R s. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Pens per deer Bo. (ent pieces) Blieng Lebeter Bagds Bhanghur	0 8 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 0 7 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 0 10 0	Green Chiliy per seer Onion ,, Peas (Darjeeling) ,, Do. (Modhupar) ,,	0 86	0 6 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 8 0	Flour per seer Atta white No. 1 Sujee Atta Brown "B" Atta		0 8
Mother Fish Piles Edit & Magoor Partiey Trab	0 6 0 0 10 0 0 6 0 0 8 0 0 12 0 1 8 0 0 8 0 0 12 0	Do. (Deshi) ,, Pulbul ,, Ladies finger ,, Raddish per score ,, Squash ,, Sweet Potatoes ,, Sweet Pumpkin each	0 8 0 0 2 6 0 1 6 0 1 0	 0 4 0	Patnai per seer Banktulsi (Manja) per md. Do. (Kora) per seer Deshi (Boiled) per md. Rangoon per seer	0 29 5 00 0 20	
MEAT. Seef per seer Eutton Enet & Kid	0 4 0 0 5 0 0 9 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 10 0	FRUITS.	U 8 0	0 8 0		7 00 8 00	7 8 9 0 11 0
POULTRY.	0 80 0 10 10 0	Alubokra ,, Amra (Belati) per score Bedana per scor Bael each	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 8	`	Tes per 1b. Gur per seer Cocosnut oil ,,	0 6 6 0 4 0 0 6 0 0 2 0 0 6 0	0 8 0 4 1 8 0 2 0 7
Misten	0 80 0 40	Granes	0 12 0 0 2 0 0 1 8 0 2 6	0 80	Arahar per seer Chana "Khari Masoor "	0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 3 0 2 0	0 8 0 2 0 2
ouck's eggs per score — owl's eggs — TRIGETABLES.	0 80 0 90	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 40	0 80	Kalai Biuli	0 28 0 28 0 30 0 40 0 23	
VEGETADAMS. Sean (French) per seer — Frinjel :: abbage (Darjeeling) each	0 28 0 80	1		1.80	BARLEY POWDER.		
ablage (Darjoning) each aulifour " " arrot (Country) per seer Do. (Darjoning) " usumber per seere	0 1010 80	Ghee Lakhee , Do. Bhadwa , Do. Sree , Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 4 0 1 18 0 1 12 0 1 12 0		Do. Pearl Robinson's Barley Jelly Kerosene oil—Elephant	0 6 6 0 4 8 0 5 0	0 12 0 14

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.			Business.	Shops Stalls N		Daily Rs.			Business.
Block A—8 Do. 18 & 14 Do. 16—17		8 14 14	0 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Block A	—11	0	7	0	Business to be approved by the authority.

6th September 1941.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
	Per day each.			Per day each. Rs. A. P.	
	Rs. A. P.		TA 0.7 *		
. 143—144	0 8 0	Fresh fruits,	E. 87-5	den 3 .	Business to
1 47 to 154	0 4 0	•••	,, 99		be approved
155	0 5 0	, 19	, 100	2 15 0 ,,	pe abbroser
1160-1162	0 9 0	22	,, 107	1 8 0 ,,	by authority.
164-1166	0 12 0	,,,	, 106	1 6 0 ,,	
1158-1160	0 11 0	,,			Cl. 1
167-168	0 7 6	22	,, 110	2 13 0 ,,	Godown.
, ₂ 10, 100	0 10 0	Milk.	,, 112	0 10 0 ,	Do.
, 200			,, 114	0 10 0 ,,	Shoes.
001	0 10 0	,,,			
, 261	0 10 0	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		1	
, 259 ·	0 13 0	Dry fruits.	F. 8	1 8 0 each.	Do.
, 1 166- 1 169	0 10		,, 12	1 13 0 ,	Business to be approved by authority.
	1 0 0	Mutton.	,, 16	0 14 0 ,,	Shoes.
3. 8			99	1 3 0 ,,	Do.
,, 4 8		"	31	2 0 0 ,,	\mathbf{Do}_{ullet}
,, 47		97	92	1 6 0 ,,	Do.
,, 6 3	1 -	Mudikhana.	" 94	1 0 0 ,,	Do.
,, 64	o O per		95 96	1 4 0 ,,	Do.
,, 69-1	10 U U monti	Godown.	37 38	1 3 0 ,,	
,, 69 -2	10 0 0 ,,	1		2 4 0 ,,	
,, 72	1 4 U day	· Cloth & Lancis	9, 10	1 13 0 ,	Do.
,, 44 & 4 5	0 8 0 ,,		39	1 9 0	Do.
,, 4	1 0 0 ,,		" 33	1 0 0 ,,	
,, 67	0 10 0 ,,		'		
,, 4	1 0 0 ,,		Betel. 4, 3, 8	0 8 0 ,,	Betel.
	00 0 0 per		9 & 11	0 8 0 ,,	
C. 20— 21	28 U U mont	h.			,
,, 40	37 8 0 ,		B. N. C. 3,	0 8 0 ,,	Cut Betel Nut.
,, 910	36 0 0 ,		1 & 6	, 0 5 0 ,,	
,, 5 2	45 0 0 "		4 & 0		
, 15	18 0 0 ,,				
•		İ	17 .m. 5 6 7	7 0 4 0 ,,	Eggs.
			Eggs. 5, 6, 7	0 4 0 ,,	2050
E. 1	2 4 0 per da	S. }	& 9		
,, 40	1 7 6 ,		(D: 1-1	1 0 0 1 per	
,, 32	1 11 0 ,	Business to		1 0 0 day	:
,, 39	1 8 0 ,,	be approve	1		•
,, 35	1 10 0 ,,	by authorit	У		
,, 38	1 4 0 ,,	li			
,, 48	1 6 0 ,,	! !			
			200		1
,, 87-6	0 11 0 ,,	lì	309, Upper Circula	r	Danis
,, 44	1 13 6 "		Road.		Business to
,, 8 6-3	1 1 0 ,,	Do.	1		be approved
" 2	2 0 0 ,,	J. 10.	,, 8—10	3 0 0 ,,	by authority
,, 52	1 0 0 ,,	1	,, 11	1 0 0 ,	Do.
,, 53	1 11 0 ,,	IJ	" 14	1 0 0 ,,	Do.
-			1		1
			1		
		· ·	1		
				1	1
			1		•
			1		
			1		
	. 1	1	3	- 1	1

M. BHATTACHARJEE

Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.			Ren	it.		Business.		Block & tall Nos.			Rer	Business		
]	Per	day	880	h	/* :			-		day			
C / 13\ 74 75		· 0	A. 12	0	.	Dry fruit.	N. 1	R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10		0	A. 8		each.	Betel & Be
O. (old) 74-75		2	0	U	1	Shoes.	_	. 11, 18, 14	1	1	Ō	Ŏ	_	
O. (new) 26 E. ,, 45-47		1	12	Ŏ		Butter.	l l	•	h	•			"(Business
195-196		1	0	Ŏ		27	N.	B. 7, 8, 9	11	4	0	0	88.	be approv
128-124		1	0	0		or Indian	"	22-1 & 28	1)				Ĺ	by authorit
" 49 & 50		1	0	0		3 7		26-1	1	1	12	0	**	Do.
,, 27-28		1	0	.0		99 or Cold Drink	,		15		_	_		
80-41		1	8	0	1	Cheese Ice Gream or	w	, 41 , R. 32, 33		2	2	0		Do.
D, 47—48		2	0	Ŏ		Shoe or Cloth	w	. R. 86	1	1 84	4	_	daily.	$\mathbf{D_{0}}$
D, 20	ļ						l ''	97		25	0	0	month	Do.
Eggs 4, 6, 28		0	8	0 -	es.	Eggs.	w.	R. (new)	3	8	14	-	daily.	
& 24.							,	1011		8	9	ŏ	wairy.	Do.
,, 27- 28		0	4	0	"	"	,,	1 .		269	8	Õ	per	Do.
88		0	3	0	77	**	H.	26, 28	1	4	0	0	month.	
80-81		0	6		99	> >	,,	5—12		21	12	0	l	De
» 85 -8 6		0	8	0	"	Distance.		13, 14-16		8	0	0	68, (Do.
P. R. 5, 31, 16 & 24 32, 36, 37, &	13	0	6 6	0	99	Potatoes.		17, 18, 19		8	0	0	ea, J	_
- 28)	0	_	0	99	**	"	31 to 35,36		12	0	0	"	Do.
P. R. 88, 89		0	_	0	**	Fruits.		ik 1		1	8	0	,,	Milk
K, (New) 46		0	14	0		Do.	"	3,4,8&9 . 11		2	8	0	"	9 4
, 48—60 , 84	ĺ	0		Õ		, Do.	į,	. 12		1 2	8	0	**	2)
"		U	C	•		, _ 0,	M	, 12, 15 16	1	Z	ð	0	"	••
_ ***								7, 82, 38,	12	0	4	0		Country fru
Rooms with								4, 17 & 18	15		•	v	99	Country tru
4 doors on							١,,	25-26	15					
Hogg Street	l						··	35, 86, 37	1 5	0	4	0		Do.
to the east of Chandney.	l	10	0	0		Oilman's Stores	,,	47-48	1)		_		"	,
M Onwhand.		10	·	•			,,	89—4 0	1					
Suet. 19—20		0	4	0	each		"	49		0	10	0	•)	Do.
, 8, 8, 9,	1						"	3, 4	İ	1	•	0	77	Plantain
12, 10, 17,	1 7	0	5	0	each	**	i i	45 & 46. sh Stalls	-					
18, 22 & 24)							87 to 88,						Ì
-	1	_		_		36-44		77 to 84.	1	0	4	e		Fish.
Lutton. 8 & 4		2		0	97	Mutton.		10 to 186	1	ŏ	4	6 6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Do.
" 15 , 29		1		0	**	Heads & Trotte	1	17 & 18	1	ŏ	5 4	6	••	Do.
,, 8, 12 ,, 81 & 82		0	8 12	0	99	Mutton.	N.	5, 28, 47,	1	-	•		77	200
9 01 06 02	ŀ	2	13	U	**		1 4	18, 68-66,	11	0		^		Ta 32
D.V. F. S. 105		1	0	0	-	Dates.		72,78, 74,	1	U	5	0	88.	E. Vegetabl
106	1	ī	ŏ	Ō	"	, ,,	7	5, 6 7 & 7 7	J		•		•	
M 200			•	Ŭ	7		-	36, 46, & 54		0	6	0	29	Do.
C. R. 6		0	6	0		Cocoanuts.	"	5759		1	0	0	*	Do.
, 21, 18, 14	.	0		O		_ ,,	B'.	44, 45 & 40		0	11	0	77	Do.
. 17 & 18		0	_	0	20	Potatoes.	1	ultry— Jen Coops				-		
7 & 8	1	0		0	••	Ottoral Stand	,	67— 74	1			_		
P. 7—9		1	8	0	>>	Oilman's Stores,	"	115-180.	1	3	0	0	99	Fowls
19-20	1	0		0	oooh doooh	Spices. Business to be	,,	91—98	1	1	0	0	_	Do.
F.G. 1, 2 & 8	1	U	12	U	each.	approved by	,,	139-142	1	Ō	8	Ŏ	79 23	Do.
Beef. 80		1	8	0		Beef.	,,	191-194		0	8 8	0	27 29	Do.
15 001 . 88		Ō		.0		Skirts.	,	195-198		0	. 8	0	,,, ,,	Do.
		Y	J	J			"	99-106		1	2	0	33	Do.
organization states	1						,,	111-114	ľ	D	10	0		Do.

Prices in the Entitly Market for the carrent would

ABTIOLES	From	To	articles.	From	To	articles.	From	20
MEAT	Ba. A. P	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES-Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Ra, A. P.	FRUITS-Contd.	R. A.R	Do. A.
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per ar.	i				
lutton	8 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Petatoes		0 4 0	Keehin Bhog 12 to 16	. 1 0 09	
eat and Kid n		10.20	Sweet Pumpkin each		0 30	Prepas 8. W. per seer	1 00	1 4 0
POULTRY.	• • •	ì	Tomato (Ranchi) per ar.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Esta non com		4 4 V
TOR COURT	0 80	0 10 0	Do. (Country) per seer		0.00	Bugareane	0	A 1.0
	0 60	0 10 0	White Pumpkin each	1	0 30	Water Melen each		
icken	0 3 0	0 40	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	. 30	0 6 9		1 1	
C003	1	0 30		0 4 0	0 50	SUTTER.	1 1	11
EGGS.		1		i	I	Aligarh per lb	1 00	
ick's eggs per score	0 70	0 10 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur "		0 11 0
W 8 99 99 000 000	0 70	0 10 0	Alubokhora per seer	0 18 0	1 00	Ghee per seer		1 13 0
FISH.		0 9 0	Apricot	2 00	1	Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
na per seer	0 7 0	0 9 0	100	1 40		BREAD	1 1	
o. (Out please)	C 10 0	0 10 0	Amra (Belati) per score	4 4 0	1 18 0	Bread 1 lb.	0 19	0 1 0
long	0 8 0	0 12 0	Dalana	1 00	1 40	Do All	U 10	
100 ta-	0 12 0	0 13 0	Bael each	0 0 0	o i o	D	0 0 6	
-	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate	0 10 0	0 12 0	FLOUR.		
angaur	0 8 0	0 12 0	Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 36	Flone per sees	0 23	0 1 9
her Flah	0 6 0	0 9 0	Cocoanni each	o i o	u 131	Atta		ii
ab per pair	0 10	0 2 0	Custard Apples 13 to 16	1 00		Sujee "		
lies	0 70	0 8 0	Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 601			
& Magoor	0 12 0	1 40	Almond	1 80	2 00	RICE.	1	
mfret per seer	0 14 0	i ŏŏ	Grape . ,,	0 12 0	1 40	Patna per seer	0 3 0	
ango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0	Do. per boz	_		Banktulchi (Manja por 42,		0 4 0
VEGETABLES.	0 20 0	0 0.0 0	Goosbarry per seer		- 1	Do. (Kora)	0 30	
etroot (Darjeeling) per			Jack fruit each		0 30	Ohinisakkhar per seer		0 4 0
405	0 6 0	0 12 0	Khubani per seer		1 40	Desh!	1 10	0 3 0
Do. (Desi)			Kharbusa	0 8 0	1		1	
an (French) per seer	0 40	0 50	Lichis per 100			SUNDRIES.		_
an (Ranchi) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lime per score	0 16		Mustard Oil		76
injal .,	0 26	0 30	Lokote ,,	0 16		Bugar	0 4 6	
bbage (Country) each				1 0 0	2 80	Tes per ib.	0 14 0	1 80
Do, (Darjoeling)	0 3 0	0 60	Pesta per seer	2 0 0		Cocoanut Oil	0 5 6	0 6 0
elifower			Plantain (Champa) per	0 1 6	0 2 0	DAI	! !	
mots (Country) per dos.		0 60	Do. (Martaban) per	0 1 6		DAL, Arahar perses	0 24	3 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 3 0	0 60				Chana	,	
lery per dos		0 60		0 10		Thord Masses	1.	3 6
oumber per score	0 5 0	0 60	904	0 1 6	0 401	DL	0 1 9 1	
- Ya -	0 5 0	0 50	Discourse	0 1 0		Thomas	10 10 1	
een Chilly per seer	0 40	0 50	Datalas	0 10 0				3 4
dies finger	0 2 0	0 26	Danahanna	0 20 0		Mana / Blanks		1 1 1
ilon ,,	0 10	0 20	Star apple ,	i	11	,, (Sona) ,,		
as (Darjeeling) ,,	0 80	0 10 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 0	11	Matter	0 20	
o. (Patna)	0 00		Walnut		1 00 1		0 16	
o. (Desi)		'	Mangoes (Green) per	- 1	1		,	
o. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 3 6	hundred	1	1	CORE AND UUAL.	. 1	
tatoes (Nainital)	0 2 3	0 2 6	Do. (Madras) 13-16 -	ŀ	11	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	(3 6
Do. (Desi) "		0 20	Golap Khas	1	11	Kerosene Oil-Elephant		bot.
lbal	0 16	0 2 6	Langra 16-20	1 00	- 1	Brand per tin Refined	i 1 -	
ddish (English) per	1		Bombay 25 to 30	ļ	- 1	Ordinary	8 10 8	
bundle		.	Totapari per score	1	1	BARLEY POWDER	2 10 3	
ddish (Country) p. score	1	4 I	Sipia —		14	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 14 0	

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET-Shops To Let-Const.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.			Business.	She	ops or lls Nos.	1	•	A.		Business.		
W. B. 20	1	8	0	Cloth.	Chan	dney 48		0	4	0	Potatoes		
Do. 22-25	Each (15	0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do.	51-52	Eacl	, O	4	0	Do.		
Do. 27	1	4	0	Do.	Do.	56- 57	1	0	4	0	Do.		
Do. 28	0	12	0	Milk.	Do.	61	1	0	3	0	Do.		
Do. 29	1		0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do.	62-64	,,	0	4	U	Country vegetable and fruits.		
Do. 30			0	Do.	Do.	69		0	2	0	Eggs.		
Do. 81-86		_	Ö	Do.	Do.	72		0	8	0	Country Vegetable.		
Chandney 5	" o		0	Butter.	Do,	75-77	,,	0	3	0	Do.		
Do. 17	O	_	0	Dry fruits.	Do.	80		U	3	0	English Vegetable.		
Do. 18	1	6	Ō	Do.	Do.	84-86	,,	0	4	0	Fresh fruits.		
Do. 80		_	Ō	Country Vegetable.		92		0	6	0	Dry fruits.		
Do. 34-86		8	Ö	Spices.		8. 5-7		0	8	0	Pork		
Do. 42		4	Õ	Potatoes		dney 87		0	6	0	Dry fruits.		
	'		•	10.00			\ "				e familie		

P. C. BHATTACHARIL

f mound

Prices in the Lake Read Market for the extremt week.

abticles.	J	LO	•		•	ľo		ARTIOLES.	D.	ro m	1	Го		ARTICLES.	J.	TOD	P	7	To
, FISH.	R	. A	. 1	P.	Ra		Ρ.	VEGETABLES—Coaté. Potatees (Nainital) per	Re.	A. F	Re	. ≜ , 1	P.	Patha per seer	Ru 0	9	v j	Re.	3
MA per seer		•	8 0		1		•	9007	1.	1 0		2 (١.	Banktulshi (Manja)			- 4	•	•
le, (Cut please)	0	10	Ō	2		0		, (New) per seer	U	10		3 ('	per md (Kora) per seer	8	0. 8		8	8
long	0		8 (13		Mangoes (Langre)		2 0		6 1	•	Ohinisakkar , md.	9		Ď	9	8
beter -	0					18		Pulbul Raddish (Country) per						Deshi (Boiled)	-	•	•	6	4
ngda	10		0 1			12		score				. 8 (Rangoon per seer	0	2	9.	ō	3
langaur	1		D 1					Squash per seer	0	2 0	0			Estari Bhog (Atap)			•		•
	10				ō		Ŏ	Sweet Potatoes	0	1 0	U	2 (per md	9	0	0	9	4
her Fish	1		4	5	Ŏ	8	Ŏ	Pumpkin each	0	1 0	10	3 (U					ţ	
ilsa ol & Magoor	1			ı				FRUITS.			1		i	SUNDRIES.	0	e	0		_
MISSY	0) (6 (0	0	12	0	Mangoes	1					Mustard Oil per seer	0		0	0	
rab each	1			-				Grapes Alubokhora per seer	0	10 0	0	12 (0	Bugar Tea per lb.	ام ا		Ö	li	
10 0000	1			- 1				Amra (Belati) per score	0	2 0	Ŏ	8 (0	Gur perseer (New)			ŏ	ō	
				- 1				Bedana per seer	1	U Q				The person (2000)		_	•	-	-
				1				Real each	! 0	0 6		1		DAL.	1			į	
MEAT.				l				Dates per seer	Ō	4 6	0			Arahar per seer			0		1
at & Kid per seer	0	1	0 (0	0	12	0	Almond ,,	1 -	14 0	3	0	U	Chana	0		3	0	1
Dat & Fig ber see								Lime per score	0	2 0		8	۸	Khari Masoor ,, Bhanga	1 5			1	_
				١				Oranges 16 to 30 Plantain (Champa) per		2 U	' "		•		ő			0	
EGG 8.					ŀ			Plantain (Onsmits) bar	0	2 0	0	4	0	Kalai	1 2		6	Ĭŏ	
			7 (0	7	6	Do. (Martaban)	!					Biuli	İŎ	2	.6	Ĭŏ	
nek's oggs per score -	1.0	í	7	B		à		per dos.	0	3 0	0	L 4 I		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0	Ï	8	Ò	1
owl's eggs	' '		•	-	-	_	-	Papaya each	0	i		4		,, (Sona) ,,	0		0,	0	
•					1			Sugarcane each	0	0 9		8		Matter	0	-		0	
Vegetables.					1			Pomegranate	1	0 0	1	•	V	Balt	0	1	. 6	0	
ABGRITADOS	1.		_	_	١		_	BUTTER. Butter per seer		2 (. 1	. 8	۸	COKE & COAL. Boft Coke per md	10		0	1	1
ean (French) per seer	1.	0	2	Ž	0		0	Madras	10	14 (Ö		Coal	10		6	١.٠	L
ethial	• []	ŏ	í	Ď	ă		Ö	Ghee Lakhee		4 0		_	•	Kerosene Oil—Elephan	. "	•	٠	1	
chidal	1	•	•	•	"	•	. •	Do. Bhadwa	1	18 (Brand per bottle) 3	6	1	
anlificwer each			1		0		0	Do. Sree	1	11 0				BARLEY POWDER.			•	1	
emato per seer			i	0			0	Pure Cow Ghee per sees	1	12 () 3	4	Ŭ	Barley Powder lb. tis	l. U		6		
neumber per soore			4		0	1	0	Milk STOWN "			0	•	•7	Do. 1 ,, ,,	0				
inger per seer			2		1			FLOUR.		2 6	. 0	3 (Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0	12	6		
arlic		Ŏ	1	Ü	0		0	Flour per seer	1 6	2 6							5 Q 7 Q		
		, D	i	ň	0		6	Suice	ŏ	2 6	Ö			Dalla and Day 1 " "					1
nion eas (Darjeeling)		ŏ	i	ŏ	ŏ		ŏ	Atta Brown	0	. 3 0) 0	2	ğ	Cobra Boot Polish	1 7				
)e' Ø\$2 (⊅92)aamm≥,	. '	•	~	•	"	•	•	"B" Atta		2 6			9	Jelly		5			1

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS

BEI BEZ BEST

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BBI B2 B3 BEEF

MI M2 M3 MUTTON

VI V2 V3 VEAL

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

Outside Municipal Markets

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

Outside Municipal Markets

Marks for BUFFALO MEATS

Outside Municipal Markets

Marks for BUFFALO MEATS

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 13th September, 1941

Published Every Saturday

	CON	TENTS	
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT	Page _x 641	ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL— Goods Transport By Read	Page 647
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION	642	CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS-A Digest	649
Dastardly Assaults On Councillors—Corporation Condemns The Outrages—Committee Of En- quiry Appointed The Late Mr. S. K. Sen		CALCUTTA SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS— Meetings And Assemblies	662
A Letter From A Hotel Petrol Rationing And City Streets		THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST	654
Councillor Watson Resigns Executive Engineer Water Works		VITAL STATISTICS	655
Superintendent Corporation Press Puja Advance For Employees		CORPORATION AND MARKET NUTICES	659
Court Fees (Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1941 Pujahs And Id In Corporation Properties		MARKET PRICES CURRENT	663

Annual Subscription Re. 4 including postage.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

THE OUTRAGE

THE cowardly attack on Councillor Bejoy Kumar Banerjee and Councillor Satis Chandra Bose by some hooligans rightly formed the subject matter of a resolution at a meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday immediately after the assault on Mr. Bose condemning the outrage. A Committee was also appointed to enquire into the matter.

It is a matter of deep regret that such things should happen. It cannot be condemned too strongly or severely. It gives Calcutta and the Corporation an unenviable reputation. Must Councillors be made to, think or feel or vote at the point of a dagger? We raise a hue and cry when personal liberty or the freedom of expression is curtailed by the Government. Yet in the largest self-governing institution of the land one dare not act according to one's conscience. It is, indeed, a great shame.

The attention of the Corporation has been rightly drawn to the fact that strangers and loiterers frequent every part of the Central Municipal Office at all hours of the day. We can personally bear witness to the fact that undesirables crowd its courtyard and corridors in a manner which is open to serious objection. Steps have to be taken to prevent this if such outrages are to be prevented in future.

We send out our sympathy to Councillor Banerjee, who, we grieve to note in still confined to bed and also to Councillor Bose, who, we are glad to note, escaped with minos injuries.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 12, 1941

THE CORPORATION MEETING MEED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1941

Dastardly Assaults On Councillors

Corporation Condemns The Outrages

Committee Of Enquiry Appointed

WE deeply regret to record that following the cowardly assault on Councillor Bejoy Kumar Baneriee on the 1st September, in front of the Central Municipal Office Buildings reported in the last issue of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette, another outrage took place on Wednesday, the 10th September, inside the Corporation Buildings, when Councillor Setis Chandra Bose was set upon by two men and assulted as he was getting down from his car under the porch facing the staircase reserved for the use of the Mayor, Councillors and the Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Bose sustained injuries on the temple and had to be carried upstairs where first-aid was rendered. Both the men, two Bengali youths were immediately got hold of by the 'durwans' at the gate and later handed over to the police. They gave their names as Indrajit Das and Susil Chandra Chosh.

The Corporation which met on the same day was to consider a resolution tabled by a number of Councillors condemning the outrage on Councillor Bejoy Kumar Banerjee. The House met in a tense atmosphere, and after emphatically condemning the outrages, appointed a Committee to enquire into the incidents and devise ways and means to prevent the recurrence of such deplorable happenings in future. The resolution ran thus:—

That the Corporation expresses its emphatic condemnation of the cowardly assault on Councillor Bejoy Kumar Banerjee by a gang of hooligans immediately after the Corporation meeting on Monday, the 1st September, in front of the Municipal Buildings and on Mr. Satis Chandra Bose this afternoon inside the Corporation.

That a Committee of Enquiry be appointed consisting of seven members of the House to enquire into the incident and to devise suitable steps to guard the Municipal Buildings, the approaches and streets in front of the said buildings, and to prevent the recurrence of such a deplorable incident in future and the invasion of the Corporation Buildings by unruly mobs and noisy demonstrators. The said Committee be authorised to engage any agency or to do any act they may feel necessary for the purpose.

The Committee of Enquiry was formed with the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukerjee, Mr. Dibebrets Mockerjee, Mr. N. O. Chatterjee, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddigi and Mr. J. H. Methold. MAJOR S. E. TEE

Drawing the attention of the Mayor, (Mr. 1'N. Brahma) to the incident Major S. E. Tee remarked that one of the respected Councillors had been grossly insulted while entering the Municipal Buildings, Major Tee would request the Mayor to issue instructions to the Chief Executive Officer so that when the Councillors would meet in the Corporation Buildings all entrances were closed and no outsiders allowed in the Corporation premises. All outside gutes were to be closed and guarded.

The Mayor informed Major Tee that the Chief Executive Officer knew it and he would also remind Mr. Chatterji about that,

MR. D. N. MUKHERJEE

Moving the resolution Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee reminded the House that the incident which took place on the 1st September last and the incident, which took place only a few munites ago were not only shameful and disgraceful but these incidents were such as would endanger freedom of expression on the part of the Councillors. It might not be fair for him to trace a connection between the assault on that day on Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee and that which had now occurred but Mr. Mukherjee was certain that he echoed the feelings and sentiments of all members of the House that their freedom of expression could not be allowed to be muzzled in the way it was sought to be done by brute force by hooligans.

Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee was well-known to every member of the House, and his simple disposition, his honesty of purpose and his keen sense of duty had endeared him to the whole House. It was very sad that when on that day after finishing his duty in the Corporation he was getting out of the Municipal Buildings Mr. Banerjee was assaulted by a number of hooligans. The Councilors had, perhaps, been informed that his condition was not as yet out of danger.

If that state of things was allowed to go on.

Mr. Mukherjee submitted, it would be a disgrace to the entire city. It was really very sad to see to what depth public life and public standard of decency had gone down in this city. Therefore if the dignity of the House was to be vindicated, if the dignity of the House was to be maintained, and, in his opinion, the dignity of the House did not exist apart from the dignity of the individual notables of the life. Multiple must say that such hooliganism must not be allowed to go unpunished.

The House must unite and find out suitable means any such assault on the Councillors, nor any attempt at muzzling their freedom of expression.

Mr. Mukherjee hoped that the members would unite and appoint a Committee to go into this matter which would have full power to devise means so that these things might not be repeated and engage, if necessary, any outside agencies for finding out the culprits.

Mr. P. K. Durr

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Dutt thought that no language was sufficient to condemn the shameful and disgraceful action of the hooligans. If there was any difference of opinion that was no reason why brutal force should be resorted to. Strong measures, in the opinion of Mr. Dutt. should be adopted so that such incidents might be things of the past. The Councillors, he urged, should, for the time being, forget on this occasion their differences and take courage in both hands in devising measures to check the evil.

MR. N. N. DALAL

Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal expressed surprise that no precaution had been taken by the Chief Executive Officer to prevent the repetition of the incident which took place on the 1st September last, when Mr. Banerjee was assaulted just in front of the Corporation Buildings. He thought that the Chief Executive Officer would take adequate steps this time to protect not only the Councillors but the Officers of the Corporation as well. Mr. Dalal failed to understand why police help was not requisitioned on this occasion. The news spread all over the city that some persons had been spotted out for such assault and, Mr. Dalal thought, that the Corporation Executive did know of this fact long ago.

The Mayor: Can you disclose some source of information?

Replying Mr. Dalal said that he was informed by his fellow Councillor Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar that he (Mr. Dalal) had been spotted out by a particular person and some people were actually loitering in front of the Corporation Buildings. Therefore, in going out of the Central Municipal Office he took the help of some sergeants and 'durwans' of the Corporation.

things went deplorable and if es.w il· Councillor with a sense that Wav no on here would come in him self-respect There might have to attend the proceedings. been differences among Councillors but Mr. Dalal had not come across such happenings in the Corporation committed by hired hooligans. Mr. Dalal condemned the acts emphatically and also the people, who were behind the screen,

MR. M. RAFIQUE

Extending his sympathies to the victims of the outrage Mr. M. Rafique opined that arrangements should have been made by the Chief Executive Officer for the safety of the Councillors, who came here as representatives of the rate-payers.

Mr. Rafique did not find any necessity for take ing police help for protecting the Councillors. The durmans of the Couporation were there, and, to day,

they were responsible for the arrest of the two men. for prevention of requirence of such insidents. Let i Nor it was possible, as Major. Tee had suggested the hooligans feel that the House would not tolerate i to close all the gates. One gate should be kept open to provide entrance to those people, who wanted to watch the proceedings. About five or six years ago, Mr. Rafique recalled, incidents of . a similar nature, had happened and certain rules were made. People, who wanted to watch the proceedings were to get themselves equipped with passes granted by Councillors over their signature. He hoped that the Committee proposed to be set up would take this matter into consideration.

Mr. A. R. Siddioi

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi thought that there was no justification for what had happened last week and what had happened to-day. If certain people, who had been treating the Councillors in this manner because the latter took certain attitude in regard to certain problems, wanted to have a fight, the Corporation were ready to accept the challenge. Mr. Siddiqi was doubtful in his mind whether the Corporation would take cognisance of the assault on Mr. Bijoy Kumar Banerjee, which took place outside the Corporation Buildings but now the mischief had entered the House itself. They had now to take steps to protect themselves and protect the honour of the House.

Mr. Dalal. Mr. Siddiqi preceeded, had given a very serious turn to the incident that happened last week. If it was known that certain menillers of the House had been marked, and if this informstion was communicated by Mr. Nahar to the executive of the Corporation, they should have found out what these people were and how they managed, to get into the buildings. The Corporation building, he knew, was always crowded, and Mr. Biddiqi had always felt that that brought the rate-payers. and the citizens into touch with the work the Courcillors were doing. But if this privilege was being abused they must take steps to prevent recurrence of similar occurances.

His group, Mr. Siddiqi said, was quite in He hoped that the accord with the resolution. House would be able to find out ways and means to protect the Councillors and maintain its dignity.

MR. SUDHIR K. CHATTERJEE

Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee did not think that there was any political purpose behind the commission of the crime since no political question was concerned with the elevation of a particular official to the office of the Chief Executive Officer. This was an experiment on the part of the instigators to see if by threat or by means of such terrorisation they could control the votes of the Councillors. It was imperatively necessary that those people must be found out.

MR. SUDHIR C. RAY CHAUDHURI

Although he did not oppose the motion, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri did not find any necessity for the appointment of a Committee by the Corporation to enquire into the incidents. He wanted that there should be an enquiry into the affair but he thought that it should better be left for the present at the hands of the believe to whom the arrested persons had been delivered. If the police failed to achieve anything the Corporation would take up the matter at that stage. The Committee proposed to be formed, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri supposed, would have no evidence before them on which they might conduct the enquiry. There were no witnesses before them. They might have certain sittings but the result, he feared, would not be much. Mr. Ray Chaudhuri suggested that Mr. Mukherjee, the mover should withdraw the resolution.

Mr. SATIS C. BOSE

Mr. Satis Chandra Bose, who appeared at the House about forty-five minutes after the proceedings started, said that on the 81st August last he had information that he was going to be assaulted along with certain other members of the Corporation, who voted in a certain way. Mr. Bose had also that information that he was to be the chief target.

But, unluckily, Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee was made the victim of the outrage. As soon as after the conclusion of the Corporation meeting, Mr. Banerjee emerged out of the building he was set upon by some men. Mr. Banerjee was pushed down and the hooligans gave some kicks on the ribs. Mr. Banerjee was still confined to bed.

The whole thing, in the opinion of Mr. Bose, proceeded according to plan. He supposed that some people in the visitors' gallary came to know how certain Councillors had voted. They watched the movements of Mr. Banerjee and followed him outside. No outsider could within this short time possibly know how a particular member had exercised his vote.

What connecting link was there? Mr. Bose asked, with the outsiders and the appointment they made on that day. He would say that it was the connecting link of silver or currency notes. He had no hesitation to say that he believed that some of the employees of the Corporation were in the know and were in the conspiracy to assault people, who had the courage of conviction to vote in a certain way.

IF CALCUTTA IS AIR-ATTACKED

Problem Of Disposal Of Refuse

The question of incinerating 13,500 tons to 14,090 tons of refuse, collected daily in the city and its suburbs, in case the present conservancy service of the Corporation of Calcutta fails to function as a result of enemy air raid is, it is learnt, new being considered by the Government of Bengal. The Government are also trying to find out a solution of the problem that might face the metropolis with regard to the question of disposal of night-soil of the city if the present sewerage system is dislocated by enemy action.

The Government have suggested to the Corporation two preposals in this connection, inviting its opinion about the practicability of each of them. For the first problem, they have recommended that all the 5,000 dustbins in the city and suburbs be replaced by incinerators; and as regards the other, they have advised the Corporation that one bore-hole lattice be provided in each of the 1,71,448 occupied houses.

Mr. Bose supported the motion that the matter should be entrusted for enquiry into the hands of a Committee. He expected that in course of their enquiry many disclosures would be made.

MR. B. S. NAHAR

Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar repudiated the suggestion that any Congressman should be a party to this cowardly assault. That was definitely against the creed of the Congress. He would also request the Committee to frame certain rules in this connection as to how the public might have access to Corporation authorities, and officials of the different departments.

Mr. S. Badrudduja

Mr. Syed Badrudduja said that they must desomething to protect their life and property which were at stake.

At this stage closure being put to the debate the resolution was placed before the llouse and unanimously carried.

THE BALLYGUNGE TRAGEDY

Council Questions On The Electrocution Accident

The recent fatal accident due to electrocution involving the death of husband and wife at Kankulia Road, Bally gange, and the question how such accidents could be stopped in future figured prominently during question time in the Bengal Council, on Friday, the 12th September.

The number of persons, according to Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, reported to have been electrocuted in South Calcutta since the introduction of Alternating Current is 37

Mr. Suhrawardy stated that mere lowering of voltage (230 volts) would not minimise the accidents. He did not think that full shock at 230 volts was fatal, if a man-stood on dry ground. The fatality did not depend so much added, upon the voltage as upon the quantity of current pussing through the man's body.

Mr. Suhrawardy added distribution of electricity $^{\rm th}$ Bengal had been standardized at 220 volts (A. C.)

Probably, he said, distribution of electricity at 220 or 230 volts would be more economic than at 110 volts.

Mr. Suhrawardy answered in the negative when asken if he proposed to call a Conference of experts, officials and non-officials to advise him as to the action to be taken in order to stop or minimise such accidents in the future. He pointed out at the same time that the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, were framed for the prevention of accidents and were revised and amended from time to time as occasionarose. These were dealt with by the Central Electricity Board. Mr. Suhrawardy stated that if the rules were observed and the advice given by Government heeded, electrical accidents would be greatly minimised.

In this connexion Mr. Suhrawardy pointed out that in order that public might have their electric installation tested periodically an order was issued by Government providing for inspection or test of installations by Electric Inspectors appointed by Government. The minimum fee for an inspection, examination or test of a low pressure installation of 230 volts is Rs. 2 only. Application for this purpose may be made to the Electric Inspector to the Government of Bengal at No. 1, Harish Mukherji Road, P. O. Elgin Road, Calcutta.

A PECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1941

The Late Mr. & K. Sen

The House on assembling condoled the death of Mr. S. K. See, Barrister-at-Law, which occurred at Calcutta on Sunday last.

The Deputy Mayor, who presided, referred to Mr. Sen as an amiable gentleman, a first class sportsman and one of the leaders of the Calcutta Bar. His loss would be acutely felt in the city.

The House accepted the condolence resolution.

A Letter From A Hotel

In reply to questions by Councillor Hamoodur regarding a letter received by the of Calcutta from the manage-Corporation Great Eastern the Hotel, Mr. of ment Acting Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer said that Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, the then Chief Executive Officer, received a letter from the Great Eastern Hotel authorities stating that the Assessor came to inspect their premises on March 26 last, and an officer of the Health Department on the following day, and inquiring why this inspection had been started so suddenly and in such an organized fashion. In that letter, which was laid on the table, hotel authorities inquired whether the inspection and examination made by these two Departments had any connection with their inability to oblige a certain insurance agent, who was also connected with the Corporation.

The Chief Executive Officer continuing remarked that he made an inquiry. The Assessor". he said. "received a telephone message to the effect that there have been some additions and alterations in the Great Eastern Hotel. He with the Assessing Inspector concerned went to the hotel on March 28, for inspection. He found that the alteraof importance tions made were nothing and they left the place. On receipt telephone message from a Councillor, who said that he suspected the quality of cooked and preserved foodstuffs served in the hotel the Health Officer sent the Analyst, who together with the Assistant Analyst went to the place for the collection of necessary samples of foodstuffs for bacteriological examination. The results of the analysis made showed that all the samples were good and fit for human consumption.

"It appears that the Assessor and the Health Officer arranged for the necessary inspections at the request of the same person, who happens to be a Councillor of the Corporation, as will appear from the papers laid on the table.

"Two of the representatives of the hotel, he added, came and saw me and stated that the complainant—a Councillor—was the person referred to in their letter as the insurance agent. As will appear from the answers given above, the results of inspection and examination made did not justify the complaint."

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi said that this matter raised a rather serious problem in the shape of a reflection on a colleague of theirs. He did not know the actual facts but before any supplementary questions were asked, he suggested that a Committee consisting of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and leaders of different parties be, appointed to investigate the matter and ratios.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, who presided, said that he could not put that suggestion before the House now.

Mr. D. J. Cohen: Is it a fact that Mr. J. C. Mukerjea left a letter explaining the circumstances before he went away? If so, will that letter be produced.

The Chief Executive Officer: Before he left he made an inquiry and left a statement.

Mr. D. J. Conen: Will you read that statement?

The Chief Executive Officer: I would request the House not to ask me to read it because the name of a Councillor is mentioned in it.

Mr. J. H. Methold: I would ask whether the Councillor and the insurance agent referred to are the same person?

The Chief Executive Officer: The statement of Mr. J. C. Mukerjes will give all the facts of the case.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee: The reply says that the letter is laid on the table. Where is that letter?

The Deputy Mayor: Here is the statement of Mr. J. C. Mukerjes, and I place it on the table:

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee: Will you kindly read it out?

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi: Which is the letter placed on the table?

The Deputy Mayor: The letter is on the table and any member, who cares may read it and ask supplementary questions. I think the best way to solve the difficulty will be to pass over these supplementary questions till the next meeting and ask the Secretary to place the complete file on the table including Mr. J. C. Mukerjea's statement ten minutes before the beginning of the meeting so that members may look into the file and base their supplementary questions on the result of their perusal.

Mr. D. J. Cohen: There are 98 Councillors and if each takes ten minutes what will happen,

The Deputy Mayor: I will place the file on the table one hour before the beginning of the next meeting.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee: Copies of the letter of complaint and Mr. J. C. Mukerjea's statement should be circulated to members.

Mr. D. J. Cohen: Would it not be better for us to have a report from the Chief Executive Officer as to the circumstances under which the Assessor and the Chief Health Officer were asked to go there?

The Chief Executive Officer: Mr. J. C. Muker-jea's statement answers the points raised by Mr. Cohen.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee: It would be better to circulate the Chief Executive Officer's statement.

The Deputy Mayor: If the majority feel that it should be circulated it will be done and marked, "confidential"

The questions asked by Mr. Hamoodur Rahman were as follows:—

(1) Has the Chief Executive Officer received a letter from the Great Eastern Hotel authorities stating that the Assessor came to inspect their premises on the Mith. March last, and an officer of the Health Repartment on the 27th March last enquiring by this inspection had been started so suddenly and in such an organised fashion?

- (2) If the answer is in the affirmative will be kindly place the letter on the table?
- (5) Will the Chief Executive Officer kindly state if the Great Eastern Hotel authorities enquired in the latter whether the inspection and examination made by the two departments mentioned above had any connection with their inability to oblige a certain Insurance Agent, who was also connected with the Corporation?
 - (4) Has the Chief Executive Officer, made any enquiry into the statement made and if so, will be kindly state the result of his enquiry?
 - (5) Did the Assessor and the Officer of the Health Department come to the Great Eastern Hotel on the days mentioned for the purpose of making any inspection and examination?
- (6) If they did, did they do so in consequence of any complaint received?
- (7) If so, will the Chief Executive Officer kindly state the name of the person, who made the complaint?
- (8) Will the Chief Executive Officer kindly state if he has made any enquiries from the Great Eastern Hotel to ascertain whether the complainant was the person referred to by them?
- if we a result of inspection and examination made, the temperature was justified?

Petrol Rationing And City Streets

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman drew the attention of the Deputy Mayor (Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, who presided at the meeting) to the deplorable state to which the streets of the city had fallen for want of proper cleansing. The District Engineers and other officers concerned, it was reported, were unable to cope with the situation for want of petrol necessary for motor forries. The existing forries were being loaded more heavily with refuse but that had not proved sufficient. The refuse in consequence was being piled up at street corners. Unless something was done immediately epidemics. Mr. Burman feared, would break out in the city.

Mr. Ispahani informed the House that they had already been carrying on negotiation with the petrol rationing authorities. He realised that without additional amount of petrol the conservancy services of the city would be greatly hampered and it might perhaps lead to outbreak of epidemic diseases. He would once again draw the attention of the Chief Executive Officer to the necessity of securing additional petrol from the authorities concerned.

Councillor Watson Resigns

The resignation of Mr. F. G. Watson, Leader of the European Group, of his seat on the Corporation was accepted by the House with regret.

Executive Engineer, Water Works

The Corporation appointed Mr. P. C. Gupta, Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, to the post of Executive Engineer. Water Works, on an initial salary of Rs. 1,000 per month plus Rs. 100 Motor Car Allowance per month in the revised grade of Rs. 800—40—1,200 in the vacancy to be caused by the retirement of Mr. S. C. Chakravartti with effect from the 1st November next.

Superintendent, Corporation Press

The grade of the post of the Superintendent, (orporation Press, was changed from Rs. 400-20-600 to Rs. 800-20-508.

Puja Advance For Employees

It was decided that permanent employees of the Corporation drawing a salary of Rs. 800 per month or under would be paid in advance before the Puja their full salary for the month of September, and half for the month of October next. The temporary menial and the labour staff would get salary for the half of September.

Court Fees (Bengal Amendment) Bill 1941

The Court Fees (Bengal Amendment) Bifl, 1941; introduced by Mr. Nur Ahmed in the Bengal Legislative Council, which has been forwarded by the Local Government, was referred, for consideration, to a Special Committee consisting of (1) Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, (2) Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, (3) Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, (4) Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee and (5) Mr. S. K. Ghosh.

Pujahs And Id In Corporation Properties

The following resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee:—

That in view of the fact that there is hardly any time to deal with individual applications seeking permission for 'celebrating' the Durga, Lakshmi and Kali Pujahs and Id in Corporation properties.—the schools, parks. squares. roads and road-side lands which permitted were to be used nection with such celebrations-Pajahs also in past years. as other similar places for which applications for such permission may be received this year, be allowed to be used in connection with the said celebrations this year, and that the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to deal with individual applications seeking such permissions, and grant permissions subject to the following usual terms and conditions :-

- (1) That no undue inconvenience is caused to the members of the public resorting to the park.
- (2) That no structural alterations are made in the park without the previous sanction tion of the District Engineer.
 - (8) That no animal is sacrificed.
- (4) That the sheds. Shamianas or temporary structures, etc., of any kind erected within the park or square etc., are removed by the organisers immediately after the period of permission is over.
- (5) That sanitary arrangements are made to the satisfaction of the District Health Officer.
- or square is made good by the organizers and that a minimum sum of Rs. 50 is deposited with the District Engineer as security against any damages that may be caused to the park or square.
- (7) That the organisers obtain the necessary permission for relaxation of the lighting restriction from the proper authority.



Goods Transport By Road

In a paper on the development of goods transport by road, before the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. J. S. Nicholl. C.B.E., M.Inst.T., Director and Chief Executive Officer of McNamars & Co., Ltd., he pointed out that it was the improvement in roads, about 120 years ago, which opened up a new vista of transport and enabled the time taken from London to Exeter by coach to be cut from two days to 17 hours; now, with mechanical transport, it occupies about seven hours, and with a modern motorway might be reduced to four.

One of the problems has been the question of the contribution mechanical transport should provide towards the cost and upkeep of the roads. Prewar, the annual cost was about £60,000,000. Taxation on vehicles and fuel then produced over £88,000,000 (about one-ninth of the national revenue). Goods vehicles contributed over one-third of that—a sum equivalent to about half of the total cost

Much trouble has arisen through the Government appropriating large sums from motor taxation, leaving the rate-payer to provide two-thirds of the cost. The problems lie in the equitable division of road costs between the general rate-payer and the road user, whether the motor vehicle should be the only type to contribute, and whether it be sound to tax the commercial motor in excess of its contribution to road costs, and so discriminate against it as compared with other forms of transport.

Apart from general improvement in motor vehicles since 1920, the items most affecting the

carriage of goods have been the development of the pneumatic tyre and improved suspension.

These have reduced damage to roads and noise while running. Improved braking, Scientific tyre, trends and better road surfaces have increased safety at greater speeds. Progress in materials and design have produced a ratio of unladen weight to payload which would have astonished the engineer of 1914.

Another advance is in the design of specialised bodies and types, such as sankers, machinery carriers, low-loaders, etc.

Next comes the sphere of road transport. Freights carried include practically everything that one can think of. Approximate figures applying for 1936, were:—

Public passenger road tranport, £98,600,000,

Goods transport by road (by A-and B-licensed vehicles only), £48,000,000, or about 81 per cent. as compared with the railways 68 per cent.

Ancillary operators' vehicles gave a turnover of £117,600,000.

An important advantage of road transport is speed between time of despatch and delivery, and, unless the distance be great, the lower travelling speed can be more than offset by railway handling or shunting.

Road transport has been more subject to legal regulation than, perhaps, any other form of industry. The very existence of the carrier's business is subject to a network of legislation.

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

NUT BROWN FINISH - HARMONIZING WITH FEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

ing the Road and Rail Traffic Act of 1988, and the matter of licensing, referring particularly to the folly of the original two-year period under the act, which meant a carrier facing an expensive and often protracted fight for each area in which he operated—and every two years—to preserve his business existence. Even the five-year license does not overcome these points.

Finally, he dealt with developments of organisation in the industry and said, incidentally, that it could claim to have responded well to the present need, though few could feel that the transport of the nation has been planned as it deserved to be.

This is the time for the road development advocates to press their point—whilst inland transport is at low tide of ineffectiveness and now that the whole country is alive to the fact that the Government's inland transport policy has not only caused inconvenience, but down-right suffering, as well as having placed a definite brake on the war effort.

All too little notice is taken of the last point, which amounts to a first class catastrophe, invaluable to our enemies.

It is common knowledge that armament production is on a chain system—a chain of factories each responsible for the production of some vital component or accessory.

If one fails to play its part, the whole chain concerned is held up, and it is no exaggeration to state that more stoppages have been, and are being, caused by transport bottlenecks than from any other cause.

Vast stores of goods and supplies of every description also lie at ports of entry because there is no transport to move them, and there they remain deteriorating, rotting if perishable also they provide an easy target for enemy bombers.

Not only that. Congestion at the ports holds up shipping, one of the worst things that can happen.

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

'Phone: Cal. 64. Telegrams: "Shessko"

as much responsible for the allertage of imported supplies of every description as any other factor, and perhaps more so.

The shortage of shipping is frequently referred to by Ministers and Government spokesmen, and explained as being due to enemy action, but never are port delays mentioned as a contributory range.

It is our opinion that this aspect of our difficulties is being hushed up by the powers that be. The catastrophe is not the result of a blunder—a blunder, which might be excusable—but the result of the deliberate policy of responsible persons still taking an active part in transport matters.

No wonder they desire to hide the irreparable damage they have done—irreparable because the damage is already done as effectively as a death caused by a bomb.

It remains now for active steps to be taken to prevent similar catastrophes—a continuance of them; and one of the first things is to get rid of the culprits, whoever they may be.

The culprits are those who have used their power for the advancement of their own interests, completely ignoring national interests. Harpies, no less. Who are they? May be too many are involved. Anyhow, it is not for us to say.

"Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay, May stop a hole to keep the wind away."

Likewise there are many of our transport dictators who, as bungs for barrels, will be doing their country better service than ever they did in their lifetime.

We use strong language, but not strong enough to condemn a policy which is having such tragic results—results foreshadowed in the pages of this journal when the possibility of war was but a rumour.

In waging war mobility is of paramount importance. The slogan is "roads, roads, and even more roads."

More than anything, the mechanised armies require them, and, when all the paraphernalia of war is intermixed with the requirements of the civil population, then the roads become of dual importance.

(Continued on page 651)

LEYLAND OFFER YOU TWO ESSENTIAL SPECIALITIES

QUALITY SERVICE

THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO, (INDIA) LTD.

TAWASING ASSUTS: DURN & CO., 12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA.....

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS · A Digest

FELICITATIONS TO MR. P. CHAUDHURI

Hearty felicitations were offered to Mr. Pramatha Chaudhuri the well-known writer in Bengali, at the Ashutosh Hall, Calcutta University, on Saturday last on the occasion of his completing the 78rd birthday.

The distinguished gathering that was present on the occasion included many well-known litterateurs of the province. Mr. Hirendranath Dutta presided and Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee inaugurated the function.

Mr. Chaudhuri was presented on behalf of the Reception Committee with a purse of Rs. 1.000, a copy of a volume containing a collection of his short stories and an ivory casket. The casket contained an address on behalf of the Reception Committee printed on a copper plate in letters of copper.

Addresses were also presented to him on behalf of various literary associations, including Bangiya Sahitya Parishad.

In his reply, which was read by Mrs. Chaudhuri Indira Devi) Mr. Chaudhuri expressed satisfaction at the fact that his efforts at raising spoken language to the status of a written language had met with success. He deeply mourned the loss of Poet Tagore who, he said, was his friend, philosopher and guide in all his literary ventures.

DOCTORS AND PETROL RATIONING

A deputation on behalf of medical practitioners in Calcutta and suburbs, led by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, waited upon Mr. A. D. Khan I.C.S., Provincial Rationing Authority and discussed with him the inconveniences caused to the medical profession by the introduction of petrol rationing in the city.

Mr. Khan gave a patient and sympathetic hearing to the deputationists and promised to investigate the matter with a view to maintaining the efficiency of medical aid to the public.

The Medical Sub-Committee on petrol rationing, appointed at a recent meeting of the members of the medical profession in the city and suburbs, are now collecting information regarding qualifications, the nature of practice, places of practice, the distance between residences and places of practices, etc., of medical practitioners in order that a revision may be made by the Rationing Authorities and an adequate supply of petrol may be made available to them from next month.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST

The view that the time has now come when the Calcutta Port Trust Act should be amended without delay and due representation to Indian commercial interests should be given is expressed in a communication addressed to the Government of India by the Committee of the Marwari Association, Calcuttantees.

The Committee understand that the Government of India are contemplating measures for the amendment of the various Port Trusts in India. A Bill has recently been sponsored with a view to amending the constitution of the Madras Port Trust. The Committee feel that the proposals of Government, as embodied in the Bill, are halting.

MR. S. K. SEN DEAD

The death took place on Saturday last of Mr. S. K. Sen, a leading Barrister of the Calcutta High Court and a popular figure in the city's social circles.

Son of Dr. Hari Charan Sen, retired Civil Surgeon, Mr. Sen was educated at Calcutta and Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in May, 1908 and returning to India joined the Calcutta High Court Bar in July of the same year. He rapidly rose in his profession and was one of the best lawyers on the criminal side. He also enjoyed a large mofussil practice.

Mr. Sen became a member of the Committee of the Automobile Association, Bengal, in 1926 and had been its President, the first Indian to occupy that position, for the past five years. He took a great interest in social and educational matters and was actively associated with the Daulatpur Hindu Academy and Agricultural College and various other institutions and societies at his village home. Beatuti. Khulna, in Calcutta and elsewhere.

He is survived by his widow, a son, who is in the Army and is now on active service, and three daughters.

The cremation took place at Keoratola, Kali-ghat, on Sunday and was largely attended.

DEPUTY MAYOR OPENS ART EXHIBITION

An exhibition of some oil paintings and water colours by Mr. Dilip Das Gupta held under the organisation of the Society of Artists was opened by Mr. M. A. II. Ispahani, the Deputy Mayor Hall the Society's Calcutta 81 Robin Roy Maharajkumar Chowringhee. 49. Mayor Santosh welcomed the Deputy of on behalf of the Society and formally requested Mr. Ispaliani to open the exhibition. The Deputy Mayor, in response to the welcome, heartily congratulated the Society for its activities. Miss Devjani Jadav, an artist of the Bombay School of Art, garlanded the Deputy Mayor after which Mr. Kanwal Krishna and Mr. Rathin Maitra, the Joint-Honorary Secretaries of the Society, formally introduced the Deputy Mayor to the various types of works of Mr. Dilip Das Gupta.

It will be interesting to recall that in the open World Poster Competition conducted by the East Indian Bailways in 1997, Dilip Das's poster entitled "Calcutta" won first place. In the open competitions held by the University Institute of Calcutta in 1998.

Dilip Das was awarded a gold medal for the best poster entitled "libet" and a certificate of honour tor the best commercial design. He also won H. E. H. the Nizam's gold medal for the best work of art by an Indian artist in the Academy of Fine Arts in 1989.

ABANINDRANATH TAGORE FELICITATED

Students and workers of the Government Fine Art School assembled at the premises of the School in Chowringhee Road on Saturday morning to celebrate the 71st birthday of Dr. Abapindranath Tagore.

Dr. Tagore was presented with a gold brush and silver colour box on behalf of the teachers and students of the School. He was also presented by them with a pair of silk cloth as a token of their respect to him whom they all regarded as their 'Guru'.

The function took place in the Library Hall on the ground floor of the School which was decorated with various portraits drawn by the teachers and students of the School.

Dr. Tagore was led to an elevated seat in the middle of the Hall. The seat was covered with velvet and decorated with flowers and foliage. Dr. Tagore sat there for some time but subsequently he came down and sat below along with the rest of the audience.

Proceedings commenced with a song sung by the girl students of the School.

Mr. Mukul De, Principal of the School, offered his tribute to Dr. Tagore on behalf of the School, Dr. Tagore in his reply advised Indian artists to concentrate their attention on Oriental Art.

BANGIYA SAHATYA PARISHAD: TRIBUTE TO RABINDRANATH

A portrait of Rabindranath was unveiled on Saturday last at 'Ramesh Bhavan' on the occasion of his memorial meeting held under the auspices of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad.

There was a large and distinguished gathering. Acharyya Profulla Chandra Ray, unveiled the portrait, the work of the artist, Mr. Atul Chandra Bose.

Sir Jadunattı Sarkar, who presided at the meeting announced that the authorities of the Parishad were grateful to artist Sj. Bose for having made a gift of the beautiful portrait to them.

In unveiling the portrait Acharyya Profulla Chandra Ray said that the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad owed a deep debt of gratitude to Rabindranath for what he had done towards enrichment of the Bengali literature. The Parishad itself, observed, would be honouring itself, by paying its tributes to the Poet and having a portrait of his in its hall.

In paying his tribute, Acharyya Ray said that Rabindranath had secured for the Bengali language and literature a place of honour in the languages and literatures of the world. His literary creations, he could say would be appreciated in all ages, and

in his speech, Sir Jadunath Sarkar referred to et Bebindrapeth had done through his songs and liberature during the anti-partition days and

even before that towards rouging the political consciousness of the people and also towards raising his countrymen from the depth of the moral degradation to which they had fallen. The Poet he said, was born at a time when the entire nation was seized with a sense of helplessness and hope lessness, He gave the mation a message of hope and inspiration. Rabindranath, the speaker would like to say, was the saviour of Bengal. His con. tributions towards formation of a virile and self. confident people were immense. If Bengaless could derive strength and courage from the message which he had left behind they would be paying. fitting tribute to him. Rabindranath needed no memorial from them.

SCHOOL TIFFIN SCHEME

There is a provision of Rs. 45,000 as a recurring grant for a tiffin scheme for boys and girls of aided high schools and senior madrasahs in the budget for the current year, says a Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal.

The following method of distribution of the grant have been laid down by the Government:-

In every aided high school and senior madrasah a grant of As. 4 per month for ten months for 10 per cent, of the pupils will be given.

The Head Master in consultation with the Managing Committee will select 10 per cent. of the poorest pupils and award them free tiffin.

The grant will be given to any school or madrasah on condition that a compulsory tiffin scheme is introduced and a tiffin fee of annas four per month per student is revived on the remaining 90 per cent. pupils in the institution. The Physical Director has also been authorized to give extra grants when, in special circumstances, deserving cases in excess of the 10 per cent, may be found.

TRIBUTE TO MOTILAL GHOSH

The nineteenth anniversary of the death of Mr Motilal Ghosh was observed under the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association on Saturday

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, who presided, said that when his brother Motilal started the Amrita Bazar Patrika, newspapers in this country were few and far between. But they had a particular advantage which their successors in journalism to-day did not enjoy. In those days one possessing intellect. earnestness and a desire to serve the motherland could despite paucity of sufficient funds start and maintain a newspaper.

Circumstances, however, had radically changed to-day. Launching such a venture was by no means a practicable proposition unless one had a capitalist to finance the business adequately. And as could be expected the financier must have some say in the shaping of the policy the paper would represent. The Ghosh brothers, Mr. Chatterjee believed, could not have brought out the paper if circumstances were identical seven decades ago.

The country was acquainted with the history of the rise and growth of the America Buser Patrika; many perhaps knew of the story how to counter Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act, which was specially aimed against the Patrika, which at the time was a indigual paper the Ghosh brothers changed their paper overnight into a complete English weekly. Even in the present age of scientific progress the repetition of that feat was hardly possible.

Readers of the Amrita Bazar Patrika in those days knew of and some of them remembered till to-day the ability with which he conducted the paper and the style of his writing, simple, easy and impressive. Motilal used to express his ideals quite clearly in the English language, although some of the idioms and phrases he used on occasion might not have been strictly appropriate. With the help of homely anecdotes and parables, in simple terse language. he expressed his ideas to his countrymen, which no other journalist had been able to achieve. In the opinion of Mr. Chatterjee the present-day journalists should do well if they followed the example of their great forebear instead of seeking to use in their writings set and choice phrases and idoms in the English language.

THE HON. MR. FAZLUL HUQ

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq. Chief Minister of Bengal has resigned his membership of the National Defence Council, recently constituted by the Viceroy, as also his membership of the Working Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

Mr. Huq has addressed a long letter to the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League in this connection.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION: TRIBUTE TO TAGORE

The National Council of Education, Bengal, passed at its annual general meeting held on September 7 last, the following resolution:—

"The National Council of Education places on record its deep sense of sorrow and irreparable loss to the country at the passing away of Rabindranath Tagore. As one of the greatest poets of the age and as a man possessing extraordinary talents of a versatile character he won the esteem and admiration of the whole civilised world. He was inspired by the best ideals of the East and the West and while infused with a lofty spirit of nationalism he always maintained a broad international outlook of the affairs of man.

"His contribution to Bengali literature will remain as the everlasting monument of his fame. He took a leading part in the foundation of the National Council of Education and his ideas and writings had greatly influenced the National Movement of 1905, which gave birth to the Council. He will shine as a beacon light to the present and future generations of his countrymen, who will find in his writings a source of inspiration for their activities in life."

BAN ON TAGORE'S BOOK

Dr. Bhupendra Nath Dutta, Chairman, Organising Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"It is a pity that in the many meetings held in memory of Rabindranath Tagore, there has

hardin been a relatence of the bin which the Government has chosen to continue on the singlish translation of his, "Letters from Russia". One wonders why even to-day, when the Soviet and Bristish Governments are acting jointly in so many spheres, our people are deprived of the chance of reading what our greatest poet and humanist thought of the Soviet experiment".

Perhaps it is still pretty nearly a crime in this country to express oneself enthusiastically in admiration of Soviet achievement, and even a man of the supreme eminence of Tagore must be penalised for the folly of discovering in the Soviets the land of hope and glory.

"Apart from everything else, it is imperative that all Tagore's works must, without exception, be available in an English version for the sake of those, who cannot read Bengalee. The ban on "Letters from Russia" must go, and our writera must move in this matter at once. We are in communication with literary organisations in different provinces in regard to this point, and we hope that before long the Government will see its way to lift a ban which can only be characterised as infamous".

-Goods Transport By Road

(Continued from page 648)

All we have is a mass of twisting lanes, and even on these there is an insufficiency of vehicles to make the best use of them. What a catastrophe!

Town and regional planners, engineers and architects, industrial representatives and all those now actively engaged in planning, post-war reconstruction should organise, forming one powerful organisation, and draw up a comprehensive transport scheme for the whole country.

Whilst the existing system of railways must necessarily be taken into consideration, a railway dictated scheme should be avoided as the devil.

The railways, which have done such good service in the past, have led us into the present chaos.

A country compact as ours, densely populated, with no part more than a hundred miles from a port, should have the most perfect transport system in the world, and, with the vast amount of goods and passengers to be carried, transport rates and fares should be the cheapest, instead of more expensive than, in any other comparable country.

Unless this ghastly war drags on for years, as a military aid a new road system is not practicable, but for the recovery of prosperity after the war it will be indispensible, and now is the time to start to develop it, always remembering that the first purpose of roads and road transport is not that of serving the railways, any more than the comparatively new electric light and power should have been developed as the gas industry's handmaiden.

One of the greatest mistakes Parliament made in our domestic affairs was that, of granting the railways roadcarrying powers Highways and Bridges.

Calcutta Associations — Institutions —

ENTALLY INSTITUTE

FOUNDATION DAY CEREMONY ...

The twenty-fourth "Foundation Day" of the Entally Institute was celebrated at the Kailash Chandra Hindu Girls School, 25, Ananda Palit Road. Mr. S. Wazed Alithe Third Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, hoisted the flag of the Institute and a salute was given by playing bend by the National Athletic Club. Mr. Nirmal Kumar Bose presided and Mrs. S. Wazed Ali, Prof. Benoy K. Sarker, Messrs. Sajani Kanta Das, Jagadis Bhattacharjee, Sanjaya Bhattacharjee, Manick Ch. Banerjee, Jogesh Ch. Bhattacharjee spoke highly on the works of the immortal poet late Rabindranath Tagore. The gentlemen present were entertained with music and songs by Messrs. Badal Dhar, Mohit Mukherjee, Ajoy Mitter, Decent Orchestra Club and others, and at last with light refreshments.

CHARITABLE HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Charitable Homoopathetic Dispensary was held on the 17th August, 1941, at 5, Commissariat Road, Hastings, under the presidency of Mr. Mohammed Ali Khan, Baratlaw, ex-Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta, at which the following members and office-bearers of the Executive Committee of the Dispensary for the year 1941-42, were elected:—

President—Mr. Amarendra Nath Mookerjee, (Councillor); Vier-Presidents—Mr. S. A. Habib, (Councillor); Mr. G. P. Agarwalia; Mr. Ram Baran Sha; Mr. Noor Mohammed; and Mr. Ushanath Sen. Hony. Secretary—Mr. Deb Narayan Chakravarty. Hony. Asst. Secretaries—Mr. Raj Kishore Presad; and Mr. K. M. Lal. Hony. Treasurer—Mr. B. D. Agarwalia: Members—Lala Ram Kisen Das. Messrs. R. C. Agarwalia; Haran Chandra Chunder; H. K. Nandi; Amar Nath Mukherjee; S. N. Sarker; Ram Kewal Singh. Krishna Murary Presad; A. F. M. Shaukat Ali and Dr. Umanando Banerjee.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

AN APPRAL

Councillor Sudher Chandra Hay Chandhuri, Secretary, Daridra Bandhub Bhandar has issued the tollowing appeal :---

The Durga Puja is near at hand. The Daridra Bandhab Bhandar, which has been ministering to the sick in large numbers, has made the Durga Puja occasion for free distribution amongst the poor and their children of new clothes which they have not the means to provide for themselves. For this purpose the Bhandar has hitherto counted upon public support. This year also the Bhandar ventures to appeal to the kindhearted public in general and the benefactors of the Bhandar in particular to help it with money or clothes to enable it to carry out its avowed charitable object. The authorities of the Bhandar fervently hope that the response to this appeal will be great.

Any contribution, however small, will be thankfully received at the effect of the Bhandar at No. 65/2B, Bendom Street, Coleman, and daily acknowledged.

THE SARASWATI SAMITY

GENERAL MEETING

At the General Meeting of the Samity held under the chairmanship of Sir H. S. Paul, the following office-hearers were elected for the year 1941-42:—

President :-- Sir Hari Sanker Paul, K.T., (Councillor). Vice. Presidents:-Mr. N. N. Bhose, Mr. J. N. De, Mr. N. K. Goswami, Mr. P. K. Mitra; Mr. Jiten De; Dr. M. M. Saha; Mr. Jadav Sil, Mr. Panchanan Paul. Mr. Narendra Dey; Mr. Pashupati Dhar and Dr. Manick Chaudra.-Hon. Necretary :- Mr. Panna Lal Chandra. Anst. Secretary :- Mr. Atanu Chandra Ganguli. Night School Secretary :- Mr. Gour Chand Dutt .- Social Secretary :- Mr. Beni Madhav Chatterji. Sporting Secretary :- Mr. Jamini Mohan Mukherjee. Captain :Mr. Mahadev Kumar Sen, Drill O. C.-Mr. Radha Nath Chandra, ex-Havilder (49th Bengali Regiment) .- Treasurer :-Mr. N. K. Goswami, Auditor :- Mr. Anil Kumar Chatterji, Executive Committee :- Dr. Bankim Sett; Messrs. Nanda Lal Goswami, Upananda Goswami, Atul Kundu, Dulat Bhadra; Madan Sen; Sachin Mukherji, Pasupati Dutt; Nanda Mukherji; Madan Chandra; Dhiren Bose and Sambhu Chaltern.

INDIAN INSURANCE INSTITUTE.

DEPUTATION TO PETROL RATIONING AUTHORITY

Mr. A. D. Khan, I.c.s., Provincial Petrol Rationing Authority, Bengal, met the representatives of the Indian In surance Institute on Tuesday, the 2nd September, 1941, in the Committee Room of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce to hear the grievances of the Insurance people with regard to Petrol rationing. The Institute was represented by Messrs, S. C. Roy (President), I. B. Sen, J. C. Ghosh Dastidar, K. C. Banerjee, S. Bagchi and S. N. Roy Chowdhuri. They explained the great hardship caused to Insurance business owing to the Petrol rationing scheme and complained that inspite of assurances of the Government for symputhetic considerations of applicants for supplementary grant the affairs are being managed by the area authority in a very unsatisfactory manner. They emphasised that Insurance people are very useful to the Government in allaying war panic and therefore assistance given to the Insurance people in continuing their business will indirectly benifit the Government itself.

Mr. Khan in course of discussion stated that a certain quantity of Petrol has been allotted to Bengul for consumption and this allotment has been made on the basis of figures supplied to the Government by the Oil Companies. The basic rations absorbed 865 of the allotment and as such only remaining 14 per cent, was available for distribution as supplementary grants. If the basic ration is to be doubled in any particular case it would mean that I (one) in every 8 (eight) would get a supplementary grant. Replying to the point that inadequate allotment has been made for Bengal, Mr. Khan remarked that there were two explanations that transport system was not properly co-ordinated in Bengal or that some persons were getting Petrol under the basic rations in excess of what they were actually consuming formerly. He agreed to the request made by the deputationists to report to the Government of India the necessity of further allotment for Bengal but advised them to adjust their requirements within the quots available at present. He saked the Insurance people to combine together for the purpose of formulating their minimum requirements regarding Petrol and assured them that he would sympathe a latificación de constituire con colorates.

peally consider the language of supplementary grant to Insurance men if the could evolve a scheme under which the uses of Motor Come could be co-ordinated according to standard set up by the Government. Replying to an enquiry Mr. Khan stated that the Petrol Ration Coupons by which over area authority issued will be valid throughout British indus-

HI SAIN COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

INAUGURAL MEETING

The imaginal meeting of the Husain Commemoration Committee of Bengal was held in the Muslim Institute. Calcurta on Saturday, the 30th August. In the unavoidable absence of the President of the Committee, Hon Mr. A.K., Fazlul Huq, the meeting was presided over by the Vice-President, Hon, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy

Speaches were made, amongst others, by Sit Azizul flaque Speaker of the Bengal Assembly and Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University; Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor of the Corporation, Maulana Abdul Rauf Danapuri, pseadent of the Calcutta Muslim Lengue. Significance of the martyrdom of Imam Husain was explained, and the med for commemorating it was stressed, especially at a time when, in Moharam next, full 1,300 years will have been completed after the tragedy of Karbala.

Mr Hozur Alam Siddiqi, the Honorary General Sectorsy narrated the steps that had already been taken in this respect, and suggested the lines for future. Amongst the office-heavers of the Committee, besides those already mentioned are the Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Murshidabad (Patron); Maharaja Bahadur Sir P. K. Tagore and Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Chief Editor of the Statesman, (Vice-Presidents); Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi (Chairman of Finance). Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Deputy Mayor of the Corporation, (Chairman of Processions); Khan Bahadur Shamsul Ulema, Dr. Hidayat Hussain, Ph.D., (Chairman of Literature), and Khao Bahadur Dossani. (Treasurer

THE JAUNBAZAR INSTITUTE

Annual General Meeting

The 18th Annual General Meeting of the Institute was held on Sunday, the 24th August, 1941, in the Institute premises. The following were duly elected for the year 1941-42.

President: Dr. B. Mitra. Vice-Presidents: Mr. 1. B. Beed, S. C. Varma, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mr. R. Panday, Mr. G. N. Das, Mr. N. B. Ghose, Mr. J. L. Saha and Mr. P. C. Ghose. Hony. General Secretary: Mr. A. T. Ghosh. Assistant General Secretary: Mr. A. R. Choudhury. Hony. Treasurer and Hony. Secretary (Games): Mr. A. G. Harra. Hony. Jt. Secretaries, (Library): Mr. A. C. Sau and Mr. K. K. Ghose. Hony. Librarian: Mr. P. G. Harra. Hony.

KIRANSASHI SEBAYATAN

The Hony Secretary Daridra Bandhab Bhandar acknow-ledges with thanks the receipt of a donation of Rs. 51 (Rupees Fifty-one) only to the fund of the Kiransashi Sebayatan from Sj. Ajit Kumar Banerjee of Kons (Howrah) on the occasion of the death of his revered mather Rs. Radharani Debi.

Assistant Librarians:—Mr. M. Chail and My. S. K. Libase.

Members:—Dr. J. N. Paul, Mesers. B. B. Sadkhan, S. K.

Das, N. N. Ghose. N. K. Shaw, P. N. Ghosh, S. G. Pandis,
S. C. Mallick, N. C. Ghosh, T. N. Ghosh, B. K. Shaw,
S. K. Sau, S. R. Sau, K. N. Seal, B. N. Sirear. B. B.

Kukri, M. M. Mandal and T. P. Ghosh.

DROWNING FATALITIES IN CITY TANKS

CORPORATION'S MOVE FOR PREVENTION

The question of drowning fatalities in the various tanks of the Corporation, particularly the Wellesley Square Tank, the *t-nited Press* understands, is now engaging the attention of the City Fathers.

At a meeting of the Estates and Goneral Purposes Committee of the Corporation of Calcutta it was discussed that in the morning boys were called up to learn swimming and trainers were supposed to be in attendance. But in actual practice the trainers either arrived too late or did not arrive at all. It was also mentioned at the meeting that a young student was drowned while he was supposed to be learning swimming under the guidance of trainers. This was not the first instance of its kind. There had been other drowning fatalities in the past.

The District Engineer 111 in submitting his report said intervalue. The Wellesley Square Tank under its present condition is, in my opinion, unsuitable for swimming activities as a peculiar type of weeds like ropes with length of about 15 ft, grow and fill up the tank very frequently. Although there has been no accident so far due to the presence of the weeds, but I am afriad, if swimming is allowed under the present-circumstances, there may be fatal accidents. This unhealthy atmosphere inside the tank, can be removed by dewatsing and re-excavating the tank, as a whole, in which case it, will cost us not less than Rs. 10,000.

It was suggested that Corporation should frame rules with a view to ensuring a certain amount of control and supervision over various clubs

The matter will again come up for discussion by the Estates and General Purposes Committee

CITY TUBE-WELL WATER

To Undergo Analytical Test To Ascritain Pullity

The water pumped out of the 2,500 tube-wells constructed in the city and suburbs as an air-raid precautionary measure, having been found unsatisfactory, the Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, 'decided to subject it to an analytical test in order to ascertain its actual standard of purity.

They have accordingly requested the Calcutta Corporation to do the test in its Laboratory and to submit a report suggesting for the remedy of the causes that are responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of the water. The Government have also informed the Corporation of their readiness to bear all the expenses, to be incurred by the latter in this connection.

The Corporation has agreed to undertake the work, which will take about six months, conting about Ru. 5,480

Improvement Trust

(1)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 9th August, 1941.

PRESENT:—Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S., (Chairman);
Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of
Coloutta; Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi; Rai Sahib Chandan
Mul Karnani; Mr. A. J. Thompson; Mrs. Hasina Murshed;
Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri; Mr. J. J. N. Birch;
Mr. Md. Rafique; Mr. F. Rooney; and Sir Hari Sanker
Paul.

COST OF MANIKTALA IMPROVEMENT

1(a). The Board approved of the draft declaration, under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, and of the estimate amounting to Rs. 31,00,000 of the cost of acquisition of land required for improvement Scheme No. IV (Manicktala)— Beliaghata Main Road to Narkeldanga Main Road, forwarded by the Land Acquisition Collector with his letter No. 1029-L.A. II., dated the 31st July, 1941.

1(b). The Board also approved of the draft declaration, under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, and of the estimate amounting to Rs. 23,00,000 of the cost of acquisition of land required for Improvement Scheme No. IV.—Manicktala.—(Supplementary.—Excavation Area), forwarded by the Land Acquisition Collector with his letter No. 1333-L. A. dated the 31st July, 1941, on the understanding that if necessary it might have to be considered later on whether some portion of the area scheduled for acquisition should be abondoned in consequence of the increase in cost of acquisition over the Trust's estimates.

(11)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 16th August. 1941.

PRESENT:....Mr. C. W. Gurner. C.S.L., I.C.S., (Chairman);
Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi; Mr. A. J. Thompson; Mrs
Hasina Murshed; Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri:
Mr. J. J. N. Birch; Mr. Md. Rufique; Mr. F Rooney;
and Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

WITHDRAWAL OF EXEMPTION

With reference to Resolution No. 6 of the Board Meeting, held on the 2nd August, 1941, the Board considered Government letter No. 1349M, dated the 17th July, 1941. together with Chief Vuluer's and Estates Law Officer's notes and resolved that a reply should be sent to Government on the following lines:—

The Board would regret the withdrawnl of the exemption at present enjoyed, but recognised that if Government have decided as a matter of policy to cancel this privilege for local authorities and are withdrawing the exemption from payment of the fees in the case of the Calcutta Corporation, the Trust would not be in a position to press their opposition to this proposal. At the same time it should be pointed out to Government that more important than the expenditure on fees would be the administrative inconvenience caused to the Valuation Department through the change of procedure in making searches over a wide area for the pur-

pose of dealing with schemes as a whole as explained in the Chief Valuer's note; and it should be suggested to Government that before the exemption is withdrawn a new rule should be adopted enabling the Trust to pay a lump sum in advance at the Registration Office to cover searches over a number of properties not particularised in the application at the time of making the payment. If the exemption is withdrawn, the Trust would request that they may be allowed to compound with Government in this or some other form for payment on the basis of which searches by the Valuation Department could continue as at present.

With reference to the Estates Law Officer's note, the Board agreed that the cost of searches required to establish clearness of title before accepting mortgage in the case of exemption-cum-amalgamation proposals, should be payable by the party desiring to prove title as a necessary step towards doing so.

LADIES PARK

The Board accorded their sanction to the reservation of a portion of recreation ground now being laid out to the north of Southern Avenue, shown in the plan as at present approved as a children's playground, for use as a fadies' Park.

THE ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S ORDERS

Chief Engineer.

The Engineering Departments carry out 50 per cent, or more of the outdoor work of the Corporation. To bring about co-ordination in the work of the Engineering Departments it has been the practice for a very long time for the Chief Engineer to call weekly a Engineers' Conference in which matters relating to these departments are discussed. I understand, though I am not sure about it, that this Conference was held by the Chairman in the olden days, but during the last 20 years or so the Chief Engineer has been holding this Conference.

It is eminently desirable in the interest of the Corporation administration that the Chief Executive Officer as Head of the Corporation Executive should be au fait with the work of the Engineering Departments, and I desire that this Conference should henceforth be the Chief Executive Officer's Conference in Engineering matters so that the latter would be in a position to know how the outdoor work in the Engineering Departments is going on.

The procedure would be exactly the same as at present and the agenda would be prepared as usual by yourself. The Conference will be held in the Chief Executive Officer's room every week.

I understand the Chief Engineer's Conference is usually held on Wednesday at 4 p.m. but as this is the Corporation meeting day, the Conference should be fixed for each Tuesday at 4 p.m.. The next Conference will be called in my room on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

Kindly circulate this to all Heads of Engineering Departments, who generally attend the Conference.

S. CHATTERJI, Offg. Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office, The 11th September, 1941.

VITAL, STATISTICS

por the City of Calcutta for the week ending

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week are 578 against 593 and 559 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year y 66. The general death-rate of the week was 26'3 per tille against 27'0 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1-25 and 27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending the September, 1941, was 490 against 490 and 479 in the wo preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera, gainst 2 and 2 in the two preceding weeks. There were deaths from small-pox during the week against nil in the revious week. There were 5 deaths from influenza against 3; the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel amplaints amounted to 38 and 60 respectively against 30 and 78 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the reck was 25.5 per mille per annum.

There were 36 imported deaths. Excluding these, the eath-rate of the Town was 23.6.

There were 83 deaths from respiratory diseases against in the previous week.

There were 47 deaths from tuberculosis against 37 in the revious week.

There were 108 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 88 against 103 at 80 in the two preceding weeks. Of these nil was from solera, 1 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 5 from fevers.

NOTICE

To

The Members and Depositors,
Calcutta Corporation Co-operative
Credit Society, Ltd.

The audit of the above Society is in progress and it is expected to be finished by course of second or third week of September. Persons having account with the Society of whatever nature are requested to verify their balances of loans and deposits, etc., by direct reference at the Society and auditors' assistants will be glad to entertain any enquiry in this connection from members and depositors.

Sd./- S. A. AFZAL AND CO...
Incorporated and Registered Accountants.

22, Canning Street, Calcutta. 9th September, 1941. 20 from bowel-complaints and 19 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 32.3 per wille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 28-9,

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

There were 27 deaths of infanta under one year.

TO PERPETUATE MEMORY OF RABINDRANATH

CALCUTTA VERSITY APPOINTS COMMITTED

In order to devise ways and means of perpetuating the memory of Poet Rubindranath Tagore, the United Press learns, the Syndicate of the Calcutta University has appointed a Committee with the following members:

The Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee, Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee, Prof. Khangendra Nath Mitra, Khan Bahadur T. Ahmed. Mr. Abul Quasem and Mr. S. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law.

RECEPTION TO ACHARYA RAY

INDIGENOUS MANUFACTURERS' TRIBUTES

A hearty reception was given to Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray by the Indigenous Manufacturers' Association at the Town Hall on the 9th September, in commemoration of the 81st birthday of his life.

A number of organisations garlanded Acharya Ray on the occasion. They were: Indigenous Manufacturers' Association, F. N. Goopta and Co., Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Himani Works. Globe Nursery, Bengal Potteries, D. N. Bose's Hosiery Factory, M. L. Bose and Co., Associated Stores Ltd., Everest Engineering Co., Lily Biscuit Co., India Electric Works, Calcutta Mineral Supply Co., (Bengal), Enamel Works, Mira Chemical Industries, Buy Swadeshi League and Bongal Belting Works Ltd.

Major D. N. Bhattacharjes, on behalf of the Indigenous Manufacturers' Association, announced a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the 'Acharyya Prafulla Chandra Fund. The amount will be ear-marked for industrial research. Mr. Ala Mohan Das also announced another donation of Rs. 5,000 to the fund for the same purpose.

SITUATION VACANT

The post of a Store-keeper in the Stores Department has fallen vacant due to the retirement of the last incumbent on account of superannuation. The post is in the the grade of Rs. 40—150 and has a security deposit of Rs. 1,000 attached to it. The vacancy will be filled up by Services Standing Committee No. II.

M. G. BANERJEE,

Controller of Stores.

Central Stores, Entally, The 10th September, 1941.



CAME FURNITURE

OLD AND DRAB CAN BE VALSPARRED AND MADE TO LOOK BRIGHT & CHEERFUL

SUPER VALSPAR ENAMELS

IN ANY OF 88 SHADES.

hardest wear and tear.

DRIES IN FOUR HOURS

One pint will cover an ordinary Verandah Chair.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD. CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ADVERTISE

___ IN ___

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

MPARAMENTALISMINITERAMENTALISMINITERAMENTALISMINITERAMENTALISMINITERAMENTALISMINITERAMENTALISMINITERAMENTALISMINITERA

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Town or Mofussil (Inclusive of postage) ... Rs. 4 per annum. Back Numbers when available are charged at 4 annas per copy.

For further particulars apply to-

The Edwor, "The Calcutta Municipal Gasette," 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENT RATES

1" × 31" (top of page) Ra. 7/8
l" × 3½" (ordinary) ,, 5
Casual rate Rs. 2 per column inch $(1'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}'')$
One year—52 insertions; six months—26 insertions; three months—18 insertions.
10% extra for periods under 8 months.
(

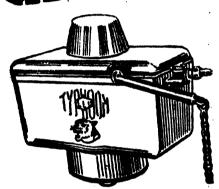
For further particulars apply to-Manager, Advertisement Section,

"The Calcutta Municipal Gasette."

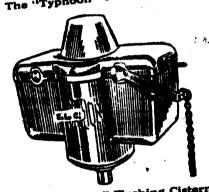
& Surendranath Banerjee Road, Galeutta.

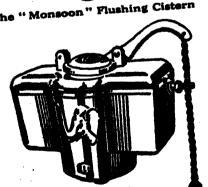
Telephone: Calcutta 6660.

Illustrated here, is a range of three Flushing Cisterns made in India, and equal in every way to the best imported products.



The "Typhoon" Flushing Cistern





"Elephant" Flushing, Cistern

The "Typhoon" " Monsoon " Cisterns are completely Mosquito-proof and are. manufactured strictly to J. C. S. W. regulations.

The "Elephant" type has been designed to meet the demand for a cheap, but efficient and reliable cistern.

THE EASTERN LIGHT CASTINGS CO., LIMITED

,12, Mission Row, Calcutta

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

PERIODICAL STATEMENT OF VACANCIES AND APPOINTMENTS

	•	PERIODICAL	L STATEMENT	MENT OF	VACANCIES	AND	APPOINTMENTS	•••
	**.		ě			Prince A	APPOINTED.	
Department.	Post.	Balaty & Grade.	Vacandy.	SE STANDE	Senetioning Authority and date of sanction.	. Name.	Qualifications and Experience.	BENARE.
	Permanent .	Rs. 150—300	28-5-41	4 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	Services Committee No. II dated 28-7-41	Nilmoni Banerjee	B. A. and also worked on previous occasions.	Appointed temporary Sub-Inspector in the leave chain of Inspector Mr. Md. All Chowdhur; on Rs. 1(1) per month.
å	Do.	150-300	26-5-41	28-5-41	8. C. II dated 31-7-41.	Jagahandhu Ghose	M. Sc. worked on many occasions.	Appointed temporary Sub-Inapector in the leave chain of Mr. Mosaffer Ali on Rs. 100 per mosth.
•	Do.	109—145	6-6-41	13-6-41	8. C. II dated 28-7-41.	Harihar Maitra	8.	-
Do.	Do.	40-150	15-8-41	13-9-41	S. C. II dated 5-4-41.	Prangopal Saha	J. Sc. & also passed Recruitment Exami- nation.	Permanently appointed in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. N. general w. M. Rangell.
å	å	100	1	- 17-00-1 - 17-0	S. C. II dated 28-7-41.	Tarak Nath Das Gupts	B. Sc. Do	Appointed temporarily in Clerk in the leave vacancy of Babu Phandardra Kumar Dan.
	4	2	26 9- 41	26-8-41	C. E. O. dated 23-8-41.	Kalyan K. Chatterji	B. A. Clerk, Lighting Dept.	Transferred from Lighting Dep- ment to fill up the vacantiff Mr. Moni Mohon Rry who had transferred to the Bustee Dap ment.
Do. Record Department		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	178	Vacant. Do.	! !			Bhusan Ch. Ganguly submitted fe- signation owing to ill healthe from
contract Engineering	Cherk, (tempo-	. 	5-4-1	Ď.	:	:	: :	ist ceptember, 1951.
Chief Engineer's Depart-	L, R. Overseer	100-5-150	16-8-41	Do.		: :		
Do.	.	100-5-150	16-8-41	Do.	:	: :		
Expendity Engineer,	Superviser	200-300	:	i	į	•	· ·	Proposals to fill up vacascies are pending before the Services Com- mittees No. I & II.
	Draftsman	40–150	:	:	:	:	•	

ORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

lenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the Second Executive Onicer on the date noted below, up to 2 p.m. Each Tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a select cover and superscribed... "Tender for

- 1 Supply of Indian Road Tars for one year from 1st October, 1941.
- 2 Supply of Asphaltum for one year from 1st October, 1941.
- 3 Constructions of cart and bridges across S. W. and D. V. Channel. 17.
- 4. Supply of Electrodes during the rest of the year 1941-42.
- 5. Supply of Motor Lorries for carrying filtered water in the Manicktola area from 1st October, 1941 to 31st March.

Tenders for 1 to 3 will be opened on 16th September and for 4 and 5 on 17th September, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

All cases of delay over a t in the execution of agreements fortnight in the execution of in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits ear money by cheque, he must deposit earnest cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents. e.o.. Treasurer's receipts, terments, licenses and bills. tender forms, agree-

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, we render his tender liable for cancellation. detected

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI. Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office. The 11th September, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. 1 Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are systed and will be seed by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a seeded cover apercribed, "Tender for the friday, the 19th September, 1941, upta 2 p.n.

2 p.n.,
148. Repairs to carters' quarters, Shed
Ro, 7 in Gowkhana I Ward 3—Rs. 949,
dated 10th September, 1941, (1 month).

149. Repairs, to bathing platform at Star Lane in Ward No. 3—Rs. 137, dated 10th September, 1941, (15 days).
150. Earth work in flanks in Ganja Gully Ward 3—Rs. 190, dated 10th September, 1941, (15 days).
151. Repairs to pipe sewer opposite 33 B. Durga Charan Mitra St. Ward 3—Rs. 84. dated 10th September, 1961

dated 10th September. -Rs. 84. (1 week).

152. Repairs to bathing platform in Sahitya Parisad Street, Ward 3...Rs. 236, dated 10th September, 1941, (3 weeks),

153. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Jorapukur Square Lane, Ward Rs. 144, dated 10th September, 1 (15 days).

154. Repairs to the cremation yard at Kashi Mitra Burning Ghat, Ward 2—Rs. 333. dated 10th September, 1941. (3 weeks)

155. Repairs to stone sett pavement at the junction of Mechaphazar Street and Upper Chitpore Road, Ward 6-Rs. 328. dated 10th September, 1941, (3 weeks),

156. Repairs to square at 16 Bhuban Banerjee Lane, Ward 6—Rs. 226, dated 10th September, 1941. (3 weeks).

157. Repairs to sewered ditch at Bru-ban Chatterjee Lane, Ward 6—Rs. 798, dated 10th September, 1941, (1 month).

158. Repairs to sewered ditch at Doyal Mitra Lane Ward 6-Rs. 440, dated 10th September, 1941, (3 weeks).

159. Repairs to sewered ditch leading to premises No. 36, Mohendra Gossain Lane, Ward 6—Rs. 180, dated 16th September, 1941, (15 days).

160. Repairs to bathing platform at Sarkar Lane, Ward 6-Rs. 202, dated 10th September. 1941. (15 days)

161. Repairs to Burtola School Building, Ward b. Rs. 461, dated 10th September, 1941, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italice
''7 days notice'' in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days" notice.

S. C. GHOSE, District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office, The 10th September, 1941.

District No. 11, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....."
on Tuesday, the 16th September, 1941, unto 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this Office to note the Items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

104. Repairing Commercial Museum in College Street Market—Rs. 950, dated 10th September, 1941, (1; months).

-Please note that words in italics "'7 days" notics" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read to "3 days" notics".

D. N. DUTT. District Engineer 11.

District II Eng'g. Office. The 10th September, 1941.

District No. III Engineer's Department

upto 2 p.m.

226. Closing opening at 2/1, Urimpara Lane...Rs. 136, dated 2nd April, 1941. (7 days),

227. Construction of gate for Park Circus Market—Rs. 744, dated 19th Sep-tember, 1941, (2 months).

228. Repairs to sewered ditch along 5, 7 and 15, Deb Lane—Rs. 292, dated 10th September, 1941, (3 weeks).

229. Repairing sewered ditch at 38, Rani Rashmoni Road....Rs. 189, dated 10th September, 1941. (1 month).

230. Requirs to privies in Tiljala Cometery, Ward 18—Rs. 153; dsted 10th September, 1941, (1 month).

231. Repairing the sewered ditch at 12, Goaltuly Lane...Rs. 392, dated 10th September, 1941, (1 month).

232. Repairs to Prayers' shed of mourners and office building at Extension Cemetery, Ward 18...Rs. 237, dated 10th Septem-ber, 1941, (1 month).

233. Repairing sewered ditch at 43-C, Market Street.—Rs. 180, dated 19th September, 1941, (1 month).

234. Repairing doors of the Stells Nos. 7.—9A, Park Circus Market...Rs. 470, dated 10th September, 1941, (18 days).

235. Repairs to sewered disch off Nos. 43 and 51, Deb Lane...Rs. 240, dated 10th September, 1941, (3 weeks).

Please note that words in italies
''7 days' notice'' in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
he read as ''3 days' notice''.

K. L. DE, Offg. District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office. The 10th September, 1941.

District III, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a scaled over superscribed "Tender for....."
on Wednesday, the 17th September, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :-

1. Repairs to building and shed t Asphaltum Plant—Rs. 998, dated 29th August 1941, (1 month).

> K. L. DE, Offg. District Engineer III,

District III Eng'g. Office, The 9th September, 1941.

District No. IV Engineer's Department.

upto 2 p.m.

82. Dismantling dilapidated C. I. she at Landowne Market, Ward 32—Re. 6d dated 1st September, 1941, (15 days).

E OFFERINGS

STEPHEN HOUSE

5, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA

CORPORATION NOTICES—Contd.

months).

84. Constructing yard-gully opposi 5. Joy Krists Paul Road, Ward 26. opposite Rs. 211, dated 28th August, 1941, days).

G. Repairs Rs. 875, dated 3rd September, 1941,

Trust Model

month).

86. Repairs to Sussex TrustSchool at 16. Mohonchand Road,
26—Rs. 946, dated 28th August, Ward 1941,

A. K. SEN District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office. The 9th September, 1941

.Auction Sale.

Notice is hereby given for public information that the materials as per Schedule here given under will be sold at the pox shed in the Campbell Hospital at 9 s.m. on 18th September, 1941, by

len Lucci

with the person conducting the sale the spot immediately after the auction as closed and that the meterials are to be removed from the site within a fortnight from the date of sale failing which the materials left at the site will vest in the Corporation.

Schedule of materials for sale to

- 1. Salposts-(6 in. by 4 in., old and in pieces)-1850 ft. approximate.
- 2. Corrugated iron sheet (old)-700 s.ft. approximate.
 - 3. Mat walling-6800 s.ft. approximate
 - 4. Bamboos....100 Nos.

Offg. District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g, Office,

The 9th September, 1941,

Special Notice

Re. Telephone Directory for November, 1941.

Schedule here given under will be sold at the pox shed in the Campbell Hospital at the pox shed in the Campbell Hospital at the pox shed in the Campbell Hospital alterations in the Telephone Directory, at 9 s.m. on 18th September, 1941, by public auction.

It is to be noted that the whole of the highest bid money is to be deposited the highest bid money is to be deposited.

S. C. CH.

Executive I attentions and alterations in the Telephone Directory, von attention is drawn to the Rules and Begulations of the Telephone Company at the highest bid money is to be deposited.

The 2nd September, 19

Any alterations that are to be made for t next issue of the Directory for Novemb 1941, should reach them by the 1 September, 1941.

You are, therefore, requested to uno me regarding any change in your telephonumber. by the 12th instant. Entries alterations, etc., cannot be guarante

> BHASKAR MUKERIL Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office.

The 9th September, 1941.

Re. Water Supply By Lorries

It is hereby notified for information the public, that in view of the recorders of Government rationing petrol all lorries etc.. it will not be possible the Corporation to entertain any application for water supply by lorries either to or payment until the said orders of Gorpment have been vacated. ernment have been vacated.

> S. C. CHAKRAVARTTI Executive Engineer,

The 2nd September, 1941.

Are you advertising to the real buyers of your products? Or to outsiders, who cannot possibly mean anything to you.

Through the advertising pages of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette, you can reach the most potent people in the country, the men whose influence on municipal purchases is unlimited, the people who are placing millions of Rupees worth of orders.

Its readers are the men who are the leaders of public opinion, people who make the wheels of our municipal and public life turn, people who are really the key men of the present age.

The ablest advertisers in India are using the Gazette because they know that it is worthwhile to do so.

The advertiser who wants his advertising Rupes to buy the maximum of advertising attention cannot possibly omit the Gasette from his list,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Hospital Furniture and Requisites

DRUGS & CHEMICALS. Etc.

Splinte, Artificial Limbs & Other Orthopaedic articles

CHEMICAL & SURGICAL WORKS LTD.

95-A, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE. CALCUTTA

'Gram : " DATMAL"

(Opposite: MEDICAL COLLEGE EYE: HOSPITAL)

'Phone: B. B. 3857,

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

VITALITY-

is maintained & rejuvenation resorted by the use of A. P. Yakud the most rotent drug to increase vigour and virility. Rs. 10 per phial. RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI 85, Bowbazar Street, Calcul

Seifing Branch .- 177, Harrison Road, Calcutta

ACIDITY

ACIDITY

ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)

Guaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indigestions. Ask for free sample (with postage).

S. C. BOSE, For particulars apply to-CIO THE BASTERN UNION BANK, LTD. 14, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA. Phone Cal. 4401

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

PHENEOL

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA: : BOMBAY

SOME SELECTED INSURANCE COMPANIES

PHONE CAL. 5286 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

CONCORD THE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

8. CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

HEAD OFFICE: 9, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

LET US SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS

TELEPHONE: CAL 7060

GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Cal. Office:-2, CLIVE ROW

The Strongest and most popular Indian Life Assurance Company

Prominent Architects, Builders & Contractors

Architects, Builders and Contractors 112-B, Chitterenjen Avenue, Celeutte

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door



BRITISH WAR BUY-SAVINGS CERTIFICATES-RUPEE OF STERLING-REGULARLY APPLY TO



REDUCE YOUR PACKING AND SHIPPING COSTS

Apply for new List or call for free Demonstration.

W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.

MERCANTILE BLDGS.

CALCUTTA

ERLEPHOND: Cal. 1161-1168

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave half the purchase price outstanding on mortgage for a Period of 12 years,

Valuable Freehold Building Sites

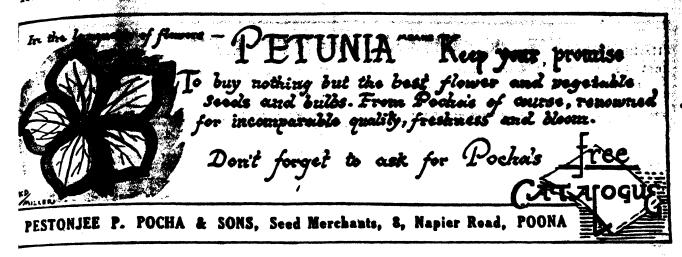
Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgachia area facing the Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space (Sections I, II & III), in the Beliaghata area (Scheme IIM), in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIM), on the Jagannath Ghat Road (Scheme VIIG), in the Moydapati area (Scheme XXVII), on Chittaranjan Avenue and neighbourhood (Schemes VIIE, VIIH and VIIJ), in the Shambasar Street area (Scheme XXXVII), in Mission Row, Bentinck Street and Chittaranjan Avenue areas (Scheme XXXVIII), in the Chittaranjan Avenue areas (Scheme XXXVIII), in the Chittaranjan Avenue and Wellington Street area (Scheme XL), in the Chandni Chak Street area (Scheme XII), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Basar) area (Scheme XIII), the Ahiritola area (Scheme XIIV), Eastern Portion, from Grey Street to Shanker Halder Lane and Western Portion from Shanker Halder Lane and Western Portion from Shanker Halder Lane and Western Portion from Square North to Canning Street), and in the Southern Avenue Extension and Lake areas (Scheme XIVII—Blocks III, IV and V). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shope, flate, dwelling houses, etc.

Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Read) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,

Dated 3rd September, 1941.



MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the tollowing rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Yellow numbers on a Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voueher to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintenedent's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lesses thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD, Supdi, S. S. Hogg Harba ficalth should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutts

Sound Plamble; means beniff and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

articles.		10	st C)les	18.		1	Sm/	10	les	۹,		articles.	_	31	ed (Olass. S		Brd	Class.	
	7	701	•		To	,	7	TOE			To			y	'ro			To	1	70m	To
SEEF	Rs.	Δ.	P.	Re	. 🛦	. P.	Rs.	▲.	P.	Ra	. 🛦	. P	VEAL (a)	Re	. 4	. P.	Re	. A. P.	Re	A. P.	Rs. A. I
Brisket, per seer Ourry-Beef Fillet or underent per seer	0 0 1		0	0 0 1	6	Ŏ	0 0	4 8		0	5 5 13		Breast per piece Head, each Leg per seer Loin	0000	10	0	0	8 0 12 0 	0 0 0	4 0 8 0 5 0 5 0	0 5 0 0 10 0
Rump per seer		5	0	0 0	10 6 6		0		0 0	0	5	0	Shoulder ,,	Ŏ		Ŏ		•••	Ŏ	5 0	0 60
Striola Suct (Kidney)		8		1	Ī	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	Fore-quarter per seer Hind-quarter Baddle		•	U					!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
De. Salted per seer	0	11	0		12								Leg per lb Other portion per lb			0					i
SALT PROVISIONS.															1	at (عات			nd	Sed
Srisket, per seet Hump "	0	10 12	0		13 14		0	7 8	0	0	8 10	0	MUTTON. Ohops per seer			0	1 1		-	ace.	Olass.
Round Tongue each		8			8 12		0	6	0	0		0	Breast ,, Curry Mutton per seer Leg	0	10	0	Ō	12 0 12 0	0	14 0 10 0 10 0 12 0	0 12 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.													Saddle per lb Shoulder per seer Kidneys, each		10		0	12 0	0	10 0 10 0	0 10 e 0 8 0
Brain each Boofsweet-bread per dos Heart, each	-	8		•	3 12	•							Heart	0	3	0	000	4 0 6 0 2 0			
Oxtails, each Shipbones, each Skrite, each Tongue, each Kidneys, per desen Liver per il. Beef Dripping	0	8	00006	0	13 13 13 0 8	0	0	4	0	. 0	6	0	Tongue Trotters Head (without tongae and brain) each Head (entire) each Mutton Dripping per seer Goat and Kid meat	000	1 5	٥		3 0 0 9 1 6 6 0 8 0 10 0			

PORK.	From	To			
In the building on the south-east			DRY FISH.	From	To
of the Market.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Fresh Breakfast Bausages per don	0 8 0	0 12 0		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. I
Cana per seer	0 10 0	0 18 0	Hiles Fish per seer	0 14 0	10
Beit tick per seer	0 12 0	100	Shrimps with shell per seer	0 10 0	0 13
Beson per lb	0 13 0	1 4.0	Do. (without shell) per seer	1 0 0	8 0
Dooked Fork Bindaloo per 1b	0 10 0		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 4 0	1 18
Collard Pig por it	0 10 0	0 13 0		0 10 0	100
Decked Ham per ib	180	800	Pomfrets per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
lg Tratters per doses	0 12 0		Bhetkee	0 12 0	100
Pigra I are per see!	1 10 0	0 18 0		1 8 0	3 0 (
Cooktail Sansages per lb	0 13 0		China Grees White per packet	0 8 0	
uncheon		1	Do. per large packet	1 4 0	5
Roasted Pork			Bali chau per seer	1 8 0	100
lausages Rolls per do sen	0 18 0		Papadums per 100	0 4 0	081
Patties per dosen	1 3 0	1	Smoked or Saited Bhetkee per seer	ĬŎŎ	144

N. B. - Prices vary according to supplies.



MILL & TEA CARDEN REQUISITES





Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market - confd.

	. 3. 						м	,		<u>. </u>			1			-
ARTICLES.		Po	0		To		ARTICLES.	7	rom	* ***	To	articles.	J.	rotta	Te) <u>.</u>
POULTRY		Re.	A.P.	R		. Р	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Re,	A. P	Re	. A. P	FRUITS.	Ra.	A.P.	Re. A	"P
700===		0	20	0		- 1	Cauliflower Beneres each					Apples Ring per lb Do. (Cooking)	1	80		
loken (Spring) each leken (broth)		Õ	5 0	O	6	Ŏ	Do. Monghyr			1		Do. S. Africa				
		3	0 0 12 0		14		Do. Lahore "Do. Country "	1		1		Do. Kuin 8 to 10		00		
sok (ourra)	-	1	0 0	1		Ŏ	Do. Darjeeling ,.	O	4 0	0	6 0	Do. Nanitel 8-12 Do. White Pearman	1	00		
(Special) "	•••	1	40	1	8	0	Do. Ranchi Vasses Spout per dos			1		Do. American 6 to 8				
wi (ourry) "		0	9 0	, -	10		Celery each Darjeeling		2 0	0	3 0	Do. Cashmere 8 to 10 Do. King David				
o. (outlet) o. (ordinary roas	Hag)						Cucumber per score	0	5 0	0	10 0	Do. Jonathan	1			
e. (special) each	•••	0	10 0 0 0		19	101	Garlic per seer Ginger	i		0		Do. Japan Do. Australia 8—10	١,	00	1 4	
e. (special)		-	- •	1			Green Chilly per seer	0	4 0	0	6 0	Do. Delicious	•		' '	٠
**		2	00	3	3 (Ņ	Turmaric Indian Corn each	0	5 O 0 6	0	0 9	Do. Rings per ib			l	
COODS "			<i>.</i> .	"	•		Knol khol Country each			1		Do. per 2 lb. packes Almond, English per lb	1	0 0	1 4	. (
ilet '				١.			Ladies finger per score Leak each	0	10	0		Do. Fresh Kabul	1	0 0		
skey Cook		6	00		12 (Do, Darjeeling each		• •	"	-	Do. Shelled per lb Do. English fried per	0	10 0	0 12	1 (
Do. Hen "		-						0	4 0	0	5 0	#007	1		3 0	(
KGGS.				1		1	Lettuce per score Lobia per bundle (small)	Ö	10	10		Apricots per ib. Peshawar		8 0	0 10	
						ł	-			l		Apricotadry per lb Amra per score	1	- 0		
icks per score			8 0 11 0				Onions, Madras per seer Do. Patna red			0	20	Alobokhara per seer		18 0	1 0	
wis, fresh, per score		0	II O	1	, 12	0 5	Do. Patna red " Do. white "	0	3 0			Bael Fruit each Bedana Kabul per coer	li	8 0	2 0	
GAME.		1				ı	Do. Country red					Brasil nuts per lb.	1	4 0		
each		0	8 0		1 /		Paranip each					Black Berry per score	-		İ	
ines fowl "	,	1	8 0		2	o o	Peas Modhupur					Cocoanut each	0	18	0 1	2
rtridge "		1 8				00	Do. Darjeeling	0	12 0	lo	14 0	Do. dry per seer	Ŏ	10 0	0 15	
18000K		l°	V U	1	IV	וייי	Do. Hasaribagh			1		Country Apples 8-16 Currents Australian	1	00	0 10	a
ahen "	•••	4				0 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	1		1		per lb.	1		-	
overs per dosen	•••	3				0 0 2 0	Do. Kagbangla Do. Country			1		Do. English per lb Dates Arab per seer		6 0	1	
			0 0	- 1		0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per					Do. Muscatper packet	-	0 0	0	5
ribbets ber coser	•••	1		- 1			Do. Kidney hill per					Do. Basrah in 1 lb. okt.			0.5	
ribes	••						1998	1				Fig Kabul per lb. Do. Smyarna in 1 lb.	10	10 0	0 11	•
-1 (cotton)	•••	1		-			Do. New per seer Do. (Old) Nainital					pkt.	1		1	
ild Duck each and Grouse each	-	1		-			Do. (Hill) (Old)	1		1		Goosebery per seer Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		10 •	١.,	_
				- 1			Do. Madras		.,	.		Do. Nasik 1 lh	1	10 0	0 12	5
BIRDS.		1					Do. Rangoon Do. Shillong	:	3 (۱ ۱) 4 (I no. wanni bat Dol	:		1	
anary (Cock) each	٠.	. 8	0 (0	10	0 0	Robob each	. 0			2 2 0				l	
Do. (Hen)	••		8 (00	Pulbul per seer Radish English per bundle	. 1 -	1	6 '	0 2 (I DO. DOMIN DER IN				
•		•	•	١,	U	•	(large)) i				Do. S. African per lb Grape Fruit each				
VEGETABLE	5.	1		1			Do. Country per score	וֹ וֹ	2		070	Jafa				
Arnehoke Darjeelin	g eac	ь		1			Spinach per lot of 20 Squash per seer	1 6			0 5		'		1	
Do. Ground partipeach per seer	er sec	1		_	_	~ ^	1 - •		1	6	0 1	Do. (Country) per score	0	60	0 1	3
Beet root Darjeeli:	ng po	O	6	0	U	70	Bweet Potatoes red per sr Do. Pumpkins, each	• ; .	_	-	0 13	I lear Krout acab	. 1	4 0	ì	
bundle		I C	3	0	0	6 0		١,	12	۱	0 14	Kajoo nuts per seer	١ì	4 0		8
Do. Country per s	eer .	-1					Tomato Darjeeling per at Do. Ranchi per sec		, , , 2	٦	O 74	Khubanee	1		1	
Do. Trench (Dar)	eelin	Z }}					Do. Country	i	10	ا	0 14	Do. (large) ,, Khurma				_
19	DT SOC	T (5	0	0	70	Do. Chukerdhurpur " Do. Sikkim "	1.	, 10	"	7 19	Kesur China per seer	. "	00	' "	Ø
Do. Butter per soo	re		0 5		0	7 0	Turnip Darjeeling po) T				Lime patty per score Lemon (English) per do	- 0	3 6	0	5
Brinjal see	er .		0 2	6	0	3 0	bundle .	- 1	0 2		0 3	Lichees per 100 (Mosaffe			1	
Cabbage each Do. Mursidabae		•• !					Do. per sec	" '	. •			pur)	_			
Do. Country		[أيا			Vegetable marrow Count	27	0 2		0 3	Do. (Country). Locket per 1 seer			1	
Do Darjeeling Carrets Darjeeling			0 5	0	U	12 0	Do. Darjeeling each		· ·	١		Monkey nuts Madras po			. .	_
bundle								1	۰ ،		0 4	0 Monkey Lichees per M		, 36	5 6	4
Do. per seer			0 12	0	0	14 0	White Pumpkins each	•••	u I	U	· •	a lumman hat W	- 1		1	

N B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT&IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA ... £ 4,000,000 ... £ 2,000,000 Subscribed Capital ...

Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund ••• ... 2 2,200,000

Head Office: -26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritear, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Coohin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwansi

nsacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description. The Benk tran

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated to England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

Air conditioned according to most moster methods.

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the beker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and barglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting

š. ...

Prompt service rendered

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: -7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Branches-Naraingunge and Burra Bazar (Calcutta) Shambasar Branch will be opened shortly.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, OASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against

approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules,

etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1862.) rith which is affiliated the Allahabed Bank Limit which is affiliated the Allahabed Bank Limit

harre. ited.) ank Lie Capital 43,000,000 43,000,000 Reserve Fund

Head Office: 38, Bishopegate, London, E. C. 2.
London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester

All forms of East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Easting Business transacted RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Assent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

(Relette 11 Company)

Calcutta 1-1. Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent. Office: — 1. Fairlie Piace,—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England,) (Liability of Shareholders limi Heed Office:-2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopgate

Subscribed Capital Paldon Carity £ 2,000,000 Paid-up Capital \$ 1,000,000 £ 500,000 Reserve Fund Reserve Liability of Share-holders 4 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara. Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosel, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapors.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM.

9, Clipe Street, Calcutta.

Manager,

THE BANK OF INDIA

(ESTABLISHED 1908)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calestta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road, (Barabasar) and 3, Chittaranian Avenue, South.

Bembay Branches:—Buillion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Maisbar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Neation Branch), Andheri. (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamahedpur, Karachi, Nagrur, Nagrur Cliv, Poona, Poona Cliv, Rajkot and Surat Capital Sabscribed

... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up

... Rs. 1,00,00,000

... Rs. 1,18,50,000

Rules of Business on Application,
Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka.
Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla,
General Banking Business Transacted. W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE Branches: -- CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11, Clive Row,

Phone: Cal. 6517

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. 84, Chewringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at I per cent. p. a. on Re. 200-SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2 per cent. p. a. FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a. LOANS:—Oranged against Gold organisms and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168

Phone: Cal. 455. 6307. 513S.

Gram: "Jatikalyan

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.

Subscribed Capital exceeds Rs. 6,00,000 Paid-up Capital & Reserves exceed Rs. 5,50,000 All Banking business transacted. 2. DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST, CALCUTTA.

Branches: -- Chittagong, Cossipore, Chetla.

Grams: "Citadel"

Phone: Cal. 6967

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8, Madan Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

Phone: Cal. 4550.

THE FEDERATION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office: -57, RADHABAZAR STREET

Branches: Chinsurah, Burdwan, Mymensingh, Serajganj, Jamalpur, Kustia and Sharishabari.

Mng, Director: Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, M.L.A., Er-Minister Government of Bengal.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: -9A, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125 Branches:—Hare Street, Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Sirnjanni, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Bennres,

Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 61 per cent. Free of Income-tax. ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.

Promoted & Organised by RAHA BROTHERS

Branches:—DAUGA, BANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG

Telegram : "Safebonds" Telephone: Cal. 1818

ESTD, 1927

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED

Head Office. - 29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :- BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transacted.

Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people. Bares, rules and all information on application, P. K. OHOWDHURY, Managing Director

Phone-Cal: 5735.

ORIENTAL PUBLIC BANK LIMITED

12. Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

-Mymensingh, Gauripur (Myn.), Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Sushong & Barisal.

the un-Wanted influential Agents for Branches in the represented area.

Established 1933

Phone: Cal. 503

BENGAL EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

Head Office: -29, Dalhousie Square

ransacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines

Branches:—MYMENSINGH, ULTADINGEE, TANGAIL,

JAMALPUR AND SHERPUR.

Manager:-R. KANJILAL.

Managing Director:-R. N. ROY,

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal, 2300 (3 lines) 43, Dharamtala Street. Calcutta Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business :-

Rate of Interest on Deposits,

l, Savings 2) per cent, per annum

2 Current 1 Fixed 3 p. c. to 6 .. No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank. Branches .- HOWRAH, SALETA. BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE



- NC. / BANKOF COMMERCE L 12. CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

ESTD. 1926.

BENGAL BANK LIMITED Phone: Cal. 2078.

2. CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Dividend declared for 1938—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per bundred of Share-holders money.

Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities. Branches:—Midnapore. Nabadwip, Chinsumh, Kharaspore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtis,

Telegram: Managing Director:—
BANK—Calcutta, L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.)

A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6. Clive Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office: SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

ESTD. 1928.

Head Office :- CHITTAGONG.

Branches: CALCUTTA 14, Clive Street.

NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA

The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Branches: —Chapai-Nawabgani, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna. Our Specialities: —Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.

All sorts of Banking business transacted.

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office: -8, Clive Street, Calcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade

Bills and for remittance of Funds. Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN, ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orisea)

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 8486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

IT PAYS

TO ADVERTISE HERE

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Mogg Market contd.

ARTIOLES.		!		From	To		Trom	7
		4				FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Rs.
Meion Jauppur ask meion per seer	1	1	·		. 30	Ralaina Kahul Sunkissed	I	
sek melon ''' (Lucknow		:	Plantain Champs bunch Do. Martaban Do. Singapore per dos. Do. Amritasagar Do, Kabul Papaya Ranchi each	0 3 0	0 60	in 1 lb. packet	ŧ	
angoes Alfonso per dos.	1		Do. Singapore per dos.	0 3 0	0 60	Do. Dessert in 1 lb.	1	1
Do. Pyri (Bombay) , Do. Langro Do. Sakul Do. Fagli Do. Kanchan 16—20 Do. Gelspkhach Do. Elmangore		•	Do. Amritasagar ,.	0 8 0	0 13 0	packet Do. Table in 1 lb	1 : 4	
Do. Langra	l		Do, Kabul	0 2 0	0 60	packet	0 10 0	
Do Markii	į		Papaya Rancki each Do. Country Plums per lb. (Kabul)		0 40	Do. Muscatal loose per	0 10 0	1
No. Wissen Bhos	1	i	Plane see the (Yabul)	0 10	10 20	lb		1
)o. Kanchan 1620	.1	.	Plums per 15. (Kabul) Do. S. African per 15 Do. Country per score	1	1	Do. do. in 1 lb.	.1	1
o. Gelaukhash	ľ	1	Do. Country per score-	ļ		nacket	1	1
Do. Eimagore	1	1	Pemegranate Bhowana- gore per seer Kandahar Pumalo each (country)		1	Rose Berry per score	1	1
		0 15 0	gore per seer	1 00	1 80	Sunkist (Orange) per dos		١,
			" Kandahar	1		Star Apple per core	1 2 0 0	1 -
Do, Bombay Do, Madras 8—10 Do, Lilam 4—6	1 00		Pumalo each (country)	0 30	0 40	S. Africa Orange per doz.	.	1
to I flow A6	11 00	1	Pumalo balbar each Prunes Fresh per lb			Jafa per dos. (Orange)	1	1
o, Diam e	.1	1	Prunes 8. W. per tin (2 lb.)			Do. Small per score	, į	1
ingosteen per doz	{		Pumalo balbar each Prunes Fresh per lb. Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.) Do. Liby do	1	1	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	11	1
liberry per score	i]	Do. Liby do Do. Delmonte do Calasta do Pears@Cashmere 12—20 Do. (Cooking) Do. Kulu per lb. English Do. California per lb	1	Ì	8 to 10	1 80	١.
gpur Mussomi 68	1	1 40	Calasta do		1	Do. Country per score Surdah Quetta per seer	0 60	0
DES , 13-10	1 00	1 40	Pears@Cashmere 12-20	1 00	`	Tamarind per seer -		
per dos	1. 00	1	PearafCashmere 12—20 De. (Cooking) Do. Kulu per lo. English Do. California per lb Do. American per lb		i	Water melon Country eac	b	1
	1		Do, Kulu per ib. Enguen	İ	1	Do. Goalund	!	i
Do. Rombay 12-16	1 00		Do. California per ib		Į.	Do. Farukhabed Do. Quetta	.	1
Darjeeling	.]		Do. American per lb Do. Peshwar 8-10	1 00		Do. Questa	•	i
anges Sikkur De. Hagpur De. Bombay 12-16 De. Darjeeling De. Multa per dos. Sia Arab per seet De. (Unshelled) per see De. Fried De. Kabul De. Kabul) 		Do. Australian per lb	i .		Water Meton Bhagalpus		ء ا ،
see Arab per seer	3 80	3 0 0	Do. Australian per lb Do. California Dry per lb	1 80		Water fruit per seer Walnut per lb	0 70	. 0
e, (Unshelled) per see	3 00	1 00	Do. S. African per lb	l	} .	Do. do. (Shelled)	0 10 0	, "
Do. Fried	2 80	1	Do. Cashmere -)	Do. do. (Saemes,	,	1
Do, Kandahar		}	Peaches America dry p. lb	•	1		'	ļ
Da Multan	. 1	1	5 L 0 10	1 00		BUTTER, Etc.	;	1
Do Fried	. 3 Ou	4 0 0	Do. English Dry per lb.		1		1	. 1 .
enut per seet	1 4.0	1 80	Quince (Quetta)			Aligarh Butter per lb	1 2 0	
Do, Fried anut per seer anut per seer Do, Assam	1	1 00	Raisins per 1 lb. packet	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay Dinapur Butter for cake	0 11 0	. %
Do. Assam	10 80	1 00	Do. do. (California)			Disapur .,	0 14 0	, ;
Do. Assam Do. Singapore Do. Ceylon per ih Do. Telpur esch Do. Kalimpong esci	. 0 80	0 10 0	Do. (Red) per lb		0 10 0	Cow's Chee per seer		li
Do, Ceylon per An	0 13 0	1 80	Do. Kabul	1 0 10 0	1 TY A	Cow's Ghee per seer Ghee per seer	1 80	, i
Do. Kalimpong each		1	Do. Sultana per seer	1	ļ.	1	1	ı,

N. P. Deloss wary according to supplies.

VALUÉ'

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents meted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business
2 5 38 88 A 34 Chandner 32 -	Rs. A. P. 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0 0 8 0 daily 0 4 0 0 5 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chandrer. 85-86 Chandrer 29 & 30 16—20	Ra. A. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 8 0 ,, 4 0 0 ,, 1 11 0 ,,	Business to be approved by the authority.

BNDS

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS, LTD. CAL. Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries. ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd.

₹	. •	r Troop					3. 80 3.00
ARTIOLES.	From	To	articles.	From	To	Antigles.	Pres So
	Ra A. P	Ra. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs, A. P.	COAL AND COKE.	Ra. A. P. Ba. A.
MILK AND OREAM			Californian four No. 1	0 30	0 3 6	Soft Coke per md	9.10
ure cow's milk fresh per	0 40	·	Californian flour per bag	0 10 0		confectionery.	
seer ream per lb	1.40		of 5 lbs. Californian flour No. 2	""	0 3 0	Cakes, Assorted per lb Plum Cakes	0 18 0 1 0
visi.		1	Country flour per seer	0 23	9 3 0		1 80 8 18
-shee (Jhill) per seer	1 00	1 4 0	[A100		0 8 9	Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 13 0 8 8
Do. (cut please) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	RICE.			Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 40 1 8
Do. (out pleces) per seer		0 10 0	Deshi coarse per md Do. per seer			Slab Checolates per packet	0 10 12
itle per seer lo. (Cut pieces)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Patna 1st quality per md.	6 8 0		Milk Chocolates slab	M. M.
ohi per seer De (Cut pieces)		0 14 0	Do. coarse per md Do. per seer			CONFECTIONERY, —(Contd.)	
ab per lot of 4	0 8 0	1 4 0	Banktoolsi manja per mde Do, per seer	0 30	0.14	Assorted Choselates per	
ango fish with ros Do. without ros			Chinisakkar per md Do. per seer	0 3 0	U 40	ib. Short Bread per ib.	1 12 1
11 - A	0 10 0	0 13 0	Kashmere rice per seer		1	English Sweets, Assorted	0.00
angash (Butter fish) per seer (Out pieces)	0 80	0 10 0	Golab Soru Rice		0.30	Carameis Asserted per ib H. & P. Bisquits 1 lb, tim	
4-4-an 4000 an	1 8 0	2 6 0		0 4 3			3 40 4
rawns per seer (Small) Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 8	0 13 0	Crystal				1 1
obster	10128	1148				Assorted Oreans	1 10 0
es fish ther fish	1 4 10 6	1 80	Chana	1	0 16	Golden Puffs Barley Sugar (English per ib	
BREAD, CHEESE ANI			Khari Masoor Mung haree	. • • • •	0 80	Barley Sugar (Indias	
CAKE PRESERVED.			Mung sons			Assorted Pastics per de Jacob's Oream Uracket	0 18 0 1 1
	_ 0 -	0 0 2 0	Cocogem— 1 lb. tin per ib	. 0 18 0	A Comment	I	3 40 3
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each -	0 2 0 1 0 1	6 0 2	6 lb	- 3 13 (HUNTLEY PALMER.	
Do. do. 8 06	- 0 1		Castor Oil	0 8		Marie A. Co.	
Current Loaf 1 lb. each .	- 0 4	0	Musterd OII	- I		Nice 2 lb. tin Pesis Bourse 2 ib. tin	2 10 0 2 10 0
Dinner Roll	0 1 0 1	6	Chester per case			P	
, 10000 Dallace 9900	1	1 0	Monkey Brand per tin .	r	4.	1 ~	n. 3 lb. sin.
Do. Edm "	1 8		4-I. G. tin		3 5 0	Cheese 0 14	P. (10. A. P.)
Do. Bandel per lb.	1 13		"Rising Sun"—"Chukke	•••	3 15 0	Gem leed 0 13	6 1 60
Preserved, mixed, per 1b.	0 5	0	Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk Elephan: Brand Tin	-	3 5 0	Ko-Kut (Reg.) 0 11	9 1 30 3
" unmixed, "	-	0 5	Do. , Small		8 5 0	Milk 1 1 Mixed (House-	0 1 8 0 1 20
Ouava cheese per lb.	0 5	1	White Rose per tin	4 14		hold) 1 1	0 1 13 6 3
Erait cheese per lb.	1 8	0	Water Lily "				1:

N. B.—Pris os very secording to supposes.

A subscription in the "Gasette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

artices.	From	To	ARTIOLES.	From	To	articles.	Free	To
RICE.	1	Re. A. P.		, ,	Re. A. P. 0 , 3 0		Rs. A. P.	Rs. 4.
Balam per md Banktoolsi (Manje) Do. (Kora)	6 8 0 7 4 0 7 2 0	6 13 0 7 8 0 7 4 0	Do. 1b BUTTER.	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mutton Goat		0 12 (0 12 (
De (Atap) Kamini (Do.)	7 4 0	7 8 0 8 8 0	Aligarh Salted per lb. Bombay per/lb. Salted	0 14 0 0 14 0	1 0 0 1 0 0	EGGS.		
Ohinteakkar (Do.) Dadkisani Dashi Botled (Koya)	9 0 0 10 0 n 6 4 0	11 8 0 ·6 8 0	Pabna per seer Polson's 11b. tin Milk	1 40	0 4 0	Egg (Fowl) per soore	0 9 0	0 10 C
Budhkalma	6 12 0	7 0 0	Cows' Head	0 5 0 0 3 9	0 4 0	CONFECTIONERY.		
Patnel (Kora) Bangoon (Bolled) Do. (Atap)	7 8 0 6 0 0 6 8 0	6 4 N 6 13 O	Milk Maid OIL. Mustard Oil	0 11 0	0 8 0	Lipton's Tea— Yellow per tin— Cocoa Hornby	_	1 7 (
Rapesi	6 8 0	7 0 0	Cocoanut Du		0 60	Coffee Poison's lb Condensed Milk	0 8 6	1 1 (
DAL. Dal (Bari) per seer	0 4 0		FRUITS. Mangoes 20 to 25 Apples 8—16	1 0 0		BISCUITS.		
Do. (Sons) Do. (Krishna)	0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 5 0 0 3 6 0 3 0	Alubokra per seer Oranges 8 to 12 Bedana per seer	0 8 0 1 0 0	0 10 0	Thin Arrowroot 3 lb. tin H. & P. Do. Household per tin	= :	1 9
Palet Dal	0 2 3	0 2 6	Pesta Dates Arab	3 4 0 0 3 0	0 6 0 1	Jacob's Oream Oracker		\$ 60
Monder Dal (Split) Sp. (Ehari) Matter Dal	0 2 6 0 2 0	0 2 9 0 2 6 0 2 6	Grapes per seer Pomegranates per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0	CIGARETTES, ETC. State Express Ciga-		
GRES.			VEGETABLES. New Patal New Potatoes	0 16	0 2 0	rettes, 555 Passing Show Ciga-	1 10 0	
Sama por soor	2 0 0		Potatoes (New) Brinjal	0 26	0 4 0	Robinson's Barley & lb.	1	0 11 6
Barthanga Geo (Mark) Ekuria	1 70	1 8 0 1 10 0 1 8 0	Cabbages each Ginger Cucumber each	0 3 0	0 6 0	Sago (Pearl) Quaker's Oats Pascal's Logenges	0 18 6	0 14 0
Thadawa	1 13 0		Ladies finger per seer Onion	0 1 0	0 4 0 0 1 6	(glass) each		0 10 6
"Debia Debee!" per seer	1 60	1 10 0	Cauliflower	0 3 0	. 1	Jelly Cobra Boot Polish (Tin) Quickwhite(White)		0 7 0
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0.46	Parsey per seer Pons ,, Do (Cut pleces) ,,	0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 10 0 0 12 0 0 18 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. (Bata)	0 3 6	0 2 9	Bagda	U 8 0 0 8 0	0 12 0 0 13 0	Elephant Brand tin Do. per bottle	=	0 2 9
Do. B	0 3 3 0 3 6 0 3 0	0 29	Crab (each) Hilsa Kot per seer	0 0 9 0 8 0 0 8 0	0 1 0 0 0 10 0	Do. " bulk — Rising Sun Do. per bottle —	-	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-80 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Blook and Stall Nos.	Blook and Stall Nos. Rent.		Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1-2 A. 3, 6-12 C. 19A & 19B E. 2-5 & 8 G. 8 C. 24	Rs. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	C. lat floor Betel 3 Meat 8 Milk 2 Potato 9 & 3 C. & H. 5	Ra. A. P. 37 0 0 (per month) 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Milk Potato Cloth

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market

ABTICLES. **	From	To	articles.	From	To	articles.	From	80
CONFECTIONEST Contd.	Re. A. P.	Re, A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Ra, A, P.	Ra. A. P.	iConid.	Re. A. P.	
RITANNIA BISCULTS			Spencers' "Deretto" Do. "Planters" per	1 0 D	2 4 0	Condensed Milk 1 lb, tin Cowlec Skim Milk Powder 1 lb, tin per tin	0 8 0	A 72 0
1 lb. sin. Ra. A. P.	2 lbs.		50 State Express 555 Oiga-	1 10 0	1 11 0	Boups, Assorted,	0 8 0	1 9 0
Nimk! 0 13 0	1 8 6	Ì	rettes per tin Passing Show Olgarettes			Isinglass per pkt White Sugar, 5 seers per	0 12 0	
School 1 0	1 19	price	Black & White tin of 50 Craven A tin of 50	0 12 0 1 8 0 1 6 0	0 13 0	L. X. L. Assorted Jams	0 60	0 8 0
Water 0 10 6	1 19 1 19 0	15 % p	OILMAN'S STORES.	1 60		C. & B. Assorted Jama	1 70	0 13 0
Cream Cracker, 12 ib tin w & Gate Milk Food		5 5 0	LIPTON'S TEA-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-13 os. tin	2 40	2 4 0
ow & Gate Rusks	1 80	١	Yellow Label tin 1 lb	1 70		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt King George Chocolate.	1 12 0	
PTON'S BISCUITS—			Red do. do. Special Darjeeling 1 lb	1 14 0		1 lb. per tin C. & B. Vinegar per bot-	3 12 0	
ikmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed	İ		IMPERIAL TEA—	i		Redgate or Nickson Ham	1 80	
Kilk—	0 40	0 12 0	Green Label 1 lb. pkt Red do. do	1 4 0 1 0 0 0 12 0		per ib. Redgate or Nickson Ba- con per ib	3 8 0	
-les Walted Milk Pow-			Orange do. do Pyramid do. do	0 12 0		Morton's Scotch Oatmeal	1 12 0	, dec. ,
der 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	1 60	TOSH'S TEA—			Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Seotch Rolled Oats \$ lb.		* (4)
orlick's Malted Milk Do	1 60	2 6 0 11 0 0	Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 80		sundries.	0 14 0	•
orlick's Malted Milk-	1 60	11 0 0	koe lat quality 1 lb. pkt. Do. 2nd quality	1 4 0	ř.a	Cobra Boot Polish, large	0 60	
Powder No. 1 per bot.		11.00	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0 0 18 0		Chamois Leather large Hair Cream small	2 8 0	49, 4
per lb ···	1 0 0		Red Ensign Coffee	1 6 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box Eno's Fruit Salt	0 6 6	4 0 0
igars & oigarettes	3		Quaker Oata 20 os- Robinson's Barley 1	0 14 0 0 15 6		Bisurated Magnesia, medium Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	1 13 h
eresske per tin of 50	1 00		Macaroni 1 lb Delmonte Fruits 2	0 9 0 1 3 0	0 10 0 1 8 0	Zam-Buk Amrutanjan Pain Balm	1 12 0	0 14 0
missor per pkt	1		Chutneys 1 ,,	0 14 0 0 12 0	1 4 0 1 10 0 0 12 0	Oriental Baim Sloan's Lintment	0 4 0	1 0 (
apetan Navyout per tin ef 50			Mustard Colman per tin Do. Mustard	0 7 0 1 6 0	0 12 0	Kruschen Salt PAINTS.	1 11 0	•
old Flake per tin of 50		1 40	Salad Oils Pt. Bott Pepper (Black and White)	0 12 0	3 0 0 1 3 0	Enamel Paint English		
wender per tin of 50	1 00	1	Sauces, Worcester Bott. Salmon 1 lb. tin	1 15 0	2 3 0	Do. (India) per doz.	9 0 0	
lacgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0		Sausages, English	0 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

Tea Merchants

Head Offices 11-1 Harrison Road Calcutta (Phone: B, B 2401)

Itangoon Bran h 233 Fraser Street Rangoon,

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA

A. TOSH & SONS

Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants

Luca Branches . 2 Rajs Woodmunt Street Cal (Phone (al 18s1)

153 1 Bowbazar Street Calcutta. 8-2 Upper Circular Road Cat ((pp Seuldal Sin)

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
Veg. 1 to 6 } 9 to 15 }	Rs. As. P. 0 8 0 each	Vegetables,			•

Prices in the College Street Market for the surrent week.

articles.	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	Propos	T
MUTTON.	Ro. A. F	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS-(Coast.)	Be. A. P.	Re. A. P.	RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Ra.
uston lat olass per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Mango of Rari Do. Eanchen 16-33	1 00		Dinajpori Khatari Bhog Dechi (Negra) per md.	7 69	6 1
Do, Sad , , out per sess	0 10 0	0 18 0	Do. Madras		1	Do. (Madium)	6 8 0	7
d rultry Chicken each	0 13 9	0 14 0	Do. Langra Do. Bombay	1	1	Patnai (Atap) ,, md Hilly (Old) per md	7 8 0	8 (
wi (smay)			Do. Fasli -	1		I Magra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
wi (ardinary for roas-	l l		Do. Kiesen Bhogh Do. Kliambari	ĺ		Jhimmann may va		
ting) ook (entry and roasting)	ĺ		Musk melon per seer	ł		Bankteelahi (Manja) No.1 per maund	7 0 0	7
EGGs.			Kharbusa pér seet Orange Ichanagore	1		Do. No. 3 per md. Chamormoni	6 8 0	7
ioks per score	0 76		Do. Sylhet	1	1	1	7 00	7
wis " ·	C 80	0 10 U	Do. Darjeeling Do. Nagpur 8 to 10	1 00	1	Balam (Old) per md Chini Shakkar No. per	8 00	9
Vegetables.			Do. Bombay			maund (old)	7 80	8 1
tutala man mana	0 20	0 80	Pesta Bagdad per seer Do. Multan	. 80	1	Kalma (polished) No. 1 per		•
injals per seet	0 0	0 10	Do Kabul -	3 4 0		maund Kalma (polished) No. 3 per		
elle pet seet	100		Peara 16-40 Pineappie Singapore each	1 0 0	1	mannd .	6 8 0	7
of remain bet score	0 3 0	0 30	Do. Darjeeling			Parkers Discount	7 8 0	8
thet Anger per seer	0 2 0		Do. Country each	1	1.	Dhaki Chata	11 .00	14
the Anger per seer of Lemon per seer inm Pages red per seer	0 3		Peaches	0 3 0	0 60	1		ļ .
Managery	0 1		Plantain Champs per	0 10	0 26	SUGAR, ETC.		1
Do. Country tettes Kalaitel per see	0 3		Do. Martaban per			I .		1
.a. (New)			score	0 4 0	9 10 0	Orystal Sugar per seer	0 43	1
Do Modrael	1		Muscat per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Coccanna Ou	0 4 6	
North att	. 1		Do. Multan per seer	1		Mustard Oil Salt per seer	0 5 0	
Setsitel (Pebari			Do. Kandahar Do. Dholka			Flour	0 16	ľ
901 <u>Marian</u> 7007	10 10	0 3 0	Raisin (Red) per seer -	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta B per md. (Tota)	6 2 6	6
De. Diei per seer	0 8	0 30	Do. Sultuna	1 00	1 80	Atta fresh nen mannet	6 40	·
Do. Milly bingo toch	0 8		Do. without shell	1 8 0	8 00	TH OIL		5 23
milliowse spok	10 5		Do. do. large	3 0 0	1	Chandausi Atta per md. Til Oil per seer	4 12 0	5 1
es Reschi per seer e. Derjoeling	•		Surdah Quaman per	0 10 0	1	1 -	0 10 0	
o, Doshi	ı	0 60	Water melon Goalando	1		DAL,	1	Ì
ens			Do. Deshi	0 13 9	4 8 0	Mus Dal (Bhaja)	0 36	0
mate :	. 0 6		Do. Quetta	1		Arhar per seer	0 3 0	ľ
sen Mangoes per score	0 6	0 12 0	Do. Bhagalpur Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 00		Kalai	0 2 0	0
PRUITS.	1		Walnut per seer	0 13 0		Khesari Mosoor (apilit)	0 19	ŏ
ple Australia 6—12 — Do, Caphmere 16—30 —	1 0		Do. Shelled	0 10	1	Do. (khari)	0 2 3	0
Do. American	1					Mator Chana Dai	0 3 6	0
Do, Kulu	1		BUTTER, ETC. Shillong Butter per pound	1 00		Do. "	0 2 3 0 1 9	0
De, Japan De, Quetin	1		Darjeeling do. ,,	1 00		Biuli	U 23	Ŏ
spokpara ber seet	A TA A	0 18 0	Bombay					
ricot	1	1 8 0	Jessore , per seer	2 0 0	1	FEA.	i	
a) fruit each .	0 0	0 10	Dinapur	1		Samily Mixture	0.10.0	0 1
dana (Green)	1 ~ ~~ ,	10 10	Darbhanga ,	1 00	1 20	Golden Orange Pekoe	0 10 0	. • 1
Do. dry per seer	1001	0 10 0	Masafferpur	1 00	1 2 0	Quality per lb. Flowery Orange Pekoe	1 80	2
tighosa " "	9 70 (Ghee Oww's Ghee	1 8 0	18 40	Quality per lb.	1 40	1
Thursday	ة ما.		Do. Milk	0 4 0	9 5 0	Grange Pekoe Pekoe per lb.	0 12 0	1.
apes Kishnugiri per sec Do. Nasik "		0 18 0	Fish.		1	Darjeeling Autumn	9 8 0	0 1
De, Quetta "			Bagda " per seer …	9 6 0	30 0 0	Special per 15, Pekse Dust	1 80	1
Do. Chaman Do. Australia per seer	1	1	Bhetkee (Salt) per md. Do. (out pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 18 0		0 10 0	U 1
orms "			Bhetki	9 40	0 10 0	Goer & Eerobene oil	l	
our Deshi) [Prowns	0 6 0	0 10 0	Bising Sun per tin (4 L G.)		
o, Singapore	1	1 40	Bohi	0 10 0	0 14 0	Dulk (4 L. G.)		3 1
ioo Kute per see!			Rohi (out pieces) per seer Small fish	9 43	9 60	Owl & Swan per tin		3
this Country per 100 o. Messflerpur per 100			Ohetal	0 10		Monkey Brand per tin		
ick Raisins per seer 🚥	0 8 0	0 12 0	Crab per pair	1 8 0	12 80	Elophaet Brand	İ	3 1
nne per lb	0 10	0 40	Singes per seef	0 18 0	1 00	Bnowlake get tin		
paya Country — ater fruit per seer —	1		Magoor per seer (amail)	3 00		Boft Coke per md		
tee Beere per lb	1	i	Do (lasge)	1	1	1		ı

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.. The beauty output to the Manager Standard.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

		Prices per	maund.	Retall prior	e per seer.		Prives pe	r maund,	Metail price	a per se
articles.		From	T•	From	To	articles.	From	To	From	To
	-	Rs. A. R.	Ro. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Vegetables.	Ra. A. P.	Re. A.P.	Ra. 4. 1.	R. A. I
RICE.	• 1			i '	30	Posatoes (Rainital)	` I		0 16	9.3
iam (Coarse)	-	-		0 3 9	0 3 6	Do. New (Country)	_			. 13
Do. (Medium) inktoolsi (Manja)	***	•••	-	0 3 0	0 3 3	Do. (Ganati) Do. (Rangoon)	-	-	0 20	
Do. (Kors)		-	• .	0 3 0	0 3 3	Do. (Realgroom)	-			
Do. (Atap)	•••	•••		0 3 3	0 3 6	Pasa:		· -	0 8.0	
mini (Do.)	•••		-	0 4 0		Brinjal	1	-	0 80	
mishakkar (Do.) isp Khas (Atap)			•••		0 4 0	Cauliflower each	1	-		• •
Jrhanl	•••	-	_	0 4 6	0 19	Cabbage each	•	-	0 40	
ahi Rolled	***	-	_	1	0 \$ 6	Ginger	:	-	0 4 0	. 0 5
dhkalma gra (Medium)	.00	- :	_		(\$ 6	Onion	;		0 16	0 2
*1 /(NASTES)			•-	!	0 3 9		į			_
	•••			0 2 6			1		1	
Do. (Wash,		_			0 3 6	M GAT.	•			
ipsal start Bhog	•••		•••	9 3 8	0 8 6	Mutton	1		0 10 0	0.11
			1	1		•	Ţ			- N
DAL.				İ	·	tont & Khashi	•	1 _	0 10 0	
am (Patnal whole)		_	-	0 2	0 2 6		-	1		
.am (DSI)	•••	-		0 3 6	0 40	FIBE.				- land 1
Dal			-	0 5 0	0 56	Hoh! (('nt-pieces)		1	0.20	diag 🏰
o, (Sona) us (Krishna)			-	0 3 0	0 3 0	Con (Cus-pieces)		1	0.80	0 M
es (Krimina)				0 3 6	0 30	Hilsa	İ		9.50	* 14
alat Dal		-		1 30	0 8 6	Prawno	1	-	0. 3.5.	2.2
nasari Dal 08007 Dal (Split)			-	0 2 3		Parsey	1		0.50	LE
Khari			-	0 3 0		Bhe'ki	i		2.5,9,	
attor Da?	•••	-		0 16		Orab per pair		-	おいませ	ba & t
alt				1		Kol	• †	1	2017 30 37 1	viti i
						€(+GB.	1			1
BUTTER & GH	CYL.					Egg (Fowl) per suore	•	İ	U 10 0	1 0
		**		1	1	(Fresh) Rgg (Duck) per score	:1	_		
ombay per seer		· i	•••	1 2 ((Fresh)		_	0 8 0	0 1
abas	•••	!		1 20 0						
has (GaWa)	•••	1		1 6 0	1 80	SUNDRIES.				
o, (Buffalo)		•	:	1 60	1			1	1	ł
O.11			;			Cobra Boot Polish large	• -	-	8 10	
6 4 341				070			. !	_	U 60	1
nani Oil	-		1 -	0 6 0		1		-		1
MORRES OI	••	•	•••	0 5 6		Mosquito Destroyer	.	0 1 6	0 30	i
erosene Oti	••	· i	:	" -	of 26 oz.	box	-: -	0 10		ł
SUGAR & FLOT	UR.	:		•	·	Amrutanjan Pain Bain		-	0 70	1
agar (White Jav	a)		. •••	0 4 0		Oriental Balm		0 4 0	0 13 6	1
Do. (Brown Java	١		· . 	3 (!		
Do. (Bata)	••		;	1 9 2 5	1 0 3) (1		1
lour (Country)	•	- !	_	0 3	0 3	1		1	1	100
luji		- ·	••-	0 2	i -	' :	1	1		1
Bur (Sugar Cape)	-	 !	•	, , ,			!	1	1	1
Khejure	-		1 7	1	1	anding to supplies				***************************************

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Ra. A. P.	Business. Betel
S. B. 1—2 Do. 3 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	4 0 0	Sweetmeat. Business to be approved by the authority. Sweetmeat. Dashakarma. Business to be approved by the authority. Shoe.	ان الله		Mudi. Do. Do. Do. Do. Ready made shoe clother

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.		F	ron	D		To		ARTICLES.	F	rom		T	0	ARTICLES.	F	rom		To
FISH.		Re	. A.	.P.	Ra	. Δ	. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Nainital) per	Re	. A. P	R	la. I	\. P.	FLOUR. Flour per seer	Ra.	A.P.	R.	. A. I
Pona per seer	•••	0	8	0	0	10		seer	1				0	Atta White No. 1	v	• •	ŏ	3 (
Do. (Out pieces)	•••		10			18		Pulbul per seer	0	16	1	D :	8 0	Sujee	0	2 9	Ŏ	
lilong	•••	0				12		Raddish (Country) per)		1.	_		Atta Brown	Ō	3 3	0	3
Lobster	•••	Ŏ	8			10		score	•				6	'B' Atta			0	2 (
Bagda	•••	Ŏ		0		10		Squash per seer	0			0 4	6 0	RICE.	_			
Bhangaur	•••	ŏ	10			10 12		Sweet Fotatoes	10	10		۵.	4 0	Patna per seer Banktulshi (Mania)	0	2 3	0	1 (
Shoths Shor Fish	•••	0	6			10		Pumpkin each New Poteto	ע ו	1.0	1	•	ŧ U	Banktulshi (Manja)	6	0 0		
Jeder Bush. Elica	•••	ŏ				10		Man Lose to	1		1			(Forn) non non		2 6	6	4 (
Col & Magoor	•••		12			8		FRUITS.		:	1			Chinisakkar md.	9	0 0	11	000
oraly	•••	ŏ				13		1	1		1			Deshi (Boiled)	5	0 0	6	9 U (
Jrab each	-	ŏ		9		ī		Mangoes 8 to 10	1	0 0	1			Rangoon per seer	Õ	2 0	١٣	0 (
, and oncin ,					"	•	•	Grapes	1	0 Ó				Katari Bhog (Attap)	•		1	
•		1			l			Alubokhora per seer	0	8 0	10	D 10	0 0	per md			9	0 (
MEAT.		1						Amra (Belati) per score	1		1							•
•				_	1			Bedana per seer	١.		1			SUNDRIES.			1	
cat & Kid per seer	-		10			12		Bael each	0	0 6		Θ,	LO	Mustard Oil per seer	0	60	0	
Muttom	•••	0	10	U	0	13	0		١.				5 0	Sugar		4 0	0	
		l						Almond ,	1	0 0			0 0	Tea per lb	0	8 0	2	0 (
		1						Lime per score	0	1600	11	0	3 0	Gur per seer	0	2,0	l	
rocs.		1						Orange 8 to 12	1	vv	1	•		DAL.				
			10	^				Plantain (Champa) per	0	1 9	١,	0 9	6	Ambas manage	0	• •	l	
buck's eggs per score	•••		12					Do. (Martaban)	۳	1 .	;	,	. 0	Chana	ŏ	30	٥	
POWER OF	•••		1.	U	l			Do. (Martaban)	0	2 0	١.	D (۱۵	There Masses		3 6	۱۷	3
and the second					1			Papaya each	ŏ	iŏ	, ,		ŏ	Bhanga ,	v	• 0	10	2
PROFTABLES.		i			ł]	Sugarcane each	Ŏ	īŏ	'	•		Khasaree	0	2 0	I۲	3
					l			Pomegranate per seer	ŏ	8 0	10	10	0	Kalai	ŏ	2 6	ì	
hair (Mariah) per co	O T	0		0	0	5	0	Apples 8-10	1	0 0	1	-		Biuli	ŏ	3 6	•	
ten (alemos) ber se	•••	0	2	6	0	8		Pears 20-30	1	0 0	1			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	Ŏ	3 0	1	
(Country) of	sch	0	3		U		0				1			., (Fried) per seer	Ü	4 0	10	5
والمرابع المناسبة	•••	0	4		0		0	BUTTER.						Matter ,	Ō	2 6	"	•
- TOP STOP	•••	0		0	0	8	•	_	i		1			Salt	0	16	i	
1995: Bet soote	•••	9		0	1			Butter per seer	1			1 4					1	
Anger perseer	•••	0	5		1			Madras "	1	0 0	1	1 2	0	COKE & COAL.			1	
asile	•••	Ŏ	8		'			Ghee Lakhee	1	4 0	1			Soft Coke per Md		8 0	0	9
room Childy		0	1	6	0	2		Do. Bhadwa		14 0	1			Coal	Ü	7 6	١.	
onicia	•••	0	3	.	U	*	٧	Do. Sree		13 0	1			Fuel	0)	11 0	0	13
oan (Darjoeling)	••••	U	3	۷				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	I	12 0			Ŏ	Kerosene Oil—Elephant			1_	
otato (Rangoon)				- 1				MUK ,,	ĺ		10) (v	Brand per bottle			0	3

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business
Betel 5,& 6 Onion 2 & 3	Ra. As. P. 0 2 0 ca. 0 3 0 ,	Betel leaves. Onion, Garlio	9 & 10	Ra. As. P. 0 5 0 each 0 5 0 ,	Potato. Fruits (dry



Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week

Articles.		From	To	Articles.	From	To	Artioles.	From.	, Te-
FISE.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	· VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FLOUR.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P
	_	0 80	0 10 0	Garlic	0 50	0 60	Flour per seer	0 26	
ons per seer Do. (out pieces)	_	0 10 0	0 13 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 40	Atta white No. 1	0 26	0 3 0
	-	0 80	0 10 0	Onion	0 1 6	0 30	Sujee	- 1	0 8 0
llong obster	-	0 70	0 10 0	Peas (Darjeeling) ,, Do. (Modhupur) ,,	0.86	0 80	Atta Brown "B" Atta	0 2 6	0 2 3
gds.	***	0 80	0 10 0	Potatoes (Mainital) "	0 30	0 8 0		1, .,	
angaur	-	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. (Deshi) "			RICE.	. 1	
loiki hor Fiab	-	0 60	0 10 0	Pulbul "	0 8 0	0 8 0	Daniel may and	1 1	
les ·		0 6 0	0 80	Ladies finger	0 26	0 8 0	Patnai per seer Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 00	0 30 8 80
of & Magoor		0 8 0	0 12 0	Raddish bet soote "	-		Do. (Kora) per seer	0 29	0 30
reey				Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 16		Deshi (Boiled) per md	6 00	6 8 0
rah				Sweet l'umpkin each	0 10	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer	0 20	-
t			1	White	0 10	0 8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	7 00	
MEAT.		i		Tomato Darjeeling	0 00	0 10 0	Do. (Atap)	6 60	7 8 0
per seer	_	0 40	0 50		}	1	Golap Soru	10 0 0	11 0 0
atton let bet see:	-	0 90	0 10 0	fruits.	1	{		1	
at & Kid .	-	0 80	0 10 0		0 14 0	2 00	SUNDRIES. Mustard oil per seer	0 00	المستعدد الأستا
		1	1	Almond per seer	0 14 0		Sugar "	0 401	0 4 6
POULTRY.		1		Amra (Belati) per score	0 10	0 13	Tea per 1b.	0 60	1 80
POODING.		l		Bedana per seer	1 00		Gur perseer	0 10	0 2 0
ok each		0 8 0	0 10 0	Bael each	0 0 8	0 0 9	Cocoanut oil "	0 60	0 7 0
γ • ·	-	0 60	0 10 0	Dates per seer	U 13 0	0 .0	DAL	8.8	
licken	_	0 .0	0 80	Lime per score	0 80	0 80	· · · ·		
Keud "		-		Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 18	0 16	Arahar per seer		
		l	1	Do. (Martaban) ,	0 26	0 8 0	Chana Khari Masoot		0 2 0
eggs.		l	1	Papaya each Pomegranates per seer	0 100	0 12 0	Whenever .	12:12	
. 4		0 80	0 90		0 40	0 80	Kalai ,	12.12	
uck's eggs per soore	_	0 9 0		Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0.40	Biuli	0. 4.4	
(141 g 089a 11		Ì	İ	Oranges per score	0 10 0	0 14 0	Mug(Hari) Katcha	0 8 6	·
		Ì	I			1	Do. (Sous)	0 40	0.56
VEGETABLES.		1	1	•			Matter ,,	0 14	0 1 9
ARGEL VEPPP		1		BUTTER	1	1 .			
mu (French) per seer	•=	0 40		:	}	1	BARLEY POWDER.	1 . 1	
rin ia l	•••	0 26		i	1 20	1 80	Barley Powder	1	
bbage (Darjeeling)	esoh	0 1 6	0 80	Butter per seer	1 40	1.50	Do. Pearl	0 66	0 7 6
ulificur » arrot (Country) per	**	0 1 6	0 80	Do. Bhadwa	1 18 0	-	Robinson's Barley	0 4 8	0 14 0
		0 40		Do. Sree ,,	1 12 0		Jelly	0 50	0 12 0
non m ber per score		0 26	0 8 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 00	Kerosene oil—Miephant		
inger per seer	•••	0 50	0 6 0	Milk		0 40	Brand per bottle	0 26	***

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A-3 Do. 13 & 14 Do. 16-17	0 8 0 0 14 0 0 14 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Block A-11	070	Business to be approved by the authority.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stalls Nos	Prescribed rent	Business.
A. 148—144	Per day each. Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Fresh fruits,	E. 87-5	Per day each. Rs. A. P. 0 15 0 pe	
,, 147 to 154	0 4 0	• ••	,, 99	1 9 0 ,	Business to
,, 155	0 5 0	"	" 100	2 15 0 ,,	be approved
" \dda \dagger	0 9 0	,,	,, 107	180,	by authority
" 164-7166	0 12 0	,,	,, 106	1 6 0 ,,	
,, \frac{158-\frac{1}{3}160}{167-\frac{1}{3}68}	0 11 0	. 29		,	
,, 25 8	0 7 6 0 10 0	347:11	" 110	2 13 0 ,,	Godowa.
,, 200	0 10 0	Milk.	,, 112	0 10 0 ,,	De.
601	0 10 0		,, 114	0 10 0 ,,	Shoes.
,, 261	-	,,	·		•
, 259	0 10 0 0 13 0	D 6	TO .		
, 1166-1169	0 13 0	Dry fruits.	F. 8	1 8 0 eac	Do. Business to be appro-
B. 3	1 0 0	Mutton.	" 12 " 16	1 13 0 ,,	ved by authority.
40	0 8 0		ິ່ງໆ	0 14 0 ,,	Shoes.
47	0 8 0	"	" 91	2 0 0	Do.
63	1 4 0	3 9	ິ ຊດ	7 6 6 "	$\mathbf{D_{o_{\bullet}}}$ $\mathbf{D_{o_{\bullet}}}$
64	1 8 0	Mudikhana.	" 94	1 0 0 "	Do.
. 64 . 69-1	10 () O per	Total di dia da anno di	95 96	1 4 0 "	Do.
,, 69-2	10 0 0 month.	Godown.	97 90	1 8 0	D 0.
72	1 4 0 por day.	Cloth & Tailoring.	,, 13	9 4 0 "	
,, 44 & 45	0 8 0 ,,		,, 9, 10	1 13 0	Do.
,, 4	. 100,		" 3 9	180	$\mathbf{\tilde{D}_{o}}$.
,, 67	0 10 0 ,,		,,	1 0 0 ,,	20.
,, 4	1 0 0 ,				
			Betel. 4, 3, 8	080,	Betel.
C. 20—21	28 0 0 per month.		9 & 11	,,,	
,, 40	37 8 0 ,				
,, 9—10	36 0 0 ,,	4	B. N. C. 3,	080,,	Cut Betel Nut.
,, 52	45 0 0 ,,		4 & 6	••	
, 15	18 0 0 ,,				
E. 1	2 4 0 per day.)	Eggs. 5, 6, 7	0 4 0 "	Eggs.
,, 40	2 4 0 ter day.				
,, 32	1 11 0 ,.	Business to	Tin shed.	1 0 0 per	
,, 39	180,	be approved		44.	
,, 35	1 10 0 ,	by authority			
,, 88	1 4 0 ,.	A	. *		
,, 48	160,	j			
07.0				•	
,, 87-6	0 11 0 ,,		809, Upper Circular		
,, 44 ,, 86-3	1 13 6 ,		Road.	:	Business to
	1 1 0 ,, 2 0 0 ,	Do.	0_10	8 A A	be approved
50	100"		" 8—10 " 11	3 0 0 ,, 1 0 0 ,,	by authority.
,, 52 ,, 53	1 11 0		1.4	1 0 0	Do. Do.
	1 11 0 ,,	·	"	1 0 0 ,,	10.
1				1	
					1
	1				i.
			I		Ţ .
	1	4			
	• ,				•
i		. 1	•		1

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent.

MIR STUART HOGG MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	erik Maria	Rei	nt.		Business.	Block & Stall Nos.			Ret	iP,		Business.
		day				agus esun munimimaria en d'avillationem		R.	day A.	P.		The state of the s
J. (old) 74-75	0		0		Dry fruits.	N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	•	0	8	_	ach.	Betel & Beri
3 (DOW) 20	2		0		Shoes,	Do. 11, 13, 14	1	1	0	0	"	Business to
R. 45-4/	1	12	0		Butter.	N. B. 7, 8, 9	1	4	0	0 4	m. {	be approved
125-126	•	0	0	•	or Indian	,, 22-1 & 28	45	_				by authority.
" 128-124 " 49 & 50	1	0	Ö		1) sweetmaats.	,, 26- 1	1	1	12	0,	,	Do
" 27 -2 8	ī	ŏ	Ŏ		97 or Cold Drink	,, 29-1	15	_	_	_		
77	1	8	0		Cheese Ice Oream or	W. R. 32, 33	,	2	2	0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Do
39-41	1		0		Shoe or Cloth	W. R. 86	1	1 8 4	4		aily.	Da.
D. 47—48	_					97		25	Ö	0	per month.	Do.
Eggs 4, 6, 28 & 24.	(3	0	88.	Eggs.	W. R. (new) 8	3	8	14	_	laily.	Do. Do.
. 27- 28	(• 4	0		,,	_,, 1		269	8	0	per mouth.	Do.
, 38		3		••	••	H. 26, 28	N.	4	0	0)	
80-81) 6) 8		•	**	,, 5—12 ,, 13, 14-16	1	21	12	0	. }	Da
35-86 r. B. s, 31, 16 & 24) 8) 6		•	Potatoes.	17, 18, 19		8 8	0	_	66, \	The river
32, 36, 37, &	.) 6			,,	,, 81 to 35,86		12	_	0	DG, J	De
r. R 38, 39		D 8			>>	Milk 1	1	1	8	Ō	"	Milk
K. (New) 46	,	D 6	_		Fruits.	,, 8, 4, 8 & 9	1	2		0	"	••
, 48—60	l 1	4 14			Do. Do.	, 11	Ì	1	8	0	79	19
" 84		0 8	3 (,	D 0.	M. 14, 15 16	1	2	8	0	, 70	•• ,
Rooms with						37, 32 , 38, 34, 17 & 18	1	0	4	0	70	Country fruite
Hogg Street						35, 36, 8°	,]	· o	4	0		Do.
to the east					Oilman's Stores	,, 47—48		,	•	•	**	.
of Chandney.	1	0 () (,, 39—40		0	10	0		Do.
Suet. 19—20		0 4	1 () es	sh	,, 3, 4		ĭ	0	Ö	97	Plantain
3, 8, 9, 12, 18, 17,	}	0 :	5 () ea	oh	,, 45 & 46. Fish Stalls	• !					
18, 22 & 24)					37 to 38,						,
Mutton. 8 & 4	ł	2 1	2 () "	Mutton.	77 to 84,	;	U		6	17	Fish.
" 15, 29				0 ,	77	110 to 136	1	0	5	6	"	Do.
,, 8, 12),	Heads & Trotte	N. 5, 28, 47		U	•	0	27	Do.
, 31 & 32	l	2 19	2	0 ,,	Mutton.	48, 68-66	: 17)				72 77
C.V. F. S. 105	1	1	0 (0,	Dates.	72,78,74,		0	5	<u>U</u>	88.	E. Vegetables
. 106	1			0,		75, 6 7 & 7 7						
•		_	_	- ,		36, 46, & 54 57—59		U			**	Do.
C. R. 6				D	Cocoanute.	,, 44, 45 & 4	6	1	11	0	90	Do. Do.
,, 21, 18, 14		0 1		0	Potestano	Poultry-		·	•	v	99	20.
., 17 & 18		0 1		0 , 0 .		Hen Coop						
P." 7—9				Λ΄	Oilman's Stores	, 67-74		8	0	0		Fowls
19-20				Ŏ,	Spices.	115-180)'			"	1
.F.G. 1, 2 & 8				O ea	ch Business to b	. 1 20_116		10		0	99	Do. Do.
			۰,	_	authority.	" 191-194		0		0	"	Da.
Beef. 80				0 0	Beef. Skirts.	, 195-198	3	0		0	. 17	Do.
, 88		U	•	•	DEED TO	, 99—10 , 111-11		1			*	Do. Do.

Prices in the Entelly Market for the current week, ...

articles.		From	. , To	ARTICLES.	From	To	Articule.	.E.B.	Fre	
MEAT			P. Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES-Outd.	Rs. A. P.	BL A.P.	FAUITS-Conts.	İ	da .↓.P.	Re
Beef per seer	•	0.41		1	1	1 .		I		-
Mutton " Soat and Kid	-	9 10		Squash (Darjeeling) per s Sweet Peratees	. 0 3 0	0 16	Esshia Bhog 18 to 16 Easl: 8 to 19	-	1.00	1
Pork ^e	•••	0 10	0 100				Prance B. W. per seer	-	T è u	1.4
POULTRY.		0.10	•	Tomato (Ranchi) per sr			Barda per seer	-		1.
bok sach	-	0 8 (0 10 0	Do. (Country) per see	0 6 0	0 20 0	Sugarcane			
ow!	-	0 .6		White Pumpkin each	. 0 10	0 3.0	Water Melon each		• • •	֓֞֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓
hiçken		0 3		Turnip (Darjeeling) per do	. 0. 3 0	0 6 0	i *	-1		į «.
igéon ,	••		0 3 0		0 40	0,50	BUTTER.			1
EGGS.					1		Aligarh per 1b.		1 00	1 .
uck's oggs per score	•	0.8		TRUITS.			Dinapur	-	0 18 0	0 1
owl's FISE."	-	0 .7 (0 10 0	Alubokhors per seer		1 00	I Danne Clarette Mark	_ 1	1 40	1 1
FIDE. One per seer			0 12 0	Aprisot	1		Pure Cow's Milk	-	0 4 0	1
Do. (Out please)	•••	08		40.4		1 18 0	BREAD	- 1)
llong	•••	0 8 6		Amra (Belati) per score	1 0	1	Rrand 1 1h	- 1	0 1 9	
operes	**	0 8	, , , ,, ,	Bedana per seer		1 4.0	1 13- 1'16		v io	0
anda		0 12	, ,	Bael each		0 10		- (0 0 6	1
bangaur		0 8	, , , , , , ,	Pomegranate	1 : .: -	0 12 0	TLOUE.	-	- • •	1
hotki .	***	0 8 6		Blackberries per 100		0 36	Flour per seer		0 1 3	0 ;
ther Fleb		0 6	, ,	Coccanut each	0 10	0 1 3	Atta		0 1 8	Ō
rab per pair		0 1		Custard Apples 13 to 16			Sujee		0 2 6	0
1)00		0 7	0 8 0	Dates per seer		0 60		_		
ol & Magoor		0 13	1 40	Almond ,,		2 0 0	RICE.		_	
palitet per noor	***	0 14 (1 90	Grape	0 12 0	1 40	Patha per seer	'	0 29	0
inditely per peer issay fak per seer VBS#74BLES.	•••	0 10 (0 18 0	Do. per box	1		Banktulshi (Manja) per i	IP,	Q 3 0	0
estroot (Daticoling)				Goosbarry per seer	1 /2	0 20	Do. (Kora)		0 3 0	
A	-			Jack fruit each		1 4 0	Deals		0 86	0
Do. (Float)	***	0 6 (0 12 0	Khubani per seer Kharbusa		1 . 0	Delti .,	'	0 26	0
	. •••	0 4 (0 50	Kharbusa Lichis per 100	10.0		SUNDRIES.	- 1		İ
Do. (Deat) eas (Pesside) per seer eas (Resokt)	•••	0 5	, , = = =	Lime per score	0 16	0 4 0	Mustand Ott	- 1,	U 66	0
rtajej		0 2		Lokote ,	0 16		G		0 4 6	"
ribje ubbage (Country) eec Bo (Dasjering) salistower	b			Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0		770 a.a		0 14 0	1 1
Designing)		0 10	0 60	Posta per seer	2 00	3 80			0 5 6	Ō
nalificare:		• • •		Plantain (Champa) per			_	_		
Country par	dos.	1		800T0	0 16	0 2 0	DAL.			
Da. (Darjoding)		0 3 (0 60	Do. (Martaban) per		0 8 0	Arahar persoor	- 1	0 \$ 6	0
10000	•••	1	1	dos	0 8 0	0 4 0	Chana			0
TOTO	***	0 5		Papaya each	0 10	0 3 0		-	0 2 3	١
aris	***	0.5		Pineapple ,,	0 1 6	0 4 0	Bhanga Khasaree		9-19	0
com Chilly per see		0 4 (, , , , , ,	Plums per soore	0 10 0	0 18 0		-		
reca Oblity per see adies inger		0 4 (, , , , , ,	Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 13 0	9.4	- ,	0 3 6	0
Signed weder	, •••	0 1 0	, , , , ,	Roseberry per score		1 1		-	0 40	
(Dominalism)	***	0 8 0			0 1 0	1			2 6	0 8
Do. (Patna)		0.00	, 0 20 0	Walnut	0 10 0	1 0 0	Salt		0 1 6	
Do. (Desi)	***		1	Mangoes (Green) per		1		I '		
Do. (Renchi)	***	0 8	0 3 6	hundred			COKE AND COAL,	j	1	
estons (Nataital)	•••	0 2	3	Do. (Madras) 13-16 -	1		Kerosene Oil in Bulk	-	ļ	0 :
Do. (Dest)	3 44 2		0 9 8 6	Golan Khas			Kerosene Oth-Elephan			p. b
albul	***	0 2 (0 8 0	Langra 16-00	1 00		Brand per tin Refined	_		
addish (English)	per			Bombay 25 to 30	1		Ordinary		3 10 3	
bundle	-	Į.	1	Totagarisser score	1 .	1	BARLEY POWDER		2 10 3	
addish (Country) a so	. 220	1	ا ا	Siple		1 1	Robinson Barley 1 h. ti	n / 1	U 14 O I	١.

N. B.-Prices vary according to sapplies

ENTALLY MARKET-Shope To Let-Coned

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
South 9 W. B. 20 Do. 22-25 Do. 27 Do. 28 Do. 29 Do. 30	1 2 0 1 8 0 Each 0 15 0 1 4 0 0 12 4 0 10 0 0 8 0	Oilman's Stores Cloth. Business to be applied by the authority. Milk. Business to be approved by the authority. Do:	Chandney 43 Do. 51—58 Do. 56—57 Do. 64 Do. 62—64 Do. 69 Do. 78	0 4 0 Barch 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 8 0	Potatoes Do. Do. Do. Sounter historia and frails. Riggs. Countery Vagotable.
Do. 81—86 Chandney 5 Do. 17 Do. 18 Do. 34—86 Do. 42	0 10 0 0 4 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 8 0 0 3 0	Butter. Dry fruits Da. Country Vegetable. Spices. Potatogs.	Do, 75—77 Do. 86 Do, 84—86 Do, 96 Pork 2, 5—3 Chandney 82,	0 8 0 0 6 0 0 6 0	Do. Raglish Vegetable Fresh fruits. Dry fruits. Pork Dry fruits.

A. C. WHATTACHARIL.

Samuel Control

: ...

Prince let the Laker Bland Middles for the entered with

	4		-	-					1	- 1		-	4			-
ARTICLES.	1	Troi	-	, J	ľ•	ARTSOLES.	7	roin	1	To	ARTICLES.	P	rom.	**	10	
91 01 1.		Bei A	. P.	Ra.	A. P.	VEGETABLES Contd. Potatoes (Kaintal) per				s. A. P.	RICE. Pates per seer	Re	A P	20	1. <u>4.</u>	
	2			1	0.0	6007 ·		1			Banktulchi (Manje)		0 0	1_	<u>ا</u>	_
es per seer le, (Cut pleces)		0 70	•	1	• •	" (New) per coer Mangoes (Langra) —					per md (Kora) per seer	0	10	10		3
one	-	0 2	•		10 0	Pulbul	0	3 (1	60	Ohinicakkar , md.		0 0			ō
bater	-	0 8	•		13 i	Raddish (Country) per					Decki (Boiled) ,	1_			1	
gda :		0 8	Ď		12 0	90079	0	3 (36	Rangoon per seer Estari Bhog (Atan)	0	2 9	10	3	•
anga ut		0 . 8		0	13 0	Squash per seer Sweet Potatoes	0	i		10	Katari Bhog (Atap)	9	0 0	9		
letki her Fish		0	10	0	8.0	Pempkin each	0	ī		30	•		• •	1	•	•
tles.	-					FRUITS.			1		SUNDRIES.		• •	١.		_
ol & Macoos		0.4	0 .	0	120	Mangoes			-	:	Mustard Oll per seer	0	6.0 4.0) 6 0 4	
reey			٠	l		Grapes	0	10 (12 0	Tea per lb.	Ö	6 0			
ab each	-	l		ł		Amra (Belati) per score	0	2 () i (80	Gur per seer (New)	0	3 0			
				1		Bedana per seer	1	ő		10						
				1		Bael each	0	0 (, , ,	10	DAL,	0	3 0			
MEAT.				ŧ.		Dates per seer		•	' ' '	00	Chane	1 5	1 3		0 3 n 1	Ŧ
at & Kid per seer		0 1	9 0	0	12 0	Lime per score	ŏ	3			Khari Masoor	1 2	3 6		, -	•
et a min				1		Oranges 16 to 80	0	4 (9 8 0	Bhanga	0	2 6		D. 3	į, (
				l	+7	Plantain (Champa) per	1	11		9 4 0	Khasaree		3 3			
2 GG 8.				١.		Do. (Martaban)	0	3 (' '		Blult	1 0	9 4			þ
sok's oggs per soore	-		7076	0	7 6 8 0	Do. (Martaban)	0	3 (0 4 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0	3 1	i ti	ă., î	اروا اروا
ONI'S OESS . "	•••	0	. 0	ייי	9 V	Papaya each	Ŏ	1 (, , ,	0 4 0	,, (Sona) ,,	0	4.1		i . I	į
0413-00- 1				1		Sugarcane each	0			0 10	Matter	0		Ж		j,
				1		Pomegranate BUTTER.	1	0		1 0 U	Salt COKE & COAL.	U	1	4	0 1	1
V EGETABLES.		0	1 0	0	4 0	Butter per seer	1	2		1 8 0	Boft Coke per md	. 0	10		0.11	٠.
ean (French) per s	1001		2 O				0	14	5	1 0 0	Coal	Ŏ	1			
وه الماسند	1	i 6	īŏ	l o	4 0	Ghee Lakhee		4			Kerosene Oli-Elephan			ſ		Ċ
shippe (Country)	BOD			1		Do. Bhadwa	1 -	18			Brand per bottle	. 0	3.4	7 1		
ashfower Cach	•••	0	10			Do. Sree Pure Cow Ghee per seer		12		2 00	BARLEY POWDER. Barley Powder lb. ti	. 8	, M	4	-	
emato per seer			40	0		Milk	-		1	0 4 0	Do. 1					<i>j.</i> .
inger per seer	•••		2 6	"		FLOUR.	1.	_			Barley Pearl 1	0		1.		
arito		Ö	3 0			Flour per seer				0 3 0	Do. 2	0				
reen Ohilly	•••	. •	10							9 3 6	Corn Flower 1			? }	<u>.</u>	
lefon es	•••		10		1 6		1 =			0 2 9	Cobra Boot Polish	• 7				ž.
eas (Darjeeling)	•••	-		1		"B" Atta	1 -			0 2 9	Jelly	- -	•		1 24	í
)o. "		1				1	1		ı		1 -	` `	- '	Ť 1.	-	-

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS

BSI BSZ BSS BEEF

BI BZ BSS BEEF

MI MZ MS MUTTON

WI WZ WS WAL

Outside Municipal Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEAT

(Outside Municipal Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATE

NSURE YOUR LIFE

India's Oldest Life Office The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

Enquiries: - Dastidar & Sons, Chief, Agents. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Phone: Cal. 485

Gram: "Jatikalyan"

THE FEDERAL INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Combination of 12 Companies. Last Valuation Disclose a Decent Surplus.

Territorial Office:-2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 5798, 5727 & 5728

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

7, Council House Street, Calcu IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Total Business in force exceeds

Total Claims paid exceed

... Rs. 13,00,00,6

Total Assets exceed

"Human service our aim."

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., (BOMBAY), LTD., Calcutta Office :-- 86-B, CLIVE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

Please ask for Prospectus & Agency condition.

INDIAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BONUS-Rs. 15 Endt.

13-2. Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA

BONUS-Rs. 18 W. L.

EASTERN NATIONAL MINISURANCE CO., LTD.

12. Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 7037,

The Most Progressive Indian Life Office is THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Managing Agents: BIRLA BROS., LD.

Head Office: NEW DELHI

Calcutta Office: 8, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE

FOR PARTICULARS

OF

ADVERTISING IN THIS SPECIAL PAGE

Please write or Phone up ADVT. MANAGER.

Phone Cal. 6600

(MUNICIPAL GAZETTE DEPT.)

PHONE: 389

ENUS ASSURANCE

CO., LTD.

14, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA

PRABARTAK INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Steadily Progressing National Life Office

Head Office:

13-2, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL MERCANTHE INSURANCE COMPANY (India) LIMIT

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL, GAZETTE







Saturday, 18th October, 1941

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page.		Page.
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT Councillor Susil Ch. Sen's Bereavement	768	CIVIO NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR	. 777
Improvement Trust For Howrah "Bengal Time" And Corporation Office Hours The Toll Of The Streets District Boards Conference	· .	JETTER TO THE EDITOR— Improvement Scheme No. L. II (South Ro Entally To Middle Road, Entally)	ad 777
"MIDDLES" Rabindranath Tagore—Proposal For A Memor Column In Calcutta	ial 76 6	CALCUTTA SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS Meetings And Assemblies	778
•	100	THE WORLD OF BOOKS	719
MATIERS EDUCATIONAL— Children's Work In India	768	ILLUSTRATION—	_
HEALTH AND HYGIENE— A Doctor Looks At War Neuroses	770	Plan For A Proposed Tagore Memorial	In 767
Latest In Medicine	771	VITAL STATISTICS	780
ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL— Improving Plant Operation With Chlorine	77 2	CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	788
CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS-A Digest	775	MARKET PRICES CURRENT	785

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

Councillor Susil Ch. Sen's Bereavenient

We offer our sincerest condolences to Councillor Susil Chandra Sen on the death of his father—Satis Chandra Sen. The late Mr. Sen was a well-known Solicitor of Calcutta, much respected for his integrity and character. He was not a lawyer only; he did much to promote industries in the province.

Improvement Trust For Howrah

Ever since the establishment of the Calcutis Improvement Trust, the question of extending its operations to Howrah is engaging the attention of the authorities responsible for the civic welfare of Mr. Bompas, the first town. man of the Improvement Trust, sent a note to the Bengal Government recommending the extension of the operations of the Trust to Howrah as early as 1916. When Sir Surendranath Banerjea became the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government, he called in a Conference at the Writers' Buildings to consider the matter. The Conference discussed two things—the nature of administrative machinery for carrying out the improvement of Howrah, and secondly the method of financing the work. Had he continued to be Minister for some time more, he would certainly have introduced the ne

The sanitary condition of Howrah, inspite of the best efforts of the Howrah Municipality, leaves much to be desired. We hope the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca will take steps at an early date to create an Improvement Trust for Howrah, or to extend the operations of the Calcutta Improvement Trust to Howrah. Many of the sections of the Calcutta Municipal Act have been extended to Howrah; and that is one more reason why there should be an Improvement Trust for it. We commend in this connection a brochure entitled "Improvement Trust for Howrah" recently brought out by the Howrah Improvement Association.

"Bengal Time" And Corporation Office Hours

The Government of Bengal having decided that office hours in Government Offices in Calcutta shall start at 10 a.m., Bengal Time, which will be an hour shead of the Indian Standard Time and 86 minutes ahead of the present Calcutta Time, the Corporation offices have decided to begin work at 10-80 s.m., (Bengal time) and continue up to 5 p.m. according to the order of the Acting Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji. The order he has issued in this connection will bear reputitions.

The change are to Bidge has from it.

October 1941 makes a second it.

It appears that the Government of Bengal has fixed 10 a.m. to 4-80 p.m. (Bengal time) as the office hours of their employees. The Corporation generally follow the Local Government in matters of holidays, etc. In the ordinary course the same office hours would have been fixed for the Corporation also. The work of the Corporation, however, is somewhat different from that of Government and a good deal of inspection work has to be done by the different departments in the morning. To begin office work at 10 a.m. words (Bengal time), or in other 9-24 a.m. of the old Calcutta time. would be inconvenient for such outdoor work. many of the employees, who come from Muffasil would find it difficult to attend office at 10 a.m. (Bengal time). 1. therefore, decide that the Corporation offices will begin work at 10-80 a.m. (Bengal time) and continue up to 5 p.m.

We do not, however, appreciate the "change of time" by the Local Government. We are not convinced that it was necessary. It only adds to the confusion of timings in India. We are for one standard time for the whole country.

The history of the change of time in India is interesting. Before 1905, the different provinces of India had their own local timings. The Indian railway time-tables followed the Madras local time, which was nine minutes behind the present Indian Standard Time. It was Lord Curzon who conceived one standard idea of having India (excluding Burma). and from the midnight of 31st December, 1905, the whole country from Karachi to Chittagong adopted the time of eighty-two and half degree longitude, in other words a time that was five and a half hours ahead of Greenwich time. Somehow, Calcutta, the proud capital city, declined to alter its own local time, and it has maintained its own time, twenty-four minutes ahead of the Indian Standard Time, during the last thirtysix years.

As in the different provinces of India before 1905, the various countries of the world maintained their own local times till 1878. In that year, Sir Sandford Fleming, a Scotch-Canadian engineer employed by the Dominion of Canada to superintend the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, conceived the idea of adopting for whole of the earth 24 standard meridians, each 15 degrees apart in longitude, starting from Greenwich. This zonal time based on the Greenwich meridian was adopted by every country of the world except Holland.

So it came about that Holland is the only country and Calcutta the only city in the world that have not fallen into line with others but still insist on having their own local times.

The Tell Of The Streets

Street accidents are so normal a feature of life in our big cities that we have almost began to take it philosophically. By many it is looked upon as inevitable. But that is hardly the spirit in which these accidents are taken in countries where congestion on the roads as well as the tempo of life are much greater with a much larger number of fast moving vehicles than we have in our cities here. The number of accidents in the streets in England has shown a sudden and steep rise since the war with Black-outs? and construent distincts in excepting.

a result of road injuries, as against 451 in the corresponding month of the previous year. If this rate is maintained, the annual toll would be in the neighbourhood of 9,000, and The Economist, which points out that even the total of fatal accidents in factories in the last pre-war year was about a thousand, justly denounces it as a scandal and au abuse that the victims of slaughter on the roads should be nine times the number. Our contemporary of the Hindu (Madras) summarises some of the interesting conclusions formed by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents which has reviewed some 2,500 inquest reports. that more persons were killed as the result of a collision with a lorry or van than with any other "One in five of all the vans or lorries implicated was a Service vehicle; nearly one in three of all the motor cycles involved was a Ser. vice machine. In all some 11 per cent, of all vehicles concerned in fatal accidents were Service

MAKE THE BLACK-OUT SAFER

Mr. Fred Montague, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, has drawn up a new set of black-out rules, and they concern almost all of us

Pedestrians:

- 1. Let your eyes adjust themselves to the dark.
- 2. Remember you can see a car before the driver sees you.
 - 3. Wear or carry something white.
- 4. When seeking a lift, hail cars from the kerb.

Cyclists:

- 1. Be wary when turning from side roads.

 Motorists:
- 1. Keep patiently to your line of traffic.
- 2. Remember your machine can be as deadly as a projectile.
- 3. Be able to stop within the range of your vision.
- 4. Allow for the difficulty of seeing pedestrians.

vehicles.'' In a country where war and preparations for war absorb the bulk of public activity, it is not surprising that Army transport vehicles should figure to so large an extent in the tale of road accidents; they use the roads far more largely and continuously than private vehicles of every description. Nevertheless it is worthy of note that only 30 drivers of Service vehicles out of a total of 887 "failed to be either specifically exonerated. or to secure a verdict of 'accidental death' or misadventures.' The Economist observes that this and other figures published by the War Office "do not bear out the common belief that drivers are especially prone to accidents." we say the same thing about conditions in this country, in view of the fact-it may be nothing more than a coincidence—that there has been a sudden jump in road accidents in cities where military or allied camps are located or other forms of military activity are going on? It would, at any rate, be worth conducting some such investigation as that which the Royal States for the Prevention of Assets to been bottom to

one thing that experience elsewhere has established is that if public experience is not vigilant this danger to public safety may rapidly assume the proportions of a menace. In spate of reiterated demands to that effect, it has not been found possible in Britain to lay down anything like an absolute speed-limit. Lord Fairfield writing in The Spectator demands that "the speed in built-up areas should be reduced to 15 miles per hour." At present it is an offence to exceed a speed of 30 miles in these areas. The Economist agrees "in most towns and villages that speed is too high." It goes on to point out that American evidence suggests that the use of an automatic speed-governor has proved helpful in reducing fatal accidents. There is no denving that avoidable negligence on the part of both the motorist and the pedestrian plays a considerable part in the steadily mourning tale of road casualties in our bigger cities. and this is a matter that deserves serious attention.

District Boards Conference

Reference to problems affecting the districts in Bengal were made by His Excellency the Governor opening the Conference of Chairmen of District Boards at Darjeeling on Wednesday last.

Addressing the conference the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca. Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government referred to the important problem which the District Boards were facing namely planned improvement, both moral and material, health conditions of every individual in the society, financial condition of boards, tuberculosis, rural welfare, water supply, cottage industry, etc.

The Nawab Bahadur concluded by referring to the urgent necessity for a thorough overhauling and amendment of the Local Self-Government Act. A Special Officer, he said, had been appointed to deal mainly with this amendment and he already started examination of the various suggestions received from local officers and District Boards. He was also collecting information regarding the development of Local Self-Government outside Bengal.

Various suggestions for improving the finances of the District Boards were offered by different Chairmen at the conference.

The suggestions included the proposals of allotment of a certain percentage of the proceeds of the Sales Tax and Agricultural Income Tax, empowering the District Boards to levy Terminal Taxes on the Railways and Steamers, doubling of the Augmentation Grants by the Government, increase of Cess to one anna per rupee, etc. All these suggestions, it is learnt, will be examined by the Government.

During the two-day session the conference also discussed various other matters, such as:

- (1) Consideration of ways and means of strengthening the financial position of District Boards.
- (2) Comprehensive amendment of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, so

MADRAS CORPORATION Coolies' Wages Increased

A dearness allowance of Rs. 2 per month has been sanctioned by the City Council to all lorry sweepers and lorry coolies employed by the Corporation of Madras.

In the case of other low paid coolies who were getting to 6 or Rs. 7 per month the Corporation has raised their wages be. 10 of 16, was considered to be more advantageous to

- as to bring it into line with up-to-date ideals and methods of Local Self-Government.
- (3) Relation between the District Boards and the Union Boards after the abolition of the Local Boards.
- (4) Scheme for the establishment of Experimental Village Boards.
- (5) Proposal for the construction of a village hall with a rest room in every village.
 - (6) Provincialisation of Sadar Hospitals.
- (7) Improvement of Sub-Divisional Hospitals.
- (8) The question of giving wide publicity to the terms and conditions of recruitment in the Military Medical Department among the doctors employed under the local bodies.
- (9) Maintenance of free beds at Judavpur Tuberculosis Hospital by contributions made by the District Boards for patients belonging to the respective districts.

IF CALCUTTA IS AIR-ATTACKED

Shelter For Homeless People

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, have prepared a provincial scheme for temporary relief, in food and shelter of people in the city, who may be rendered homeless in the event of enemy air attacks.

According to the scheme, the Government contemplate the erection of 82 temporary sheds in the 82 different Wards of the city each accommodating 250 persons. The remaining citizens will be sheltered in public buildings and vacant houses.

The cost of the erection of these shelters will be about Rs. 2.35,200 with a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2.79,060 per month. The shelters will be equipped with lavatories, kitchens and stores as also dining sheds, run on a communal basis.

The Local Government will arrange for a sufficient stock of foodstuffs if and when a shortage is apprehended. The sheds will be erected on racant lands, to be commandeered by Government.

- (10) Health Week.
- (11) Rural Water-Supply Scheme.
- (12) Comprehensive Anti-Malaria Schemes.
- (13) Scheme for reorganisation of Rural Public Health Services.
- (14) Purchase of Bengal-made goods by the District Boards for the encouragement of local industries.
- (15) Co-operation of the District Boards for promotion of the work of the Department of Industries, Bengal.
- (16) Grading and marking of mustard oil by the Public Health Laboratories.
- (17) Revision of scale of pay of Itinerant Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.
- (18) Decentralisation of the Irrigation Schemes.
- (19) Co-ordination between Government and District Boards in the matter of road construction.

We shall refer to the conference again in but next issue.

ANDONINA (MANANA MANAN

Rabindranath Tagore

Proposal For A Memorial Column In Calcutta

[By K. C. Roy, A.B.C.P. London]

THE best memorial of Rabindranath Tagore is Itabindranath Tagore himself. The mortal man is dead, but the poet immortal lives for ever in human thought and imagination. For all time to come the world will remember him as the great apostle of peace and harmony, as the melodious singer of love, beauty and sublimity, and the symbol of all that art, culture and freedom stand for.

But still, we, his countrymen and contemporaries, who had the honour of "growing up in the illuminating light of his life" owe it as a duty, to pay our humble homage to his sacred memory. We feel that our best homage would be to give a concrete shape to our emotions by respecting his memory in a proper manner. It is in the fitness of things that Calcutta, the city where he took his first breath and the last, should erect a noble memorial on one of the main approaches to the city. It may be proposed that a lofty column be erected on the

site of the approach to the present Howrah Bridge (which will have to be removed very soon). It should be crowned by a bust, or preferably by a head, of the Poet (10 to 12 ft. high), which will invite the attention of every body immediately as he approaches the city. A towering image of Habindranath erected upon a huge pillar on the main approach to the city is the most fitting of memorials that the city of his birth and death can dedicate to his memory. Proper floodlights may also be provided for to enhance its effect in the night. If the site proposed be not available for this noble cause, the next alternative is to creet the column on the spot where the mortal remains of the Poet had been consumed to ashes.

This is a proposal jointly placed by Mr. H. J. (Has (the well-known architect of the city) and myself for the candid consideration of the city and those who guide its destiny.

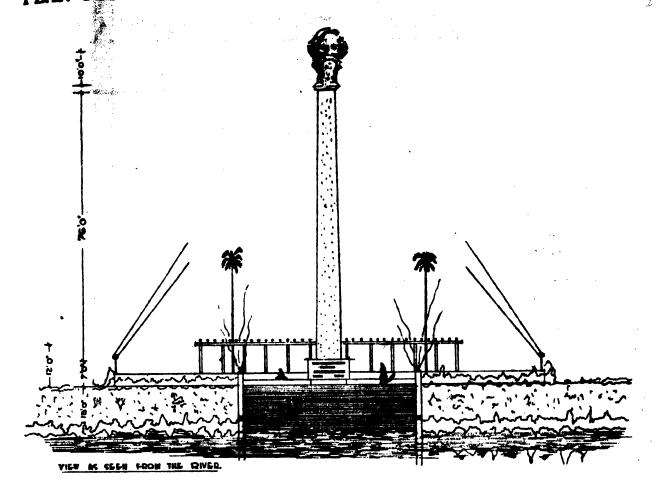
THE CITY OF MY BIRTH

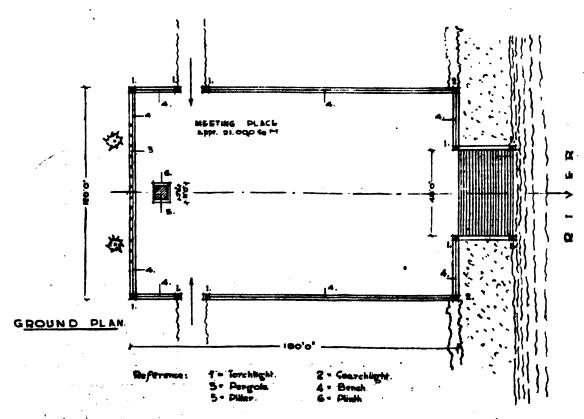
"Let this Corporation make the city of my birth great in the amenities of life, health and sanitation and dignity and self-respect. Let painting, sculpture, music and arts grow under its auspices and make the dwellings of the citizens abodes of joy. Let this city wipe out its blot of illiteracy with all its dirt and uncleanliness; let her citizens enjoy plenty, have strength of body and energy of mind, and be inspired with civic spirit born of joy; let not the poison of internecine strife pollute her life; let her citizens of all races and all sects and communities unite in goodwill and keep her fair name untarnished and her peace undisturbed—this is my prayer."

--- RABINDRANATH TAGORE

in his Reply to Calcutta's Civic Address on the occasion of his Seventieth Birthday Celebrations, 1931

PLAN FOR A PROPOSED TAGORE MEMORIAL IN CALCUTTA





K. C. Rov Sculptor 18. 8. 41.

H. J. GLAS
Architect
17. 8. 41.

MATTERS EDUCATIONAL

Children's Work In India

[By SHEWAK BHOJRAJ]

WAS passing a street and happened to hear cries from inside a house. Children had a little quarrel amongst themselves; the stronger had beaten the weaker; and two other children were terrified and crying at the top of their voice for help.

When I approached the house, I found its door locked. I was more or less stunned. It appeared like a mystery. On making inquiries in the neighbourhood I found out that the father and mother residing in that house had gone out some where and left the children to themselves.

This is one form of cruelty to children which is sometimes practised by careless parents. They resent the necessity of remaining at home in the evenings because of their youngsters, not realising that a child, who wakes up in the dark in an empty house may suffer the bittest mental agony.

So out they go to the cinema or elsewhere, leaving their youngster behind. And while they gaze at the figures on the silver screen, enjoying comedy or remance, or are busy making purchases, at home a lonely child, awakened from sleep, calls and receives no answer.

To the sensitive young mind that is, all too often, a terrible ordeal. Fear grips him—and fear to the child is far more terrible, far more devastating, than it is to the adult. It may be an irrecoverable mental harm. It is very necessary to conduct a special campaign against this thoughtless and cruel practice.

The richer classes of persons leave their children to the charge of "ayahs". One case of uncontrolled temper was heard the other day, when an ayah was accused of treating a fourteen-month old baby with inhuman cruelty. The child's face was bruised from jaw to temple, including the eye and ear.

The ayah's excuse was that she could not control herself. Then she checked the baby from fighting with another child in the garden where they usually gathered, and in turn the baby began to beat her too, she simply "lashed out at it," till she could free herself.

In another, a deliberate case of brutality, a boy of seven was tied by his father to a cot from morning to night and thrashed with a bamboo stick or, for a change, locked in a coal-celler without food,

Then there was the baby, who was so maitreated by its mother that, after its removal to hospital, the mere sound of a nurse's step or her voice was enough to send it into a frenzy of fear.

In a village school, I was astonished to learn that if one particular child was a little rowdy, at

any time, the teacher ordered him to keep standing on the bench from that moment till the school was over, with his face turned to the wall.

The extraordinary thing about this teacher's story is that another boy in the same class would never be touched if he played mischief; not only that, somehow he was also pampered and adored

It would be possible to quote many more cases of cruelty to children, but I think these are enough for the present. While we are engaged in our own work, or are comfortable in our own homes, some child somewhere is suffering unhappiness, may be cruelty amounting to sheer torture and we may even not come to know of it.

Merely to read or to hear of these things makes our blood cold. It seems inconceivable that such horrors should exist in our comfortable modern world. Yes, cruelty to children must be stamped out at any cost.

In the particular case mentioned at the top. I just took the law into my hands, and broke the lock of the door to enter the house. The children's cries immediately stopped and they appeared bewildered. I spoke to them kindly, however, and saw that my gentlesness worked a charm on them.

I began to tell them a story, bearing a moral on brotherly love, and as they were promising that in future they would never quarrel amongst themselves, their parents entered. They began to feel asliamed of themselves, and thank God, they did not misunderstand me. Ever since then, my visits to their place are welcomed and looked forward to persistently by the children.

Parents frequently ask me if there is any royal road to amusing children, any secret of routine that will keep them occupied and happy from morning till night. Now it is not possible to manufacture a formula that would fit for all children and all homes at all times. My answer has to be "No".

Even parent must find his or her own way of keeping the children happy. I, nevertheless, can suggest that the best way to keep a child happy is to keep it occupied—with games, and treats, and some kind of useful work. Children thus can be trained to be helpful also.

I can recall a very happy incident. Once when I was on my usual visit to a friend's house, her child asked me to wait there till she returned from where she was going. Soon I got busy talking to her parents, suddenly, then, I found the child coming with a cup of tea, which she lovingly offered to me

"Thanks so much." I smilingly said to her.
"I was simply longing for a nice cup of tea.". She

it herself, too.

When I saw the tea, however, my heart sank. The water had not quite boiled, and tea leaves were floating all over the surface when the tea was poured out. All the same I realised that in spite of her failure from a grown-up point of view this tee was quite an achievement for a little girl of five.

I told her that I was delighted to have tea from her, and took it as though it was delicious drink. The child was thrilled at being "able to do something" and went on from that to doing other things in the home till her mother found her a real-help. That is what a word of encouragement can do.

No one wants to see a small child forced to carry out tasks for which it is not fitted, either by inclination or ability, but the fact remains that children get a deeper satisfaction from helping us than we realise. So when we want to make the children happy, let us use this. One way giving them an opportunity to prove useful to us.

Indeed then, if it turns over to be something else later on, it is the parents, the neighbours, the surroundings, the teachers and the friends, that it comes across by and by, that are responsible for the changes and not the child itself. As it grows, more or less it becomes "a creature of circumstances". It is very essential, therefore, to guide the child properly.

There is an organisation, called Balkan-ji-Bari —The All-India Children's Association, which has been trying in its own humble way to "make children as happy as possible and let them be good The workers try to provide enby themselves.' tetainment for children, to encourage them in having hobbies, to develop in them habits of nature study, exercise, endurance and cheerfulness, foster among them the spirit of service, self-help, simplicity and sacrifice, besides other things. Their motto is "Education through Entertainment".

The Association was started in 1926, and has a number of Branches in Bombay. Sind, Bengal and the Punjab. Its members are spread through all the provinces of the country, and some foreign countries have also joined. Their chief work consists of weekly meetings and periodical outings and excursions. Every year they try to hold all-India children's gatherings. So far they have been held at Sarkang in 1988, at Karachi in 1984, at Hyderabad in 1986, at Bombay in 1987, and at Sukkur in 1988.

In these gatherings children both boys and girls. come from big cities as well as small villages, in hundreds, and thousands of local children also participate in the functions. At the time of these gatherings, they are given opportunities to extend their brotherhood, and see all the important sights and scenes of the place. To promote their friendship with the unknown children in foreign countries correspondence is arranged between them

Any child without the distinction of caste. creed colour or sex can join the Association. To have the co-operation of elders as well, classes of Associates and Patrons have been formed. The

issues of the liambay Chronicle. It also has its own two monthly journals; one in English with a Hindi Section, "Pushpa-The Children's On Paper." and another in Sindhi, "Gulistan-The Children's Newspaper."

> The Association has also a Children's Own Library and a Poor Children's Fund. In sport it **∮** has been doing its best to prove useful and be helpful to the child outside the school. It is believed that the Association would endeavour to pour so much happiness on the life of the child that when it grows, it will retain its happiness and allow no worries to hinder its path.

Perhaps, as I am about to finish a short account of the activities of the Association, it is necessary to explain its name. Balkan-ji-Bari is a Sindhi word meaning "Children's Garden". It is Sindhi, because the Association was first established in Sind by somebody, who prefers to be known as Dada- an elder brother.

He has a vision that these Children-Roses of India, as they are taught from their very childhood to remain brothers and sisters, will forget all their differences when they grow cld, and become united to play their part for the freedom of their Motherland. We can wait with patience and pleasure for such an achievement!

Bulkun-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association has still to do a great deal of work. Probably there are other Associations too in our country, working on similar lines and to the same end. It would be a grand thing if all met together to tell each other of their work, their difficulties and the possibilities of making work easier and more permanent than it's to-day.

A general conference of the workers of Balkani-Bari The All-India Children's Association has called on December 27 and 28, 1941, at Karachi. At this Conference all friends interested or engaged in any kind of children's work have also been invited for the exchange of views.

Will all such friends make it convenient for themselves to attend the Conference? Or. will they at least send their papers to be read, any advice and suggestion to be considered, at the Conference? -- Social Welfare.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY

90 Per cent. Shares Purchased By Government

The "United Press" learns that 90 per cent, of the total shares of the Bombay Telephone Company have been purchased by Government and share money has been already paid to respective shareholders. Accordingly the telephone systems of Karachi, Ahmedabad and Bombsy which were owned by the Bombay Company will come under Government

It is learnt about Rs. 2,20,00,000 will have to be paid by Government to acquire the full shares. Notice is being served on dissentient shareholders to surrender the remaining ten per cent, shares before the middle of November.

It is learnt payment has been made for 97 per cent. shares of the Calcutts Telephone Cosporation.

HEALTH & HYGIENE,

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—Cicero

A Doctor Looks At War Neuroses

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

EDITOR

"Journal Of The American Medical Association"
AND OF

"Hygiea": The Health Magazine

WARS and the stresses and strains, which they produce results in peculiar actions on the part of human beings. During the Civil War an eminent physician named Da Costa described a collection of symptoms, which became known as Da Costa's syndrome, and which were the result of omotions and fears. These related chiefly to the heart and circulation which reacted secondarily to activities of the glands. A recent investigator finds that there is a tendency in some families to be more easily disturbed than in others and that the hereditary factor is important.

The person, who reacts in this manner is found in childhood to have been timid and delicate, clinging too long to the mother's skirts. This is the type of child, who is very apprehensive and who begins shricking on the first day he attends school. These are children, who have coughs and colds frequently in order to avoid disagreeable tasks. Atnong such children, fears, spasms, bedwetting, nightmares and stammering are common.

One case is described of a man, whose mother suffered frequently from nervous breakdowns. As a a child he was nervous and delicate. He never could walk very far without fatigue and up to the age of seven he was always carried on his father's back when he was tired. As a child he had toothaches and headaches. numerous earaches symptoms had could remember. In school he avoided physical games and was constantly being advised to take more rest. On the day that he was drafted he developed a lot of symptoms and reported at once to the doctor that he was ill. In 40 out of 100 cases examined by a British physician. fear of war was the stimulus to a sudden development of innumerable symptoms.

Of course, the doctor, who makes his diagnosis has to be certain that he is dealing with the emotional and psychologic condition and with anything

physical. When this condition is discovered it is customary to inform the patient of the nature of his condition and to treat him accordingly. He must have the condition explained to him fully and some effort must be made to discover the actual basis of the condition. It is impossible to treat this type of patient as a class. Every one of them must be individualized and carefully studied by the neuropsychiatrist.

It is up to the doctor of the draft board and of the induction centre to find the man, who has an anxiety neurosis. It is then up to physician in civilian life to make certain that the condition is what the draft boards doctors or the induction centre physician have diagnosed and to treat the man accordingly. Many of these patients actually suffer because it is quite possible to have symptoms closely associated with the fears that have been mentioned.

(II)

BRITISH authorities say that this war has so far produced no new diseases and that the number of physical and psychological casualties from warfare has been far smaller than was anticipated. The British Medical Journal asserts that the two disorders which have attracted most attention are ulcers of the duodenum and stomach, and war neuroses.

It is pointed out that the occurrence of frequent ulcers in the duodenum or in the stomach in civil life is not completely incapacitating. Many people go on with their work by re-adjusting the diet and by taking occassional periods away from work, and many of them obtain complete recovery following operation.

In the Army, however, it is not possible to carry a man, who has repeated ulcers of the duodenum or stomach, and it is necessary to dismiss him from the military service unless he happens to be a man of very special experience or gifts which outweigh his disability.

There are certain instances of ulcers, which occur in young men, who pass suddenly from a quiet, peaceful existence to a strenuous life or, who suddenly double or triple the amount of food that they eat. These young men develop what resembles the "bellyache" of the school boy, who overcats. In such cases it is necessary for the doctor to determine with certainty that the symptoms are of this kind and not an alcer. However, too much

emphasis on a samplete study of the stomach and intestines may in itself make a "stomach invalid".

British doctors are also seeing a great many cases of women, who have rapid hearts, weakness and constant arms ty, and these cases are diagnosed as being excessive action of the thyroid gland. In many of these cases, also, the difficulty is a nervous disturbance and not primarily a physical condition.

Recently British doctors have described cases of pain under the breast related to the heart. This was found to be primarily what would be called a nervous pain rather than any physical condition of the heart. This pain is not related to exercise but usually comes on after all exertion has ceased. It is also produced or accentuated by excitement.

Dr. Paul Wood, a British authority on this subject, believes that this condition arises when the emotional fear becomes attached to the idea of exertion. He says that it is just as disastrous for a child to grow up in a neurotic home as in a suberculous home.

The condition called Da Costa's syndrome is accompanied by breathlessness, palpitations, fatigues, sweats, nervousness, dizziness and sometimes pain in the chest on the left side, under the breast. Also associated with this condition are an anxious appearance, cold, clammy hands; instability of the pulse, inability to hold the breath, excessive sweating and weakness. Such people are not likely to make good soldiers or to be able to occupy important positions even in civil life. Frequently, however proper attention may prevent the appearance of a condition of this type.

LATEST IN MEDICINE

STRANGE complication of war injuries A recently discovered in Great Britain is failure of the kidneys to function after crushing of the At the British Postlimbs by falling debris. graduate Medical School four cases of crushing injury of the limbs were reported in which fatality because of failure resulted in each instance the crushed though of the kidneys. Even limb was immediately amputated, the kidney began to fail in its functions, becoming acutely inflamed and after a period beginning to pass bloody fluid. l'resumably the damage to the tissues of the legs release substances—possibly fat in the blood vessels-which interfere with the function of the kidney.

ROM Belgium, late in May, came reports of serious food shortage, particularly of protein. It is reported also that the amount of food rationed to the people is in quantities lower than the efficial figures, especially as far as potatoes and dried beans and peas are concerned. Cases of "deficiency

edema" or swelling of the tissues such as appeared in starved Germans after the last World War, are already being reported in Belgian medial literature.

ONE of the greatest advances of modern medicine is the discovery of a product called heparin, which prevents clotting of the blood. From Sweden Dr. Clarence Crafoord and Erik Jorpes write that they have tested this substance in 325 cases after operations and failed to find a single instance in which postoperative clotting of blood or portions of clots travelling in the blood vessels occurred, whereas such complications did occur in nine per cent. of 1.111 similar cases in which heparin was not given.

LL of the patients concerned were over 35 years of age. The operations included work on the stomach and intestines, the gallbladder, the urinary passage as well as operations for rupture and varicose veins. Evidence became available that following operative procedures there is an increasing tendency of the blood to form clots.

ROCKY mountain spotted fever continues to spread and is no longer limited to that area but now covers the entire United States. The wood tick is not the only parasites that can carry the virus. The dog tick has been incriminated for most of the cases in the East. The most prominent symptoms are violent headaches, chills, fever and the eruption. Fortunately the United States Public Health Service now has a serum used in prevention and treatment. Important for persons travelling in country areas is the information that ticks may be a hazard. They should be removed from the body at the earliest possible moment.

TOTAL POPULATION OF BENGAL Increase Of Ten Million Over 1931 Census

The figures of the recent Census in Bengal, compilation of which has now been completed, the Statesman is informed, show the total population of the province, excluding States' subjects. as 60,300.000 an increase of over 10 millions over the figure of 1931, census, which was 50,114,000.

According to this year's census. Hindus in the province (excluding States' subjects) number 26,450,000 as against the 1931, census figure of 21.570,000, showing an increase of approximately 22 per cent. This includes a proportion of tribal classes professing Hinduism, and numbering roughly 1.392,000.

The number of Moslems has been calculated at 33,000,000, as against 27,497,000 (1931 census figure), showing an increase of approximately 20 per cent.

According to the figures available, the ratio of Hindus to the total population of Hengal is worked out at approximately 43.8 per cent, against 43.04 per cent, in 1931. The percentage of Moslems is calculated at 54.73 per cent, as against the 1931, figure of 54.87:

The total population of Bengal, including the States' subjects, comes to 61,460,000. The tribal classes total 1,890,000 of which, 1,392,000 have described themselves as Hindus.



Improving Plant Operation With Chlorine

[By Prof. Wm. E. Stanley, School of Civil Engineering, Cornell University]

THE development of chlorination of sewage and the many uses in sewage treatment has been dramatic. There are dramatic potentialities in the handling and applying of chlorine to the treatment of sewage. New uses are being suggested with startling frequency until we are almost ready to expect anything and many things from chlorine.

The extensive development in the use of chlorine has been due in part to the flexibility of treatment, to the proven success in many types of application and to the curiosity of numerous research workers who are looking constantly for new possibilities of application of this interesting and active chemical:

Typical Uses

Certain of the typical or practical present day uses of chlorine in sewage treatment may be listed as follows:—

- 1. Disinfection of sewage effluents.
- 2. Prevention of sewage decomposition.
 - (a) For odor control
 - (b) For control of destruction of concrete.
- 8. Reduction of odors from stale or septic sewage.
- 4. Improvement in the operation of sewage treatment units—
 - (a) To aid in sedimentation.
 - (b) To improve operation of trickling

- (e) To reduce sludge bulking.
- (d) To diminish the effect of strong fractions of sewage such as supernatant liquor from digestion tanks.
- 5. Oxygen demand reduction.
- 6. Grease separation.

DISINFECTION

The purpose of disinfection of sewage effluents before discharge is to remove pathogenic and other bacteria and thus prevent bacterial contamination of streams or other bodies of water used for water supplies, bathing places or shellfish propagation beds. Chlorination for this purpose is quite common.

The dosage given in the following column are approximate figures for four classes of sewages.

Natu	Approx Chlorin dose p.p.						
Crude Sewage or	Settled Sewage	(fresh)	•••	5 to 15			
Do.	Do.	(Septic)		10 to 95			
Sprinkling filter e	filuent			2 to 5			
Activiated Sludge	effluent			1 to 35			

Probably the use of chlorination, second in importance to the use for disinfection, is that for the control of decomposition. This includes the application of chlorine to sewage at one or more points in the sewage system to suppress the activity of bacteria and thus retard decomposition.

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

The particular bacteria which it is desired to shibit are those which split up sulphate and proluce hydrogen sulphide. By the application of elatively small amounts of chlorine to the sewage sefore it commences to become septic it is possible maintain the sewage in a fresh state so that it loss not become edorous and is more easily treated a sewage treatment processes.

The biological decompositions of sulphates in ewage resulting in the production of hydrogen ulphide is objectionable for several reasons.

 The septic sewage is likely to cause odor troubles or complaints.

2. The H₂S in the sewage forms an acid which attacks certain elements in cement and causes destruction of the concrete or mortar.

3. Septic sewage is more difficult to treat especially in activated sludge, chemical precipitation or bioflocculation plants.

In certain instances where the water supplies ontain high sulphate content and the sewers are ong considerable trouble with deterioration of ever has been experienced. The use of chlorine t up-sewer locations has proven very helpful. In ther cases where there are pockets or depressions n the sewer such as syphons under rivers or other bstacles, septic action due to sludge deposits may esult in complaints from odors or the efficiency of he sewage treatment works because of the septic Application of chlorine ondition of the sewage. irectly above such depressions has been found useul in preventing the bacterial action which prouces the septic sewage.

REDUCTION OF ODORS

Chlorine has the property of being able to entralize hydrogen sulphide so that odors from hydrogen sulphide gas given off by septic sewage may be reduced by the application of chlorine. This will usually require more chlorine than would be required by up-sewer chlorination to prevent septic action getting started. However, it is not always ractical or convenient to set up a chlorination tation upstream on the sewer.

It has been found that passing a chlorine olution through scrap iron, tin cans, and the like esults in an iron chloride solution which has the bility to fix hydrogen sulphide by changing it to a con-volatile iron sulphide. Thus, the chlorinated ron process has been found useful in reducing orders n a number of places. This was first tried at rinceton, N. J. using scrap iron and tin cans from garbage incinerator.

It is also possible to use the chlorinated iron proess to produce ferric chloride, which is an effective ougulant. A process of this type known as the scott-Darcy Process is used in the West where shipning of prepared ferric choloride is expensive.

IMPROVED SEWAGE PLANT OPERATION

Chlorine has been used to improve the operation of various elements of sewage treatment in addition to its usefulness as a disinfection agent and for reducing odors about the sewage plant. To aid the parious plant elements might be briefly outlined as follows:

SEDIMENTATION

Improvement in sendimentation or the operation of settling-tanks by the use of chlorine might

be considered with reference first, to the main function of the settling tank, i.e., to remove solid matter by settling and, second, to improve the conditions of operation such as odor troubles, filter clogging, etc.

The efficiency of settling tanks might be improved by the use of chlorine in several ways.

Three typical possibilities include:—

- By keeping the sewage fresh through up sewer chlorination, so that the solids will not be broken up by bacterial action hence will settle more quickly.
- the Chlorine in combination with iron scrap or copperas to form a ferric coagulant or an iron and sulphate coagulant, which materially increases the amount of pollutional materials settled out.
- (c) Chlorine alone in connection with certain trade wastes has been of some aid through chlorination or packing house wastes at St. Paul to produce a better settling condition of the solids.

TRICKLING FILTERS

Chlorine has been used in connection with trickling filters:—

- 1. To reduce or prevent growths which tend to clog the surface of the filter.
- 2. To remove deposits in the spaces between the filter stones.
- 3. To reduce flies.
- 4. To reduce odors.

Both of the last two are to some extent incidental results from the first effect. Growth of fungi of the filimentous type have given trouble with clogging. Chlorine will reduce these and aid in keeping the filter stone clean.

An economical procedure for dosing a filter is to apply the chlorine during the low flow periods. The dosage of chlorine should be sufficient to give a residual of 5 to 10 p.p.m. at the point of application to the filter bed. The exact dosage in any particular case will depend upon the character of the sewage, i.e., its chlorine demand and the volume of organic matter collected in the filter bed. Heavy doses may be required at the start to break the organic film loose.

BULKING THE SLUDGE

Chlorine aids the operation of activated sludge plants by prechlorination to keep the sewage fresh and secondly, by reducing the excessive activity at the inlet to the aeration tank which sometimes is so great as to use all the available oxygen supply.

Chlorine is useful in the concentration of the sludge by retarding the growth of gas forming bacterial types. These produce gas, which tend to cause the sludge to bulk.

Chlorination may be helpful in certain cases by application to the strong supernatant liquor returned from the sludge digestion tanks to the sedimentation units.

REDUCTION IN OXYGEN DEMAND

During the past ten or more years attention has been given to the use of chlorine to reduce the exygen demand of sewage efficients and thus prevent gross pollution of streams due to depletion of the dissolved exygen.

It is feasible to reduce the oxygen demand and where other more economical procedures are not available this method can be used. Chlorine seems to act in two ways. One, it retards or delays the decomposition, therefore, the need for oxygen so that this action place over a takes section of the stream or after the sewage reached a larger water way, and, second, some chemical reaction takes place, which produces complex products which are not susceptible to rapid decomposition or may have a slight disinfecting action.

GREASE SEPERATION

A relatively new application of chlorine as an aid in the removal of grease has been tried in several places. The original studies were reported from Woonsocket, R. I., showing that chlorine combined with pre-aeration were quite effective in the removal of grease. Another experience from Lancaster, Ohio was reported. Other studies have been made at Baltimore and possibly at other places. This combined use of chlorine and air for grease removal has been called aero-chlorination. Taber has reported (Sewage Works Journal March 1940,) that average grease removals by short period tests have been as follows:—

Detention in Settlin	g Tanks	• • • •	88%
Aeration	•••		50
Chlorine	•••	•••	41
Aero-Chlorination	•••		80

Types Of Chlorination

Chlorination of sewage has been discussed on the basis of the function of the process. We might consider for a few minutes the different points of application and different methods of chlorination.

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

'Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Shessko"

POINTS OF APPLICATION

Chlorine or chlorine compounds may be applied to sewage at various points as follows:—

- (a) Up sewer locations,
- (b) Plant inflow,
- (c) Grease removal units.
- (d) Flocculators,
- (e) Settling Tanks,
- (f) Trickling filters,
- (g) Activated sludge returns.
- (h) Plant effluent with contact tank.
- (i) Sludge units.
- (j) Supernatant liquor return.

SUMMARY OF CHLORINE USES

Some time ago a short outline was suggested in which all uses of chlorine were classed under three major groupings as follows:—

- Application of chlorine alone for sterilization of oxidation.
 - (a) Disinfection, destruction of disease germs.
 - b) Destruction of sulphate splitting bacteria.
 - (c) Destruction of acid formers.
 - (d) Destruction of filamentous organisms.
 - (e) Destruction of organic coatings;
 - 1. Slimes in pipes,
 - 2. Filter bed growths.
 - (f) Grease removal.
- (g) B. O. D. reduction.
- Chlorine alone or in combination with iron salts.
 - (a) Release of free sulphur.
 - (b) Formation of ferrous sulphide.
- Coagulation of suspended solids with chlorine or ferric chloride.
 - (a) Flocculating or coagulating of fine suspended matter.
 - (b) Chlorination of protein as in packing house wastes.
 - (c) Granulation of digested sludge to provide denser sludge.

Phone: Pk. 1532

REGAL BATTERY MFG. CORPN.

86, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

Manufacturers of-

Quality Storage Batteries of all descriptions.

LEYLAND H O S E S



FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICE SUCTION AIR WELDING BREWERS GARDEI DELIVERY PETROL SPRAYING STEAM OIL

THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO., (INDIA) LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO., 12, MISSION ROW. CALCUTTA.

CUTTAN EWS

MR ARTHUR MOORE

Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of the Statesman, has arrived in Calcutta from England.

LT.-COL. SIR H. SUHRAWARDY

Lt. Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy arrived in (sleutta from England on Tuesday last (October 14.1

MR. N. R. SARKER

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker took over charge of his office on Monday afternoon telegraphically from Sir Girija Shanker Bajpui as Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council in the Department of Education, Health and Lands.

Sir Girija Shanker sent the telegram from Bombay making over charge to Mr. Sarker, who will proceed to Simla on October 17.

NEW BENGALI DAILY IN CALCUTTA

The circumstances necessitating the founding of Navajug a Bengali daily, were narrated by the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq. to a gathering of Hindus and Muslims at 128, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, on Sunday night (October 12; when the offices of the paper were opened.

Navajug, it was announced, while being run as an impartial newspaper, would strive to protect the interests of the Muslims belonging to the province of Bengal.

In the course of his address Mr. Fazlul Huq referred to his recent correspondence with the Secretary of the All-India Moslom League and said that, following this, a vote of censure was passed against him at an emergency meeting of the Bengal branch of the organisation and that three of the colleagues participated in its proceedings. He added that the meeting was convened without his knowledge, although he was the President of this body. These were facts which could not be ignored and, since Moslem-owned newspapers in Bengal were not doing what was expected of them. those who were his followers had to have one which would serve as their mouthpiece. He invited public support to Navajug.

Kazi Nazrul Islam, the well-known Bengali poet, who would be one of the editors, also addressed the gathering and said that the paper would be free from all communal bias.

CHINESE REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

The 80th Anniversary of the Chinese Republications celebrated by the Chinese commutates in Calcutta. on the 10th Clearber, at a meeting held in the local Chinese Believe. Advantage was also taken of the states forwarded to them. In the sense, letter Government

occasion to celebrate the recent victory of the Chinese Army over the Japanese forces at Changsha.

Mr. T. Y. Wang, leader of the Chinese community in Calcutta, presided, and there was a gathering which included Mr. C. C. Huang, Consul-General for China, and Mr. L. Liang, Chinese Minister in Rumania, who is now on his way to Chungking.

Speeches were made recalling the circumstances which led to the founding of the Republic, and how during the last three decades it had grown from strength to strength. The Chinese nation, it was stated, stood united as one man behind Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek and were determined to resist the Japanese aggression at all costs.

A resolution was unanimously passed appreciating the leadership of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, and a message to that effect was cabled to the General

A collection was made in aid of the Chinese fund for presenting fighter planes to the Chinese Government.

THE CORPORATION AND A. R. P. COSTS

In connexion with the measures for civil defence and A. R. P. in Calcutta, the Chief Executive Officer made a statement at the Special Corporation meeting of the 22nd September.

He said:-"At the meeting on last Friday, I placed before the House a notification under the Defence of India Rules which empowered the Government to, direct the of Bengal Corporation out measures carry for to defence at the cost of the Corporation, also informed the House of the discussions we had at the conference with the Ministers in the Bengal Secretariat on the 19th. The official minutes of the proceedings of the conference have not yet been forwarded to us. nor have any orders been passed by Government indicating what action they have decided to take under the notification.

"It will be remembered that at the meeting on May 16, 1941, estimates for certain measures to protect the essential services of the Corporation were placed before the House, but consideration was deferred pending a settlement with Government regarding the proportions of the cost to he borne respectively by the Corporation and Government Subsequently Government called for these estimates for scrutiny and one of these measures vic., sinking of tabewells was taken up by Government for execution by the Public Health Department; part of another, viz., alterations to entrance of parks and squares for facility of the suxiliary fire services has also been taken up by the Communication and Works Department of the Government.

"Now a further communication has both received stating that Government had appetived another four out of 12 estihave also directed the Corporation to take up these four stems and to complete them as speedily as possible.

"As the Corporation will not be meeting for the next six weeks, and it will not be possible to obtain their directions on any communication that may be received from Government in the meantime, directions are now sought as to whether the departments concerned should take up the work immediately as required by Government."

In answer to a question, the Chief Exceutive Officer said that the cost of the four items would be about Rs. 1,80,000.

The Mayor (Mr. P. N. Brahma)/replying to questions, said that there was no need to pass a resolution. The matter had been brought before the House to keep members informed of what was happening.

A. R. P. AND CITY SERVICES

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned four A. R. P., schemes submitted by Calcutta Corporation in connexion with the protection of Water Works, Pumping Stations, Exposed Water-Mains, Electric Cables and the Drainage System. The total cost of the schemes is estimated at about Rs. 2,00,000.

The schemes will be taken up and completed as speedily as possible and the work will be supervised at all stages by the Chief Engineer of the Government, Public Health Department and his staff of the recently created A. R. P. Division.

It has been suggested by the Government that a portion of the cost of the schemes will have to be borne by the Calcutta Corporation, but what that portion should be will be decided later on in consultation with the Corporation.

MR. DUFF COOPER IN CALCUTTA

Mr. Duff Cooper, representative of the British Cabinet in the Far East, expressed his inability to make any comments about India's war efforts when interviewed by press representatives on his arrival at Calcutta from Simla on Sunday evening (October 12).

CALCUTTA AMERICANS

TO PRESENT FIRE ENGINE TO THE CORPORATION

At a meeting held at the house of the Chairman of the American Club in Calcutta, last Tuesday, Mr. Thompson (Chairman) informed the members of his community of the progress of the plans, which have been made to raise the sum of Rs. 30,000 with which to purchase a fully equipped fire engine, to be presented to the Calcutta Corporation by the local American colony.

Both the female and male Americans in Calcutta have for many months been engaged in various forms of voluntary war work, under the direction of the American Volunteer Corps; most of the men are doing regular training with the Fire Brigade in the early hours of the morning.

It was revealed that "American Tamasha" was being organised at the Town Hall on November 8, where from 5 p.m. and until 2 a.m. a variety of attractions will be offered to public.

Mr. Duff Cooper accompanied by his wife, the Lady Diana Duff Cooper, arrived at Calcutta from Simla by air after visiting His Excellency the Viceroy. He and his wife left for Darjeeling the same evening by Darjeeling Mail to see His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

Mr. Duff "I have Cooper said: thing more to tell you than that J had Simla on a short visit to par my respects to His Excellency the Vicerov and I was happy to see him". He added: "I am now going on a shorter visit to Darjeeling to meet the Govenor of Bengal, who is an old friend of mine I wish I had more time to see India".

On their arrival at Calcutta from Simla Mr. Duff Cooper and his wife were received at the Dum Dum Aerodrome where they were landed by Capt. C. R. Bluett, Honorary Naval A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, and a representative of the General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam Divisions.

ACCIDENTS FROM ELECTRICITY

The decision to carry on propaganda to educate the public in the proper handling of electricity was taken at a Conference, convened by the Mayor of Calcutta recently.

The Electrical Officer and Chief Electric Inspector to the Government of Bengal attended the Conference, the object of which was to devise meanto elminate accidents from electricity. The Corporation was represented by the Chief Executive Officer, the Electrical Engineer and the Lighting Superintendent.

The Conference agreed to collect data regarding the number of accidents occurring in the "D.C." and "A.C." areas of supply all over the country and the circumstances, which led to such accidents.

It was decided to carry on propaganda among the public with regard to the proper selection of materials in the electrical installations of houses as also prohibition against using certain types of metal fittings, which were the source of a number of accidents.

The Conference was of opinion that Government and the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation should join the Calcutta Corporation in this propaganda.

ENJOY WITH A PHILLIP'S

RADIO PLAYER

Beguiro at:- THE

PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES & AGENCY LTD.

54, Okeramtela Street, Calcutta

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

ADVISORY DOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Central Advisory Board of Public Health, has decided to set up an ad hoc Committee to report on the legislative and administrative aspects of food adulteration in this country. The Committee will have representatives of the commercial and other interests and is expected to meet this cold weather in Delhi.

BHAGALPUR MUNICIPALITY .

Pandit Deva Krishna Misra. B.L., Municipal Commissioner, elected on the Congress ticket, has resigned and Mr. Mahabir Saha, a Municipal Commissioner elected on the independent ticket has also resigned. There remains only 4 Municipal Commissioners out of whom 8 are nominated and one elected who will remain in the Rump Municipal Board after the acceptance of the resignation of the Municipal Commissioners who have resigned. The meeting of the Board for the acceptance of the resignation of the members will be held on 80th October.

DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARDS

A deputation on behalf of District School Boards of Bengal waited on the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq on October 10.

The deputation urged the desirability of modifying Government policy in matter of expenditure from the funds of the District School Board on construction of and repairs to primary school building.

The Chief Minister is stated to have appreciated the difficulties of the boards in the matter and promised to do his best to relax the rule in this regard.

The deputation consisted of Mr. Wadud, Secretary, Jalpaiguri District School Board, Mr. Abdul Monem Khan, Vice-President, Mymensingh District School Board, Mr. Manoranjan Choudhury, S.D.O., Jalpaiguri and others. Mr. K. A. L. Hill, Secretary, Education Department was also present at the discussion.

DISTRICT BOARDS CONFERENCE

The strengthening of the financial position of the District Boards of the province, amendment of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885. in order to bring it into line with up-to-date ideals and methods of Local Self-Government, and provincialisation of Sadar hospitals and improvement of Sub-Divisional hospitals, are some of the problems which will be discussed at the forthcoming conference of the District Board Chairmen. to be held shortly.

Another important question, which will be considered by the conference is the inauguration of a "health week" scheme, the object of which is to arouse interest in villages, set villagers thinking about ways and means at their disposal of improving health conditions and utilizing their own resources for the same. It is proposed that the week

should commence on a Sunday to enable officials and non-officials to participate in the movement.

Maintenance of free beds at the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital by contributions made by the District Boards for patients belonging to the respective districts, will also be considered by the conference.

Among other schemes, which may engage its attention are rural water supply scheme, antimalaria scheme and a scheme for the reorganisation of rural public health services.

The Public Relations Committee, Government of Bengal, is arranging to show pieces of war films at the Capital Theatre. Chairmen of the various District Boards, who will be present at Darjeeling in connection with the District Board Chairmen Conference, will be invited to the show,

— Letters — TO THE EDITOR

Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence thould be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME NO. L-II
(South Road, Entally to Middle Road, Entally)

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE."

Sir.—It is admitted on all hands that the sanitation of Ward No. 19 (Entally) is in a most deplorable condition. The people of this locality have submitted several representations both to the Calcutta Corporation and the Calcutta Improvement Trust from a long time to improve its sanitation but the Chairman of the Improvement Trust has recently informed us in his letter No. 1077, dated the 21st August, 1941, in reply to our joint petition, dated the 20th August, 1941, to refer this matter to the Government of Bengal.

It is, therefore, requested that Government sanction may be accorded immediately so that the people of the locality may be relieved of the

troubles and anxieties they are put to every year when epidemics spread in Calcutta; which play have especially in this area owing to its insanitary condition. Moreover, the Calcutta Improvement Trust is unable to convert the Street Alignment No. II (from Middle Road, Entally to Dharamtolla Street) into a scheme pending the sanction of the above.

The authorities of the Calcutta Corporation have on several occasions informed us that unless and until the drainage condition of this Ward is improved by the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme referred to above, no effective measures can be taken up by them for its better sanitation.

We, therefore, again earnestly request the Government of Bengal in the Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government to take such steps that the Government may be pleased to accord its formal sanction at a very early date to save the people of this Ward from their untold sufferings—Yours etc.,

60-A, Middle Road Entally.

AMRITALAL KUMAR,

48/2A, Middle Road, Entally.

Dr. M. KUMAR,

27, Middle Road.

JANAKI PROSAD DUTTA,

(Rai Sahib),

41/2, Middle Road.

ANUKUL CHANDRA MULLICK,

(Rai Sahib),

14/8, Middle Road Entally,

TULBHI CHURAN GHOSH,

56, Middle Road Entally.

MONTHURA BRUSAN MITTER,

Calcutta Associations — Institutions —

and other.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

Annual General Meeting

The 18th Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association was held on Monday, the 22nd September, 1941, at 6 p.m. at the Town Hall.

There was a large number of members present. The special feature of the meeting of this year was that a large number of labourers were present and actively took part in the proceedings of the meeting.

In the absence of the President Mr. S. N. Dey, B.A., Vice-President took the Chair.

After confirmation of the Minutes, passing of Accounts and Budget, the following members were unanimously elected Office-bearers for the year 1941-42:—

President :- Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed. Vice-Presidente :-Messra. Mossibeb Ali Kima, Burindrenisth Dij, D. N. Ganguli, and K. L. Chowdhury. General Stortling :- Mr.

Hadharaman Roy Chowshury. Assistant Severaries:

Meatrs Debender Nath Addy, Koshab Lell Malcherjee,
Signams Charast Malcherjee and Subolis Charast Mitta.

Treasurer:—Mr. Nihar Banjan Das. Accounter:—

Mr. Sailendra Kumar Bose. Members:—Messrs. Surendra

Nath Mandal, Tejendra Nath Bose, Nripendra Lall

Kar, Sailendra Nath Chatterjee, Radhika Bhusan Dutta, Rash

Behari Banerjee, Abani Mohan Mullick, Sambhu Nath

Munshi, Aditya Prosad Ghose, D. N. Banerjee, Mritunjay

Chatterjee, Nagendra Kumar Guha Roy, Bankim Behari

Ghorai, Dasurathi Bhattacharjee, Sailendra Narain Ray

Chowdhury, Nalini Mohan Mukherjee, Sailendra Nath

Chatterjee, Manindra Nath Bose, Provash Chandra Chatter
jee, Naziruddin Ahmed, Upendra Nath Bose, Chedi Khan,

Amulya Bhusan Bose. Charu Chandra Masumdar and Anil

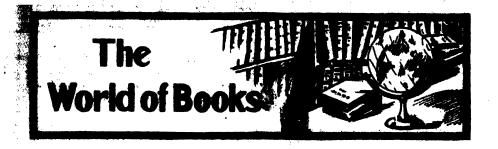
Kumar Ganguly.

The Meeting then passed the following resolutions:

- 1. (i) That this meeting requests the Corporation to restore to the Association the management of the Tiffin Room, which has been created out of the fund of the Association, and has been controlled and managed voluntarily by a band of selfless workers of the Association for a period of nine years in a spirit of co-operation.
- (ii) That this meeting authorises the Executive Council to take all necessary steps to get back the control of the Tiffin Room.
- (iii) That this meeting is of opinion that vacancies in higher grades should be filled up by promotions only and not on the result of Examination in order to increase efficiency in work and give chances to experienced hands to reach higher grades even at their old ages.
- (iv) That this meeting requests the Corporation to smalgamate the existing grades of the clerical services.
- (v) That this meeting requests the Corporation to remove the anamolies of the service condition of the employees.
- (vi) That this meeting urges the restoration of two hours' benefit in a week, which the workers of the Entally Work shops were all along enjoying since the Workshop has been established.
- (vii) That this meeting requests the Corporation to provide the Asphaltum workers with job for 12 months.
- (viii) That this meeting further requests the Corporation not to deduct salaries of any worker, when the Workshop is closed due to shortage of materials or due to rain said other circumstances for which any worker is not responsible.
- (ix) That this meeting requests the Corporation to great leave with full pay to the workers, who are injured in performing Corporation duties.
- (x) That this meeting demands permanency of services for all labour staff of the Corporation.
- (xi) That this meeting demands free housing for the labour staff of the Corporation and regrets though the Corporation parchased a piece of land for the purpose some six years back, yet they doubt not give effect to their scheme.
- (xii) That this meeting requests the Corporation to revise the grade of the Block-Sircars of the Corporation and place them in the grade of Rs. 25—2—35 and provide them with permanent quarters in view of the nature of duties.

(xiii) ··· * *

Councillor Zienddin Ahmed, the newly elected President thanked the workers for electing him so President. He said that he would always exert him to missionate the condition of the employees and workers. Redeally on his mission, the qualitation of gratishing a War-allowants to workers had been religious to the Pithing a War-allowants to workers and been religious to the Pithings Committee. His Assund the blossely of organizing the littless to the pithings to the pithings the littless the pithings the pithings the littless the pithings the littless the pithings the



"INDIAN WOMANHOOD TO-DAY" By Mrs. MARGARET COURTS: Publishers..."Kitabistan", Allahabad Price :....Rs. 2-8-0.

In the whirl of modern problems, nothing has had greater need of clarification and understanding than the growth, the future and the necessity of the Womens' Emancipation Movement. From this point of view, "Kitabistan's attempt to deal with the subject in its "Kitabistan Series" under the title of "Indian Womanhood To-day" and under the penmanship of a name as well-known as that of Mrs. Margaret Consins, is a laudable effort, no doubt.

Unfortunately, however, the book suffers from two main defects. On the one hand the suffragette authorship fails to see the emergence of the Women's Movement as a natural corollary of world-wide economic and political developments rather than depending upon the goodness of a particular race or "focussed in single outstanding magnetic personalities." Such an analysis has led the author to spend too much time and space upon descriptions and personal anecdotes of individual women which, however, interesting in themselves are not so important in any serious discussion on the subject. We bear of the Maharani of Baroda, who "lunched her off gold plates" showed her the artistic Parisian setting of her pearls, briefed the case of reformed inheritance rights for women, and finally played off tip-top men players in three spanking sets of tennis, thereby presumably winning a place m Mrs. Cousins "Vignettes of India's Women Leaders". It is just such pictures that give a completely wrong emphasis to the whole importance and urgency of our women's problems. It has become too vast and crucial a problem to bo tackled within the dilettante, patronising half-hours that our pearl-besplashed Ranis can spare for us, in between their social engagements. We must fight to the full the ago-old pictures painted by European authors, of India as as land of respledent Ranis and their court, of Yogis and untold wealth, and show up the real India—the India of poverty, disease, illiteracy, the highest infant and maternal mortality, the struggle and want, out of which and within which, the she willed it woman. whether has had to begin to think of a way out. the author's suffragette past has made her devoted long chapters upon the history of Women's Suffrage and the entrance of women into the legislatures. The question might have had a certain importance in the awakening of the consciousness of women, but all said and done, its scope and influence was limited and the benefit derived as a result of it. negligible.

The other defect of the book is, that the author, whether one of excessive love, or centuries of European custom, has continued the familiar strain of "the Other-Worldiness of Indian Woman", her "Oneness of Being and Origin", her "spirituality" and so on. The next and logical conclusion is, that, the worldly problems that engage the rest of humanity, cannot be applied to India or solve her problems. So she continues a type of land, a type of

people, who are not suited to industrialisation of either the Russian or the American pattern" but what our special pattern is to be, is however, nowhere mentioned.

It is just such hasty generalisations that have led to many inaccurate and often glaringly wrong conclusions in the book. To quote just a few examples: "Compared with the freedom of thought, word, and action in which the women of their countries live, the women of India are far away from the freedom that they need. This does not fully apply to the women of the lower castes, such as the peasant class and the coolie class, neither does it apply to the women of the West coast or Bombay the chains of out-of-date custom hold the higher class Indian Women in impoverishment of body, mind and soul." Only the timely use of the word fully has saved the sentence from blatant; miscolouring; otherwise, who that has had any connection with India, can, sincerely say that the women of the lower classes—ground down by ignorance, disease and the most appalling poverty--are better off than their sisters of the higher class as far as thought, word and action go, except that their extreme want cannot allow them the luxury of indolence behind the Pardah? As far as impoverishment of body, mind and soul goes, it is to be found in an even more acute form among the poverty-stricken masses of our vast, land. In this respect there can be no differentiation made between the rich and poor for all suffer alike among our womenfolk, the latter having the additional weight of poverty to bear.

In the same hasty way, Religion, that whether in its corrupted form or not, has given its moral sanction to keeping women subjugated behind the Purduh, advocating child marriage, putting a ban to widow-remarriage and so on, has been given the first place among the Four Great Liberators of Women by Mrs. Cousins. This conclusion has dawned upon her because of the "atmosphere of freedom for women in all centres of pilgrimage and holiness" and the "equality and absence of sex-consciousness" witnessed by her as they bathe in the holy rivers North and South. So says Mrs. Cousins: "Benares City and the Holy Ganges are graduating colleges for women of the Purdah keeping Provinces". One realises that superstition and lack of hygiene-consciousness is no bur to the graduation in the opinion of the author. The same generalisation is seen when she discusses what in her opinion is the last Liberator of Women-Love. "If only there were deep, true love, existing between each adult man and woman in India! Where there is perfect love, there is perfect faith and perfect equality". Love here is regarded in the absolute. One does not need to worry as to how much Love is affected by external depression; how constant and continuous poverty, ill-health strains domestic peace and mental harmony. The idealist just loses herself in dreams of the absolute, prescribes a solution glibly with a "Take it if you will, or go hang yourself" attitude and shuts her eyes tight to the brass tacks that make up our lives to-day. Nowhere are answered the fundamental questions that immodiately arise out of haz analysis of the Four Great Liberathere of Bellgion, Education, Patriotism and Love. How are

Education and Love to be achieved in the conditions of India to-day; how does Patriotism bring about the emancipation of women—is it an elemental urge or a means to an end? These are the questions that women want answered to day. That economic freedom alone can give women true equality both at home and in society and thereby win for herself both respect and love, that economic indicated can only come with political independence and the substantian of a better social order, for that alone can give as the necessary education and opportunities of work—these are fundamental problems that confront us to-day and should have been tackled in a book that professes to deal with the question of Women's Emancipation.

Mrs. Cousins has introduced a chapter on Internationalism. This is very useful and interesting and its scope should have been enlarged. Unfortunately this section has only dealt with the contact made between the Indian women with their sisters outside. No attempt has been made to show how the Indian Women's Movement is a part of an International Women's Movement, nor has mention been made of the struggle of women and their achievements in other countries, especially in Turkey, the Moslem countries in the East, China and Soviet East. Such a section would have greatly added to the importance and value of the book, since it is only by comparative study of the experience of other lands, that we can gain further knowledge as to how our own movement can and should develop. chapter however gives some interesting details of the All-Asian and other international conferences where contacts have been made by Indian Women with their sisters abroad, in recent years.

The section dealing with the historical development of the Home Rule League, the Women's Indian Association and finally the emergence of Alf-Indian Womanhood through the Alf-India Women's Conference is very interesting and useful and would have been even better if the author had given a more exhaustive survey of the growth of the movement from the social reform days of Raja Rammohun Roy, through the political days of the 1920 and 1932 movements right up to the post-war economic straightjacket that has made a direct onslaught on the seclusion and temerity of even middle-class women.

The book has certain good portions but on the whole has been robbed of much of its value because of the over-hasty and "spiritual" conclusions of the author. But a book written on a subject so seldom dealt with and so important, has its own value if not for anything else, at least, as a means of stimulating discussion and criticism and acting as a pointer to further publications on the subject to which its own contribution and research will be invaluable.

-RENU RAY.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calculta for the week ending 11th October, 1941

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 527 against 638 and 555 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 53. The general death-rate of the week was 25.5 per mille against 28.1 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1-25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 11th October, 1941, was 454 against 456 and 481 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from influenza against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 31 and 56 respectively against 27 and 88 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23.7 per mille per annum.

There were 17 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 22.7.

There were 82 deaths from respiratory diseases against 97 in the previous week.

There were 44 deaths from tuberculosis against 53 in the previous week.

There were 111 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 73 against 82 and 74 in the two preceding weeks. Of these nil was from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 2 from influenza, 3 from fevers. 12 from bowel-complaints and 13 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 266 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 24.8.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

There were 14 deaths of infants under one year.

PHENEOL

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Siek-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA: BOMBAY

COOKING.
WATER-HEATING.
REFRIGERATION.
LIGHTING.
INDUSTRIAL USE.



SERVICE

THE ORIENTAL GAS CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)
(THE LIABILITY OF THE MEMBERS BEING LIMITED)

P. A. Boy 000

TELEPHONE:-- (WORKS: BZ. 3001. SHOWROOM: CAL. 4200

VENDORS CONVICTED.

et of persons convicted of colling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of gether offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws therounder.

· Name of wander.	Address -	Nature of ol	Nonce.	Date of conviction	Amou of fin	un 1e
	1				RA	_
satya Chandra Nandy	42-1-1, Ananda Palit Road	Exposure	ę. .	22 -3-41		0
langadhar Kantha ik. Rafique (Prop.) and Sk Munni (seller)	58-1, / Do	Do. Do.	•••	22-8-41 22-8-41		0
agabandhu Shaw (Prop.) & Raghu Nath Shaw (seller)	Road	Do.	•••	22-8-41		0
dd. isha (Prop.) & Ishahak (seller)	. •	Do.	•••	22-3-41		0
Lataptier Doubay iratat Hossain (Prop.) and Mohabub (seller)		Do. Do.	•••	22-3-41 22-8 41		0
Sadsha Mia Lamid (Prop.) and Zakir (seller)		Do. Do.	•••	22-8-41 22-3-41		0
ledait Mia Araf Ali (Prop.) and Yasin (seller)		Do. Do.	•••	29-8-41 29-3-41	_	(
Choonu (Prop.) Goffur (seller) Annsoor Ali	Do o	Do. Do.	•••	29-3-41 29 3-41	7	(
Iamid lovan & Hanif (Prop.) and Khalil (seller)	Do	Do. Do.	•••	29-3-41 29-3-41	_	(
Aparti Tewari lita Ram Kanu	8, Meher Ali Road 56, Bondel Road	Do. D o.	•••	8-3-41 15-3-41	4	(
Rahman A'i Chandeswar Goala Noni Lal Chose	18-2, Bright Street 11, Beck Bagan Row 40-2, Beltolla Road	Do. Milk Exposure	•••	15-8-41 22-3-41 22-3-41	10	(
Mansur Hossain	35, Syed Amir Ali Avenue	Do.	•••	29-3-41	5	(
	159, Karaya Road	Do.	• • •	29-8-41	. –	(
Vasiruddin	1, Acre Road 46, Lansdowne Road	Do. Ghee	•••	29-3-41 29-3-41	4	
Debendra Nath Pramanik Ram Ch. Misra (Prop.) and Bhayaban Baik (seller)	6, Rani Rashmani Road	Under Sec. 40		15-3-41	15 .	
sk, Banduali & ors	48-A, Market Street		9 (41)			
k. Mangru	28, Do		9 (41)	8-3-41		
bdul Khalek	20-A, Do 4, Rani Rashmoni Rd.		9 (41)	8-3-41 1 5-3-4 1		
aksminarayan Ghosh & ors. Arigendra Nath Paul	14, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road		2	15-8-41		
deher Bux		,, 45	9 (41)	22-3-41	10	
Dhani Dasi	49, Hidaram Banerjee Lafe		se	14-3-41	_	
Punchanon Ghosh	(Nafar Babu's Market)		•••	28-3-41		
inen Ghosh		Do.	•••	21-3-41		
Sinanath Ghosh Rajmati Dasi & Mayadhar Shaw	Street		•••	14-3-41 7-3-41	1	
Carak Nath. Hriday & Gour Chandra Ghosh	(Nafar Babu's Market)		•••	28-8-41		
Haliff Goult	187, Do	Do. Do.	•••	14-8-41 28-3-41		
Sarıt & Kalipada Ghosh Narani & Kashi Halwai	48-1, Wellington Street		•••	7-8-41		
	39, Upper Circular Rd.			18-8-41		
OF NO DEAD (COM) OF THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART		raik i ng janggan na ng ma Ng palanggan panggan ng paga	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		k istorija. Armanika	1

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department.

173. Repairs to Nimtola Burning Bat. Ward 2—Rs. 931 dated 15th ktober. 1941, (1½ months).

174. Repairs to Fender posts in Ward Res 125, dated 15th October, 1941, (10 days).

days).
175, Repairs to footpath of Uppen (hitpore Road between Joy Mitra Street and Garanhatta Lane, Ward 2—Rs. 338, dated 15th October, 1941, (3 weeks).

176. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Upper Chitpore Road (portion), Ward 5—Rs. 937, dated 15th October, 1941. (1 month).

177. Repairs to kerb and channel stones in Kashi Dutt Street (portion), Ward 2—Rs. 940. dated 15th October, 1941 (5 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics
"'7 days' notice" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer, I.

District I Eng'g. Office.
The 15th October, 1941.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors, District IV.

Re: Repairs to Store, Godown and Office Rooms at Mominpore Drainage Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 24th October, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 $_{\rm days}$ from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully.
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office, The 15th October, 1941.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Re: Repairs to Bhojerhat Camp.

Quotations in sealed covers are invited and will be received by the undersigned to 2 p.m. of Luenday, the 21st October, 1901, for repairs to the Bhojerhat Camp.

Tenderers are expected to see the site of work before tendering and may obtain other particulars in this connection from the department. The successful tenderer shall have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department and must complete the work within 30 days.

A. N. BANERJEE, Outfall Engineer

Central Municipal Office, The 14th October, 1941.

Re : Repairs to Gauge Readers' shed at Haroa Khal

Quotations in sealed covers are invited for the above work and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. on Friday, the 24th instant.

Full particulars of the work can be had from the office of the undersigned on any working day except Saturdays. As the work is very urgent, time of completion is only 15 days from the date of receipt of the intimation of the acceptance of the tender. Successful tenderer must deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this Department before taking up the work in hand.

A. N. BANERJEE, Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office, The 17th October, 1941.

Situation Vacant

Applications are invited for the post of Superintendent of Printing, Corporation of Calcutts.

The Corporation Press has to turn out different types of work, e.g., printing of Agendas and Minutes of Proceedings of Meetings (which is day-to-day work), as well as Reports and Manuals, with or without tabular matter.

There are 8 Lino Machines, 9 Flat Printing Machines and 5 Treadle Machines in the Corporation Press. The total strength of the staff employed in the Press, labour, and non-labour, is about 125.

Intending candidates must be both trained and experienced in modern methods of printing. They should also have a general knowledge of up-to-date printing machines in order to be able to supervise running repairs. Candidates must have high administrative qualifications and organising ability, and must also have experience of handling labour. Preference will be given to a candidate, who has received suitable training in Europe or America, preferably in a Press comparable in size to the Corporation Press. for a period of not less than 5 years. Applicants should preferably be Graduates of the Calcutta University or of any other foreign University.

Intending candidates must not be above 45 years of age.

The post is graded at Rs. 300—20—500.

The selected candidate will be subject to the Provident Fund, leave and other Service Rules of the Corporation which may be in force or which may come into force later on.

The candidate will be required to submit a declaration under Section 54A of the Calcutta Municipal Act stating that he was never convicted of an offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 3 months or more. He will also have to mention his relationship, if any, either by blood or by marriage, with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, any Alderman or Councillor or any statutory officer of the Corporation.

Applications with details of training and experience should be submitted to the undersigned by the 31st October, 1941. Other things being equal, preference will be given to one who is a native of Calcutta or is a rate-payer of Calcutta.

M. RAY, Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office, The 8th October, 1941.

Applications are invited for the post of Building Inspector on Rs. 100 pkis bike allowance of Rs. 5 per month from B.E.'s working in the various Departments of the Corporation. The appointment is, for the present, a temporary one till 3rd August, 1942 and will likely to be permanent thereafter. The applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 3lst October, 1941. The applicants must state their age, qualifications, length of service in the Corporation with special mention of the Department in which they are working.

M. MAITRA, City Architect.

Central Municipal Office, The 10th October, 1941.

The post of the Store-Keeper, Manick-tola Stores, in the grade of Rs. 40—4—100 and with a security deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) attached to it has fallen vacant with effect from 11th October, 1941, owing to the death of the incumbent Maulvi Abdul Malek. The vacancy is to be filled up by the Services Standing Committee No. II

M. G. BANERJEE, Controller of Stores.

Central Stores, Entally, The 15th October, 1941.

Revision of Assessment, Ward 16

The rate-payers are hereby informed that the assessment of holdings in Ward No. 16 are being revised during the current quarter. Any person disastisfied with the revised valuation may prefer an objection in writing within 15 days from date of receipt of notice under Section 138 or from the date of general publication under Section 137, whichever is later. Objection filed before the receipt of notice and before the date of publication cannot be entertained.

D. N. GANGULI,

Central Municipal Office, The Sile October, 1941

CORPORATION NOTICES-Contd.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Hadhica Prosad Dutt praying for permission to take in Mr. Gobinda Lall Chandra as his partner in the business carried on in Stalls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 in Block "P" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM, Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market, The 13th October, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that application has been received from Meher Bux for permission to transfer the rights and interests of his deceased father Md. Omer Bux in respect of Stalls Nos 37 and 38 in Block H in the Sir Stuart Hogg

Market to his nephew, Mr. Fagruddin Haider,

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereor.

A. QASIM, Revenue Officer.

S. S./Hogg Market, The 22nd September, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Gehimal Tahilram, Udharam Tahil-Messrs. Gehimal Tainiram, Udharam Tainiram and Khialdas Tainiram for the registration of their names in place of Soleman, Abdul Khaleq, Nazirali and Abdul Rouf Mullick in respect of Stall No. D 70 Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof

A. QASIM.
Offg. Superintendent

The 7th October, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that as application has been received from Messrs, Md. Taki and Md. Attaullah recorded occupiers of Stall No. 10 in Block F in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for perminant of the state of their rights and interests of the state sion to transfer their rights and interests in the above stall to Messrs. S. Judsh and M. Elias. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date-hereof

A. QASIM.
Offg. Superintendent

S. S. Hogg Market, The 7th October, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. B. H. Mahtani for the registration of his name in place of Mr. Gagandas in respect of Stall No. F. 63. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM, Offg. Superintendent

S. S. Hogg Market, The 7th October, 1941.

LANDS FOR SALE

CALCUTTA'S NEW SANITORIUM

RAM COOMAR PARK and CHARU PARK (Regent Park) and LAKE COLONY-(Opposite Lakes)

The picturesque sanitoriums and ideal salubrious health resorts—the loveliest garden city in evergreen open meadows—exuberant in aesthetic beauties, charming natural sceneries—ample fresh air, sun-rays, moonlight, lovely artistic bungalows all round—no dust, din, bustle and T. B. infections.

If you like to enjoy a Happy, Peaceful and Healthy Life, then Build your Bungalow in these DREAMLANDS.

Thousands of plots suitable for buildings and factories are for sale in our Estate. Pay one-third now—balance afterwards. Our lands are best in quality, cheapest in price and our terms are easiest.

Apply-

Messrs. Mugneeram Bangur & Co. (LAND DEPT.) and

Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee

2, Church Lane, Calcutta Charu Market. TOLLYGUNGE. Ph : Bouth 135

> SPACE AVAILABLE

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave half the purchase price outstanding on mortgage for a Period of 12 years.

Valuable Freshold Building Sites

Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgachia area facing the Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space (Sections I, II & III), in the Beliaghata area (Scheme IIM), in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIM), on the Jagannath Ghat Road (Scheme VIIG), in the Moydapati area (Scheme XXVII), on Chittaranjan Avenue and neighbourhood (Schemes VIIE, VIIH and VIIJ), in the Shambasar Street area (Scheme XXXVII), in Mission Row, Bentinck Street and Chittaranjan Avenue areas (Scheme XXXVIII), in the Chittaranjan Avenue area Wellington Street area (Scheme XL), in the Chandni Chak Street area (Scheme XL), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Basar) area (Scheme XLII), in the Ahiritola area (Scheme XIIV), Eastern Portion, from Grey Street to Shanker Halder Lane and Western Portion from Shanker Halder Lane to Mimtala Ghat Street, in the Radhabasar area (Scheme XLV—Portion from Dalhousie Square North to Canning Street), and in the Southern Avenue Extension and Lake areas (Scheme XLVII—Blocks III, IV and V). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shops, Eats, dwelling houses, etc.

Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in vance of construction of the Scheme.

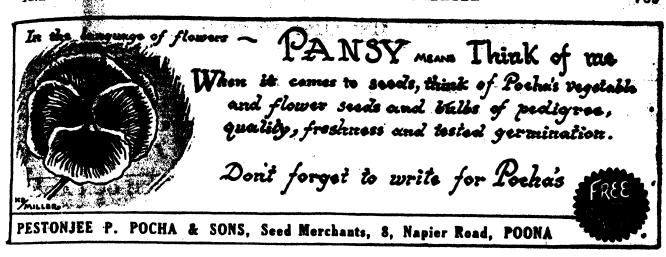
For rates and further information apply persons to the Chief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta-

C. W. GURNER,

PART STARRAGE

Chairs

5, Olive Street, Calcutta. Dated 3rd September, 1941.



MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice.

 Hour—One anna.
 1 Hour—Two annas.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Yellow numbers on a Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voueher to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is tound short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained, in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any apprious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,

WHERE TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

Incure with

India's Oldest Life Office The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

Enquiries :- DASTIDAR & SONS, CHIEF AGENTS. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Phone: Cal. 460

THE

Gram: "Jatikalyan"

ERAL INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD. A Combination of 12 Companies.

Last Valuation Disclose a Decent Surplus.

Territorial Office:-2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 5736, 5727 & 5725

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
7, Council House Street, Coloutte
IMPRESSIVE FIGURES.

Total Business in force exceeds ... Ra. 13,00

Total Claims paid exceed

Total Assets exceed

"HUMAN SERVICE OUR AIM."

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., (BOMBAY), LTD., Calcutte Office :--86-B, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Please ask for Prospectus & Agency condition.

INDIAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BONUS-Rs. 15 Endt.

13-2, Old Court House Street. CALCUTTA

BONUS-Rs. 18 W. L.

EASTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

12. Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 7037.

The Most Progressive Indian Life Office is THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Managing Agents: BIRLA BROS., LD.

Head Office: NEW DELHI

Calcutta Ofice: 8, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE

FOR PARTICULARS

OF

ADVERTISING IN THIS SPECIAL PAGE

Please write or Phone up ADVT. MANAGER.

Phone Cal. 6600

(MUNICIPAL GAZETTE DEPT.)

Estd. 1920.

PHONE: 889

ENUS ASSURANCE

CO., LTD.

14. BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA

PRABARTAK INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Steadily Progressing National Life Office

Head Office:

Phone: Cal. 2626.

13-2, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY (India) LIMITED

TELE { Phone : Cal. 3275 (2 lines)
TELE { Gram : "METOE ? Calcutte.

-AN IDEAL LIPE OFFICE BANA BE

18th Octob

CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers Mission Row, Calcutts

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market the current week.

			1	st (Ola	83,	•	İ	1	1m	a C	las	18				2	nđ	CI		3 .			,	3rd	a	888.
A RTICE, KR		7	ro	m	1	T	' 0		Fı	701			Te	- -	Articles.	From		To			From		-	To			
BEEF.	-	₹0.	. 🛦	. P	R	D. 4	4. 1	P. 1	Rø,	▲.	P.	Re	. 🔺	. P	VEAL a)	R.	. 4	L. F	. 1	la.	Δ.	P.	Ra.	. 4	. P	R	ı, <u>A</u> ,
Brisket per seer Curry Beef Fillet or undercut per see	-	0 0 1	5 0	Õ	0 0 1		6 (6 (8 ()	0	-	0	000		0	Breast per piece Head, each Leg per seer Lion ,,	0000	10	5 0 0 0 5 0		D 1	8 (0 0 0			00	5 10
Dip ". Hamb bet see:		0		0	O		0 (6 (1	0	4	0	000	5	0 0	Shoulder " LAMB.	0	•	5 Õ			•••		Ō	5	ň	Ö	6
MITIOID	 ••	0	8	0			3 (0	5	0	*	6	0	Fore-quarter per seer Hind-quarter , Saddle		•										
			11 8		0	1	2 (9 ()							Leg per lb Other portion per lb			8 0		-						İ	
SALT PROVISIONS.															_		1	let	Gl	L EI	L,			nd		Ì,	Ird
	••		10 12		0	1	2 (0				10	0	MUTTON. Chops per seer	1				 1	4	-			. 0	十	Nasa 11
1504110 77	•••	0	8	0	0	1	8 (0		0	0		0	Breast , Curry Mutton per seer Leg Saddle per lb	0	10	0 0		0	12 12	000	000	10		0	10
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.															Shoulder per seer Kidneys, each	0		0	1 1		18	Ŏ			0		•
Brain each Reef sweet-bread per doz.	•••			0			3 (1							Heart Liver .,	0	1	3 O		0	4	0					
2001	•••	0	8		'		13 (١							Brain Tongue ,,	0		8 0		0		Ŏ	ĺ				
Shinbones, each Skrits, each	•••	000	6	3 O 3 O	G	1	8 (2 (2)	0	0	4	0	0	•	0	Trotters ,, Head (without tongue and brain) each Head (entire) each	0	1) 6 1 0 5 0		0	0	6			•		
Kindney, per dozen Liver per lb.	•••	0 1 0 0	. 1	6	1	;)	3 6	0							Mutton Dripping per seer Goat and Kid meat	ŏ		7 0		0	8	ŏ		,			



USE

SOLD EVERYWHERE AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta FOR HEADACHE

-AND-

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.		dry fish	From	Te
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz Chops per seer Sait Fork per seer Bacon per lb. Cooked Perk Bindaloo per lb. Collard Pig per lb. Collard Pig per lb. Pig Trotters per dosen Pig's Lard per seer Cooktail Sausages per lb. Luncheon Roasted Pork Sausages Relis per dosen Patties per dosen	0 13 0 0 13 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 1 8 0 0 12 0 1 10 0 0 12 0 0 13 0	0 12 0 0 13 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 3 0 0		0 10 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	R4. A. P 1 0 0 0 15 0 1 18 0 1 0 1 0

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
RANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENTALN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

... £ 4,000,000 £ 2,000,000 £ 2,200,000 Sabscribed Capital ... Pald-up Capital Reserve Fund •••

Head Office: -26, Bishepegate, London, E. C. 2.

Branche: -Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritear, Cawapore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochia, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zantbar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Makuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Myansa.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE The Benk trans BUSINESS of every description.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA LIMITED (Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

ording to most modern methods

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank
Building at 100, Cilve Street, Safe Lookers of different sizes intended for
the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives
a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open
the locker rented ty him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both
fire and burglary.

Restals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers
and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
100, Cilve Street, Calcutta.

Prompt service rendered

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: -7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. hazar & Shambasar (Calcutta) & Narais

Brusches: Burrahazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Naraingungs.

CUBRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on Savings Bank Accounts allowed at ½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

Fixed Deposits received for one year or less.

LOARS, Cash Credits & Overdrafts allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

General Banking Business transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

etc., on application. D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1888.)
(Itability of shoreholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Alinhahed Bank Limited.

Capital ... £3,000,000 *** Reserve Fund Head Office:

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England,)
(Liability of Shareholders limited,)

Hold Office :- 2 & S, Crosby Square, Bishopgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital £ 2,000,000 Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund £ 1,000,000 £ 500,000 Reserve Liability of Share-holders 4 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Busrah Mosul, Bombay, Galcutta, Golombo, Karachi, Madrae and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.
N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager,

THE BANK OF INDIAN

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calenta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Ulive Street, 201, Harrison Hoan. (Sara bassar) and 3, Chittaranian Avenue, South, Bembay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malbar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Blis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Rhation Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Hombay) Jamshedpur, Karach, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poons. Poons City, Rafket and Naral Capital Subscribed

Capital Subscribed

... Re. 2,00,00,000

... Re. 1,12,50,000

Application.

Application.

Reserve Fund

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmoban Prasad Gomka.

Mr. Gaganvibari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakahmi Niwas Birla,
General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Clive Street, Calcutt

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE Brenches :- CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11, Clive Row,

Phone: Cal. 6517

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcults Municipal Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. 84, Chewringhee Road, Calcutta

GURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at I per cent, p. a. ca Ra. 200-8AVINGS BANK;—Interest at 2½ per cent, p. a. FIXED DEPOSETS —Interest at 4 per cent, p. a. LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved

Telephone: Park 1188

A. N. SEN. Aceretary.

Phone: Cal. 455, 6307, 5136.

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.

Subscribed Capital exceeds Rs. 6,00,000 Paid-up Capital & Reserves exceed Rs. 5,50,000 All Banking business transacted. 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST, CALCUTTA. Branches :- Chittagong, Cossipore, Chetla.

Phone: Cal. 6967

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8, Madau Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

Phone: Cal. 4550.

THE FEDERATION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office:--57, RADHABAZAR STREET

Branches: -- Chinsurah, Burdwan, Mymensingh. Serajganj, Jamalpur, Kushtia and Sarishabari.

Mng, Director: -- Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, M.L.A., Ew-Minister Government of Bengal.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: -9A, Clive Street, Calcutta Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125

-Hare Street, Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, tpara, Sirajgani, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares, Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 64 per cent. Free of Income-tax.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.

Promoted & Organised by RAHA BROTHERS

Branches:—DACCA, BANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG

Telegram : "Safebonds " Telephone: Cal. 1818

hone No. Cal. 2631

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED Head Office.-29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :- BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transacted. • Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people. Ratio, rules and all information on application.

P. K. OHOWDHURY, Managing Director

Phone-Cal: 5785.

ORIENTAL PUBLIC BANK LIMITED

12, Delhousie Square, Calcutta

Branches—Mymensingh, Gauripur (Myn.), Jalpaiguri,
Siliguri, Sushong & Barisal.

Wanted influential Agents for Branches in the un-

represented area. (G. G/0-1)

Established 1933

BENGAL EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

Head Office: -29, Dalhousie Square

ts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lis Branches: MYMENSINGH, ULTADINGEE, TANGAIL, JAMALPUR AND SHERPUR.

Manager:-R. KANJILAL.

Managing Director:—R. N. ROY.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal, 2860 (\$ lines) 48, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta Transacte all Sorts of Banking Business :-

Rate of Interest on Deposits, 1. Savings 23 per cent. per annum

3 Fixed 3 p. c. to 6 ..

No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank. Branches -HOWRAH, SALEIA. BELUE, BALLY, UTTARPARA and BERAMPORE



BANKOF COMMERCE Le. 12, CLIVE ST CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES

ESTD. 1926.

BENGAL BANK LIMITED Phone: Cal. 2078.

s. CLIVE ROW. CALCUTTA.

S. CLIVE ROW. CALCUITA.

Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent- free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per huadred of Share-holders' money.

Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Branches;—Midnapore. Nabadwip. Chimurah. Kharaspore, Ghatal.

Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtis.

Telegram:

BANK—Calcutts.

A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6, Clive Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office: -- SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

ESTD. 1926.

Head Office :-- CHITTAGONG.

Branches: CALCUTTA 14, Clive Street.

narayanganj & bhola

The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD. 8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Branches: Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna Our Specialities: —Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.

All sorts of Banking bush se transacted.

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office: -8, Clive Street, Calcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.

Branches:—LAKE WARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARBUGUDA (Oriena) EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 8486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

IT PAYS

TO ADVERTISE HERE

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and practice.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-Contd.

ARTICLES.) TOW	1	T	,	articles.	From	To	artioles.	From	T
	1	···········	<u> </u>	·····	_					<u> </u>	_
POULTRY	R	s. A. :	P. 1	Rs. 4	. P.	VEGETABLES-(Contd.)	Ra, A, P.	Re. A. P.		Ra. A.F	1
	9		- 1		1 O	Cauliflower Benares each Do. Monghy: "			Apples Ring per lb Do. (Cooking)	1 80	
eken (broth)			0		0 0	Do. Monghy: " Do. Lahore "	0 8 0	0 60	Do. S. Africa	l	1
	_ 0	18	Ō	0 1		Do. Country			Do. Namitel 6-8	1 00	
a. (rossing)	- 1	_	0	1	8 0	Do. Darjeeling Do. Eanch!		1	Do. White Pearman Do. American 6 to 8	"	
O* /Ohione	- 0	8	Ō	Ō	90	Vacces Spout per dos	۱		Do. Cashmere 8 to 10		
a (antiet)		9	0	0 1	00	Celery each Darjeeling Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. King David		1
each		0 10		0 1		Garlic per seer	• • •	0 60	Do. Jonathan Do. Japan	1	1
a (special) each	- 1	1 0	0	1	4 0	Ginger Green Chilly per seer	0 50	0 6 0	Do. Australia 6—8	1 00	1
		2 0	0	3	0 0	Turmarie	0 50	0 60	Do. Delicions Do. Rings per lb	ı	
(6026 "		ÕŠ		Ō	4 Ö	Indian Corn each		1	Do. per 2 lb. packet	i	
let "	-		1			Knol khol Country each Ladies finger per score	0 0 9	0 10	Almond, English per lb	1 00	
key Cook "	- 1	6 0	0		0 0	Leak each	0 1 6	0 3 0	Do. Fresh Kabul Do. Shelled per lb	0 10 0	
e, Hen "	1	4 0	0	6	0 0	Do. Darjeeling each			Do. English fried per		1
			- 1			Lettuce per score	0 30	0 40	Apricots per lb. Peshawai		3
EGGB.	- 1					Lobia per bundle (small)	0 10	0. 16	Apricotedry per lb	0 80	
	_	0 11			2 0	Onions, Madras per seer		0 26	Amra per score	10 50	0 0
cks per score vis, fresh, per score		6 13			õõ	Do. Patna red "	۱	" "	Alobokhara per seer Bael Fruit each		1
	- 1					Do. white	0 30	1	Bedana Kabul per see		1
GAME.	- 1	:				Do. Country red ,, Parsnip each	Ì		Brasil nuts per lb		
ve esch			0		0 0		1	1	Black Berry per score — Chestnut per lb.	1	
tmen tow! "		1 8 1 8	0	2	0 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	i	1	Coccanut each	. 0 10	
-kridge "			ŏ		0 0	Do. Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. dry per seer Country Apples 6-10	0 10 0	
Boock			_	١.		Do. Hasaribaga	1	1	Currents Australian		
aben per dosen			0	5	00	Do. Ranchi per seer Do. Kagbangla	1		per lb		
all sach		0 6	Ŏ	Ŏ	18 0	Do. Country	1		Do. English per lb Dates Arab per seer	0 60	,
4 4 4 4			0	3	00	Potatoes (Nainital) per	1	1	Do. Muscatper packet		0
ippets per dose			ŏ		8 0	Do. Kidney hill per	1		Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt Fig Kabul per lb.	0 10 /	, 0
ipes al (large) "	-			1		Do. New per seer			Do. Smyarna in 1 lb		
el (cotton) ild Duck each	-					Do. (Old) Nainital	1	j	Goosebery per seer	.	
nd Grouse each				1		Do. (Hill) (Old) "			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb	10 01	0 0
BIRDS.	- 1			l		Do. Madras	10 21	.	Do. Nasik 1 lb.		
	ĺ			١	_	Do. Shillong	1 * * '		Do. Kabul per bor (Large)	•	
mary (Cook) each			0		0 0	Robob each Pulbul per seer	0 2	3 0 30	Do. Australia per lb	.	
Do. (Hen) geoms (Fancy)		3 0			0 0	Radish English per bundle			Do. Spain per ib	-	-
	1					(large)			Manage Punts and	: l	1
Vegetables.				İ		Do. Country per score	10 9		Jara	-	-
rachoke Darjeeling	aob			1		Squash per seer	1031	0 40	Guava (Allahabad) pe		
		0 4		1	5 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr	0 2	8 0 30	Do. (Country) per soor	0 8	0 1
rtipesch per seer	per			1	-	Do. Pumpkins, each	• • • • • •		Hasel puts nor ih	114	0
200 BOLL	900	0 3	•	0	4 0	Tomato Darjeeling per sr	0 6	0 0 13 0	Kajoo nuts per seer	114	0 1
De. Country per bu						Do. Ranchi per see	• 1 -	1	Khubanee	I .	- 1
De French (Derleet				_		Do. Country	0 10	0 0 12 0	Do. (large) ,, Khurma	` I _ • .	0 0
per a	eer	0 4	U	0	5 0	Do. Chukerdhurpur " Do. Sikkim	10 20	10.22	Kesur China per seer	-	٠ ١
De. Butter per score			0		3 6	Turnip Darjeeling pe	ء ماء	0 0 3	Lime patty per score Lemon (English) per do		6 0
rinial " secr	•••	0 8	0	0	3 6	bundle	0 8		100 100		
bbage each Do. Mursidabad						Do. per see	' ` `	· · · · ·	pur)	-	
Do. Country	•••	١.		1	10 ^	Vegetable marrow Counts	7	0 0 3	Do. (Country) Locket per 1 seer	_ 1	1.
Do Darjeeling arrets Darjeeling	Del	0 4	· U	10	18 0	Do. Darjeeling eac		` ` '	Monkey nuts Madras po	0 3	6 0
pungio		<u>:</u> ـ ا	٠.	1_	10 0		1		Monkey Lichese per 10	• 1 • •	" ا
Do. per seer	•••	0 10	0 0	10	12 0	White Pumpkins each .	. 0 1	4.10	A Women's womann has we	٦	1

N. B.—Priese vary according to supplies.



IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-Centd.

From To ARTICLES. From		1	1	:	l	1		- 22
Martin Jaupur Martin Marti	ARTIOLES.		Articles.	From	i	ARTIOLIS.	Press	•
Mak melon per seeg Mak melon Clasknew Masses Alfonso per dec. Do. Martassan Do. Shakin Do. Shak	EP TITS-(Contd.)	Re. A. P. Re. A. P.	FRUITS-(Centd.)	Re. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Re. A. P.	Re.A.P.
Do. Singapore "Do. Ceylon per lb. Do. Ceylon per lb. Do. Kabul Do. Kabul O 10 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 18 0 0 19 0 0 12 0 0 18 0 0 19 0 0 18 0 0 18 0 0 19 0 0 18 0 0 1	M. Melon Jaupur Mask melon per seet Mask melon (Lucknew Masgose Aifonso per dos. Do. Pyri (Bombay) Do. Langra Do. Sukui Do. Fasli Do. Kissen Bhog Do, Kanchan 16—20 Do. Golapkhash Do. Himsagore Do. Ocuntry per 100 Do. Bombay Do. Madras 8—10 Do. Lilam 4—6 Mangosteen per doz. Malberry per score Feena per doz. Malberry per score Feena per doz. Malberry per score Malberry per score Malberry per score Feena per doz. Malberry per score Malberry per score Feena per doz. Multan per doz. Posta Arab per seer Do. (Unshelled) per see Do. Kabul Vo. Kandahar Do. Fried Peanut per seer Pincapple Country caol Do. Assam Do. Singapore Do. Caylon per lib	1 0 0 2 8 0 3 0 0 2 8 0 4 0 0 2 8 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 10 0	De. Martaban Do. Singapore per des. Do. Amritasagar Do. Kabul Papaya Ranchi each Do. Country Plums per lb. (Kabul) Do. S. African per lb. Do. Country per score Pomegranate Bhowana- gore per seer Kandahar Pumalo each (country) Pumalo balbar each Prunes Fresh per lb. Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb. Do. Liby do. Do. Liby do. Do. Delmonte do. Calasia do. Peara Cashmere 12—20 Do. (Cooking) Do. Kulu per lb. English Do. California per lb. Do. American per lb. Do. American per lb. Do. American per lb. Do. California Dry per lb Do. S. African per lb. Do. Cashmere Peaches America dry p. lb Do. S. African per lb. Do. Canglish Dry per lb. Quince Culticonia Dry per lb. Oo. Canglish Dry per lb. Oo. Canglish Dry per lb. Oo. Canglish Dry per lb. Quince (Quetta) Raisins per 1 lb. pecket. Do. (Red) per lb Do. (Rabul	0 8 0 0 1 6 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 6 0 0 6 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 1 0 0 0 3 0	ta 1 lb. packet Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet Do. Table in 1 lb. packet Do. Muscatal loose per lb Do. do. in 1 lb. packet Bose Berry per score Sofata Sunkist (Orange) per dos Star Apple per score S. Africa Orange per dos. Jafa per dos. (Orange) Do. Small per score Surdah Quetta per score Surdah Quetta per score Water melon Country esc Do. Goalund Do. Goalund Do. Goalund Butter melon Bhagalpus Water fruit per seer Water fruit per seer Water fruit per seer BUTTER, Etc. Aligarh Butter per lb Bombay Dinapur Butter for cake Cow's Ghee per seer	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 7 0 0 10 0	0 8 0

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR

MONEY

.

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shope To Let

Applications for the privilege occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Shops or Rent.		Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business
2 5 88 88 A 84 Chandney 32	Rs. A. P. 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Charles 35-36 Charles 29 & 30 16—20	1	Business to be approved by the authority.

N. N. GEN GUPTA, Suramendent

BNDS

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries. ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-Contd.

	1 1 1 1 N					
ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From To	articles.	From T
		Ra, A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. I	COAL AND COKE.	Ra. A. P. Ra.
MILE AND CREAM	1		Californian four No. 1	0 3 3 0 3 6	Soft Coke per md	0 11 0 0 1
are cow's milk fresh pe	. U 4 0		per seer Californian flour per bag	0 3 3 0 3 6	CONFECTIONERY.	
resh greem per 1b.	1 40		Californian flour No. 2		Cakes, Assorted per ib	
fish.	. • •		Country flour per seer	0 30 0 30		A 12 0 1
hotkoe (Jhill) per seer .	0 13 0	1 00	Atta D Sujee	0 3 0 0 3 8	Plum Puddings (English)	1 80 2 1
Do. (ent pieces)	1 40	1.80	RIOE.		per lb. Assorted Tea Cakes per	1 13 0 2
Do. (out plesses) per see	3 00	1	Desai coarse per md		Siab Chocolates per	1 4 0 1
utis per seer Do. (Out pieces)	10130	0 10 0	Do. per seer Paina lat quality per md.	6 8 0 7 0 0	Milk Chocolates slab	0 1 6 1
		0 10 0	Do. per seer Do. coarse per md	0 26 0 30	i	
	1	1 4 0	Do. per seer Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 40 7 8 0	CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)	
sub pet lot of 4	0 30	• 60	Do. per seer Chinisakkar per md	8 0 0 9 0 0	Assorted Obosolates per	
Do. without ros			Do. per seer Kabul rice per seer		Short Bread parts	2 80 2
fullet per seer magash (Butter Sab) p	0 10 0	0 18 0	Kashmere rice per seer Golab Soru Rice		English Sweets, Assorted	
	0 10 0	0 12 0	augar.		Caramels Assorted per lb. H. & P. Biscuits I lb. tins	1 1 8 6 1 2
emfret per eest ratras per seer (Smal	1 4 0	1 80	Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3 0 4 6	" \$1b	2 40 4
Do. (Bagda) per seer .	. o 80	0 12 0	Crystal	0 4 6 0 5 0		
obster	0 8 0	0 18 0	DAL Etc.,	<u> </u>	Glazo Assorted Oreams	1 18 0 2
	0 12 0	1 80	Arabar per seer Chana	0 30 0 38	Golden Puffe	3 3 0
			Khari Masoor	0 2 6	Porton S	1 0 0
Bread, Cheese an Cake Preserves.			Mung sons	0 4 0 0 5 0	por 1b.	0 4 0 1
breed (White or Brown			Oocogem-	0 16 0 30	Jacob's Oream Orackers per tin	1
Do. (Sour) 1 lb. cach .		0 10	\$ 1b	1 40	her 114	2 4 0 2
	- 0 i 0	18	Coopenat Oil per seer	3 12 0 0 6 0		
	-		Castor Oil Mustard Oil	0 80 0 90		2 8 0
	- 0 13	i	KEROSENE UIL.		Petit Beurre 2 lb. tip	2 10 0 2 10 0
The property is	- 0 0 6 - 0 1 9		Chester per case Snowflake			
		1 00	Monkey Brand per tin "Victoria" 'Swan" per		BRITANNIA.	2 lb. tin.
Do. Edam	. 1 80	1	d-L G. sin Do. 4-I. G. Bulk	3 5 0	Ones 0 14 0	1 80 1
Do. Bandel each	0 2 0 1 18 0		"Rising Sun"—"Ohukker" per 4-I. G. tin	3 15 0	Gem 0 10 6 Gem land 0 18 6	1 60
reserved, mixed, per 1b.	0 50		Do. per 4-L G. Bulk Biephan: Brend Tin	3 15 0	Ko-Nut (Beg.) 0 11 9	1 30 1 2
" unmixed, "	-	0 50	Do. Bulk Do. Small	8 5 0	Marie 1 2 0 Milk 1 1 0	1130
Con Onesco Per an	0 5 0	1	Owr , Tin White Rose per tin	1	Mized (House- hold) 1 1 0	1 13 0
Craft choose per 16.	1 80		Water Lily "		Niee 1 5 0	2 10

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

-VITALITY

is maintained a rejuvenation resorted by the zee of A. P. Valued the most popular first, to increase vigour and virility. Rs. 19 per plant. PAJVAIDTA HARAYANH KESHAVJI.

ACIDITY

ACIDITY

AMULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)
Guaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indigestions. Ask for free sample (with postage).

For particulars apply to—S. C. BOSE, Glo TES BASTERS USON BARE, LTD. 18th October;

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	articles.	From	To	ARTICLES.	Prom	5
CONFECTIONERY	Ra. A. P.	Re. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Ra, A, P.	Re. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES	Re. A. P.	Re.Amil
_Conte. **	1		Genta	· ·		Condensed Milk 1 lb, tin	0 8 0	di .
Britannia Bibogits			Spencers' "Deretto" _			Cowiec Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 13 0	
1 lb. tin.	2 lbs.		Do. "Planters" per	2 0 0	8 4 0	Soups, Assorted,	0 8 0	1 0 0
Ba, A. P.	tin.		State Express 555 Ciga-	1 10 0	1 11 0	Tart Fruits, Bott	1 12 0	
Fimk! 0 18 0	1 2 0	Ìġ	Passing Show Olgarettes			Isinglass per pkt White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Petit Bearre 0 10 6	1 19		per tip	0 12 0	0 13 0	L X. L. Asserted James	1 80	
Thin Arrowsoo	1 79	8 E	Black & White tin of 50 Oraven A tin of 50	1 8 0		per tia	0 60	
Water . A 1A A	1 1 0	1720				O. & B. Assorted James	1 70	
Scological Oream Oracker, 12 lb tin	1 13 0	==	OILMAN'S STORES.			per tia Delmonte Prunes per 1-13	- ' -	• 15 •
- Gree Milk Food	2 12 0	5 5 0	Lipton's tea—			os. tin	3 40	2 4.0
for & Gate Busks	1 80	,	Yellow Label tin 1 lb	1 70		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb,	1 18 0	
			Red do do	1 00		King George Chocolate,	3 12 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS-	1		Special Darjeeling 1 lb	1 10 0		1 lb, per tin C. & B. Vinegar per bot-		
Fnll Cream	1		IMPERIAL TEA—			tle	1 80	
Avectoned Condensed		1	Green Label 1 lb. pkt	1 40		Redgate or Nickson Ham	3 8 0	,
Milk— Por Tin —	0 40	0 12 0	Red do. do	1 00		Redgate er Nickson Ba-	3 8 0	}
			Orange do. do Pyramid do. do	0 13 0		con per ib Morton's Scotch Catmeal		
Cowine Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	1 60	ł	1			2 lb. tin	1 13 0	
=	1 20	1 60	TOSH'S TEA-			Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb.		4
Skimmed Milk Horlick's Malted Milk	1 60	2 60	Special Darjeeting Red	1 80		tin	0 14 0	
Do	5 12 0	11 0 0	Label 1 lb. pkt Yellow Label Orange Pe-			SUNDRIES	1)
Heritok's Maised Milk-			koe lat quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 40		Clobra Boot Polish, large	0 60	
Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 60	11 0 0	Do. 2nd quality Blue Label 1 lb. pgt	1 00		Chamois Leather large	3 8 0	
Marton's Pepperments		1	Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 13 0	İ	Hair Oream small	1 00	1
per 1b	1 0 0		Red Ensign Coffee	1 6 0	}	Mosquito Destroyers, box Eno's Fruit Salt	1	
		1	Cocoa ibs	1 3 0		Bisurated Magnesia, me-	1 20	1 15 0
CIGARETTE	3	1	Robinson's Barley 1	0 15 6		dium Embrocation	1 13 0	
Oereeske per tin of 50	1 00		Macaroni 1 lb	0 9 0	0 10 0	Zem-Buk	1 19 0	9 14 0
	1	i i	Delmonte Fruits 2 Chutneys 1	1 3 0 0 14 0	1 40	Amrutanjan Pain Baim Oriental Baim		1 0 .
Solssor per pkt		1	Pickles 1	0 12 0	1 10 0	Sloan's Liniment	0 15 6	
Capstan Navyout per tin		1	Mustard Colman per tin Do.	0 7 0 1 6 0	0 18 0	Kruschen Salt	1 11 0	1 :-
et 50	1	1	Mustard	0.100	2 0 0	PAINTS.	1	1
Gold Flake per tin of 50		1 4 0	Salad Oils Pt. Bott Pepper (Black and White)	0 13 0	1 2 0	Enamel Paint English	1	1
Onvender per tim of 50	1 00	1	Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 15 0	2 8 0	per dos.		
Slaegow Mixture per lb	1		Salmon 1 lb, tin Sausages, English	0 9 0	1 8 0	Do. (India) per doz. Do. (Japanese)	6 0 0	
AINTON WITTERS DEL 10	' * * "					1		1

N. b.-Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

Tea Merchants

Head Office:

11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

(Phone: B, B, 2991)

Rangoen Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA

A. TOSH & SONS

Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants.

Local Brancher:
2. Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal.
(Phone: Cal. 1881)

153-1. Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.8-2. Upper Circular Road. Cal.(17pp. Sculdali Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent,	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.				•
Veg. 1 to 6?	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.			
		3.00			

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
rice.	Re. A. I	Ra. A. P.	BREAD. Bread 1 lb Do. 4 lb	Ra. A. P. 9 3 0 0 1 0	Rs. A. P. 0 3 0 0 1 6	MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A.P.
Balam per md	7 40	7 80	Do. 1b	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mutton	,	0 12 U
Do. (Kora) Do (Atap)	7 4 0	7 8 0	BUTTER. Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 00	EGG8.		
Kamini (Do.) Chinisakkar (Do.)	8 4 0 9 0 0 10 0 0	8 8 0	Bombay per lb, Salted Pabna per seer Polson's 1/lb, tim	0 14 0 1 4 0 1 2 0	100	Egg (Fowl) per score	0 9 0	0 10 0
Deski Belled (Kora) Dudhkalma	6 4 0	6 8 0	Milk Cows' Head	0 5 0	0 4 0	CONFECTIONERY.		
Ragra	6 12 0 7 8 0	7 0 0	Condensed Milk Milk Maid	0 3 9 0 11 0	0 4 0	Lipton's Tea-		
Bangoon (Boiled) Do. (Atap)	6 8 0	6 18 0	OIL. Mustard Oil Cocoanut Do	0 70	0 8 0	Yellow per tin Cocca Hornby Coffee Polson's lb	0 8 6	170
Bapsal	0 00	1 00	FRUITS.			Condensed Milk		- 10
Mag Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0		Mangoes 20 to 25 Apples 8—16	1 0 0		BISOUITS.		
Do. (Sona) Do. (Krishna)	0 4 0 0 8 0	0 5 0 0 3 6 0 3 0	Alubokra per seer Oranges 8 to 13 Bedana per seer	0 8 0 1 0 0	0 10 0	Thin Arrowroot 3 lb. tin H. & P. Do Household per tin	•	190.
Arabar Dal	0 3 3	0 2 6	Pesta ,, Dates Arab	2 4 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Oream Oracker		2 6 W
Moscor Dal (Split) Do. (Khari)	0 16	0 3 9	Grapes per seer Pomegranates per seer	0 10 0 U 8 0	0 13 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Matter Dal	0 20	0 3 6	VEGETABLES.	0 1 6	0 2 0	State Express Cigarettes, 555 Passing Show Cigar	1 10 0	
GHEE.	2 0 0		New Potatoes Potatoes (New)	0 3 6	0 4 0	rettes Robinson's Barley & lb.		0 11 6
Banchi Barbhanga	1 70	1 80	Brinjal Cabbages each	0 3 6 0 3 0	0 4 0 0 4 0 0 6 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.) Sago (Pearl) Quaker's Oats	0 12 6	0 14 0
Bree (Mark) Ehurja	1 4 0	1 10 0	Ginger Cucumber each Ladies finger per seer	0 0 3	0 6 0	Pascal's Logenges (glass) each	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhaduwa	1 4 0	1 10 0	Onion Cauliflower	0 1 0 0 3 0	0 16	Jam Jelly	0 6 0	0 70
SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.			Cohra Boot Polish (Tin) Quickwhite(White)	0 1 6 0 14 v	0 70
Amear (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6	Parsey per seer Pons ,, Do (Cut pieces) ,,	0 8 0 0 10 0 0 10 0	0 10 0 0 13 0 0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
De. (Brown) Do. (Bata) Floor per seer	0 2 6	0 2 9	Bagda ,, Bhetki ,,	0 8 0	0 13 0 0 13 0	Elephant Brand tin Do. per bottle	=	0 2 9
Plour per seer Atta Do. B	0 2 3	0 2 6	Orab (each) Hilsa ,,	0 0 9	0 1 0 0 10 0	Do. , bulk Rising Sun	=	
Gur	0 2 0		Kol per seer -	0 8 0	0 13 0	Do. per bottle	-	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1—2 A. 3,6—12 C. 19A & 19B E. 2—5 & 8 G. 8 C. 24	Ra. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	Business to be aspereved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	C. 1st floor Betel 3 Meat 8 Milk 2 Potato 9 & 8 C. & H. 5	Rs. A. P. 37 0 0 (per month) 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Milk Potato Cloth

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ABTROLES	From	To	<u>ARTICLES</u>	From	To	articles.	From	To
MUTTON	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P. 0 10 0	RICE.	Ra. A. P.	Re. A.
tesson let class gut coot	0 12 0	0 14 0	Safata per score Mange of Mari	• • •	0 10 0	Dinaipori Khatari Bhog	7 0 0	.8 .
Do. 2nd	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do, Kanohan Do, Madras		·	Dechi (Magra) per md. Do. (Medium)	6 8 0	7 0
lost per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Langra	'		Patnel (Atan) md	7 8 0	8 🐠
bultry Chicken each			Do. Fasli -			Hilly (Old) per md Nagra (Old) No. 3 per md.	1.3	
low! (oursy)		-	Do. Kissen Bhogh Do. Hilambari			Jaiagasal per me		
ting) book (ourry and reacting)			Musk melon per seer			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	7 00	₹ \$ 3
			Kharbusa per saer Orange Ichahagere	j		Do. You may	6 8 0	7 0
EGGS.	0 9 0	0 11 0	Do. Sylhet			Chamormoni	7 00	7 .94
fowls n	C 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Darjeeling Do. Nagpur 8 to 10	1 00		Balam (Old) per md Chini Shakkar No. per	8 0 0	9 01
vegetables.			Do. Rombay			maund (old)	7 80	. 11 6
Brinjals per sees	0 80	0 4 0	Posta Bagdad per seer Do. Multan	8.80		Kalma (polished) No. 1 per mannd		78
cucumber each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do Kabul -	3 4 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2 per		
Hager	0 7 0	0 8 0	Peara 16—40 Pineappie Singapore each	1 00		maund Kamini per maund	6 8 0	7 0 0
adies frager per seer	0 20	0 26	Do. Darjeeling			Postwar Rice nev md		8 8 C
Lagil Lemon per score ploss Patna red per seer	0 16	0 3 0	Do. Country each			Dhaki Chata	6 8 0	7 8 6
Do. Bombey "	0 1 6		Peaches	0 3 0	0 8 0	,	1	
Do. Country "	0 16	ļ	Plantain Champs per	0 1 0	0 2 6	SUGAR, ETC.	1	* . + ¹
Do. Deski (New)			Do, Martaban per	0 40	0 10 0	Orystal Sugar per seer	1	٠.
Do. Madras)	0 2 6	0 8 6	Muscat per seer			TOVA	0 4 5	
Do. Gazhati			Pomegranate per seer	0 10 0		Masterd Oil	0 6 0	
Oo. Hainital (Pahari)			Do. Multan per seer Do. Kandahar	1	. 1	Salt perseer	0 6 6	0 8 6
atal Murshidabad per	0 3 6	0 4 0	Do. Dholka	0 80		Flour Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 2 6	0 11
Do. Dist per seet	0 20	0 50	Raisin (Red) per seer Do. Sultuna		V 32 V 1		6 0 0	6 8 0
Do. Hilly	0 3 0	0 8 0	Almond shelled	1 0 0	1 80	Til Oil	• • •	5 40
does rewolfinel	0 80		Do. without shell Do. do. large	2 0 0		Chandanat Atia	6 8 0	7 8 0
Peas Ranchi per seer Do. Darjeeling		}	Surdah Quaman per	0 10 0		Til Oil per seer	0 18 0	·, .9. •
Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 6 0	Water melon Goelando			DAL.	1	
Beans	0 60	0 8 0	Do. Deshi	0 12 0	1 80	Mug Dal (Bhaja)		• • •
omato	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Farukabad	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	Mug Dal per see.	0 4 0	0 6 0
reen Mangoes per score			Do. Bhagalpur	1 00	1	Kalai -	0 8 0	144 A
FRUITS.	1 00		Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20 Walnut per seer	0 13 0	l	Khosari	0 8 3	0 10
Do, Cashmere 16-20 -	1 00		Do. Shelled	0 40	I	Moscor (spilt) Do. (khari)		
Do. American			Nat Ground ,,		1	Mator	0 3 6	
Do. Kulu Do. Japan			BUTTER, ETC.	1 00	1	Ohana Dal	0 3 6	0 2 0
De, Quetta		0 13 0	Shillong Butter per pound Darjeeling do.	1 00	1	Biuli		
Liubokhara per seer	0 10 0	1 80	Bombay ,, ,,	-	ı			
Bael fruit each	0 3 6	0 4 0 0 1 0	Aligazh " " Jessore " per seer	3 0 0	}	rea.		
Bedana (Green)	0 12 U	1 00	Dinapur	1 40	1 80	Family Mixture	0 10 0	• 13 g
Do. dry per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Pabna Darbhanga		1 20	Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.		<u>v</u>
hilghosa "	0 10 0	1 40	Masafferpur	1 0 0	1 13 0	Flowery Orange Pekoe	1 80	2 O t
Do. Bagdad	0 5 0 0 3 0		Cow's Ghee	8 00	3 40	Quality per ib.	(1 8 6
rapes Kishpugiri per seer	U 3 U		Do. Milk	0 4 0	0 5 0	Orange Pekoe Pekoe per lb.		1 0 0
Do. Nastk "		0 12 0	fish.			Darjeeling Autumn Special per ib.	• • •	
Do. Chaman			Bagda ,, per seer Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	0 60	0 8 0 30 0 0	Pekoe Dust		1 8 0
Do. Australia per seer	0 60		Do. (cut pleces) p. s.		0 18 0			(
esur Deshi	0 10 0		Bhetki		0 10 0	Core & Kerosene oil	ł	
De, Singapore	1 00	1 40	Hilsa	0 60	0 10 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 L.G.)	1	
Ajoo Nuts per seer	- "		Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Owl & Swan per tin	. 1	3 14 (
Johis Country per 100 De. Mossfferpur per 100		l . I	Small fish	0 40	0.60	Bulk -	1	- '
lask Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ohetal	0 20	0 8 6	Monkey Brand per tin		3 13
rune per lb	0 10	0 4 0	Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0 1 0 0	., Bulk	. 1	8 14
ster fruit per seer -			Singes per seer (small)	1 80	1 00	Snowfiake per tin Soft Coke per md		
stes Rasra per lb	1		Do (large)	2 00			1	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

9. Clive Street, Calcutta.

Engineers, Builders and Contractors

Telephone - Coloutte 5698, Telegrasti-"REWARD" Cal

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

	Prices po	er mound,	Rotall prio	oe 30t oos.		Prices po	r mound,	Betail prie	oe per a
ARTICLES,	Free	T•	From	70	articles.	From	7 •	From	To
BIOE.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES.	Re. A.P.	Re. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Re. A.
lalam (Coarse) .	_		0 2 9	0 3 0	Potatoss (Hainital)	_	· _	0 2 6	0 3
			0 30	0 3 6	Do. New (Country) Do. (Gazhati)	-	•••		• 3
	-		0 3 0	0 3 3	Do. (Gazhati) Do. (Rangoon)	=	-	0 20	
		_	0 3.0	0 3 6			_		0 2
		-	0 3 3	. 36	Patal Brinial	-	-	0 2 0	0 2
		•	9 4 9	0 40	Peas			0 2 0	}
			0 4 6	0 49	Cauliflower each				0 3
eahl Rolled	-	-	1	0 1 9	Cabbage each		_	0.4.	
	- -	-	j l	0 3 6	Ginger	_	-	0 4 0	0 5
agra (Medium)			-	0 19	Onion	_		0 16	0 2
				0 2 6					, ,
De (Atap) .	.		0 2 6	•	WEAT.	1		1 1	
upsal -			0 3 3	0 1 9		İ			
atari Bhog	' "		" "		Mutten		-	0 10 0	0 11
DAL					1				
ram (Patnal whole) .	. _	-		0 3 6	Goat & Khashi	-	••	0 10 0	0 13
ram (Dal)	-		0 1 0	0 3 6	· FISA:				
	-	•••	0 50	0 5 6	* 7.02.	1 '			
		· _	0 3 0	0 3 3	Rohi (Out-please)			0 10 0	0 12
All Inches	-		0 3 6	0 3 0	Other		•••	0 8 0	0 10
alat Dal	-	ł	0 3 6	0 3 0		••	***	0 80	0 13
bossel Del	1	_	0 23	0.50	Parsoy		•••	0 8 0	0 13 0 10
Des Inches		_	0 8 0		Bagds			0 60	0 13
M Khari	- 1	_	0 8 0		Bhetki Orab per pair			0 6 0	0 10
eli –	- -	_	0 1 6	0 1 9	Orab per pair			0 8 0	0 12 0 14
				·	eggs.				
BUTTER & GHEE.		•			Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)			0 10 0	
ombay per see*	-	•••	1 3 0		Egg (Duck) per score	-	***	0.200	0 13
Heark		-	1 4 0		(Frech)	_	-	0 8 0	1 0
			1 10 0	1 18 0				1	
(Baffalo)	4	_	1 60	1 8 0	SUNDRIES.			†	
. 61000	•	-	1					i	
OIL.					Cobra Boot Polish large	_	_	0 10	
hani Oli			0 7 0	0 8 0	Hair Oream small	-			
metard Oll "	1		0 10			- 1	_		
pecanti Oil	1	-	0 1 6	Per bot.	Mosquito Destroyers				
SUGAR & FLOUR.	1.			of 36 cs.	poz		0 1 6	. 30	
	ſ		0 4 6		Amrutaajan Pala Balm	-	-	0 70	
nga: (White Java) Do. (Brown Java)	:	-	0 4 0	0 4.6.	Oriental Balm		0 4 0	0 13 6	
The (Hate) =	.	-	0 3.6	0 4 0 0 3 0					
our (Country) -	1	-		0 2 6		1			
rte — "	: -			0 8 0		ľ			
T		_	0 30	1		"			
- (Smast USS9) -									

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stells Nos.	Daily rent. Ra. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22		Sweetmeat, Pustures to be approved by the authority. Sweetmeat. Dachakarms. Restaus to be approved by the authority. Shoe.	W. B. 9—1 De. 8 Do. 4 Do. 10 Do. 11 Do. 11A Do. 12—16	0 4 0 0 15 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 1 2 0 0 12 0 1 0 0	Betel Mudi. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Annets made shee, electes

100 mm

Architects, Builders and Contractors
115-2, Chitteresjen Assesse, Calcutte

Advertise and invite apportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	То	ARTICLES.	From	Tova
FISH.	Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Naintal) per	Re. A. P.	Re. A.P.	FLOUR. Flour per seer	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.
D	0 80	0 10 0	seer	1	0 40	Atta White No. 1		0 - 840-44
Pons per seer Do. (Cut pleces)	0 10 0	0 13 0	Pulbul per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0	Sujee_ ,,	0 8 0	0 3 6
Silong	0 10 0	0 12 0	Raddish (Country) per		·	Atta Brown		0 . 3 . 6 . 6
Lobster		0 10 0	80079		0 16	'B' Atta	0 80	0 3 6
Bagds	0 80	0 10 0	Squash per seer Sweet Potatoes	0 10	0 • 0	Patna per seer	0 30	
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0			0 40	Banktulshi (Mania)		
Bhetki	1	0 10 0	New Potato	10.0	10 00	per md	-	
Other Lann	, , , ,	0 10 0		i		" (Kora) per seer		
MINE		1 80	FRUITS.	1		Chinisakkar " md.		10 0 0
FOI OF THE PARTY.		0 13 0		I		Deshi (Boiled)	5 0 0	.6 8 0
Parsay Crab each		0 10	Mangoes 8 to 10		1 1	Rangoon per seer		
CLED ABOR		1	Grapes			Katari Bhog (Attap)		
		ı	Alubokhore per seer		0 10 0	per md	10 0 0	7 0 0
MEAT.	1	1	Amra (Belati) per score	1		SUNDRIES.	1	ļ .
	0 10 0		Bedana per seer		0 10		0 6 0	0 70
Goat & Kid per seer -	0 10 0	0 12 0		1	0 5 0	Sugar	1 - 4 -	10 50
Mutton	0 10 0	0 13 0	Almond				1	2 00
	1	1	Lime per score	0 16	0 30	Tea per lb Gur per seer		
EGG8.	ł	1	Orange 8 to 13	1 00				١.,
gggs.	l	1	Plantain (Champa) per	1		DAL.		
Dack's eggs per secre	0 10 0	1	score	0 1 9	10 36	Arahar per seer		0 8 6
·Loaj, s etts her seere	0 18 6		Do. (Martaban)		[Chana ,, Khari Masoor		0 3 0
10411.080	1		për doz.	0 10	0 6 0	Dhames		0 2 8
	l	1	Papaya each		0 4 0			0 3 8
VEGETABLES.	1	1	Sugarcane each		0 10 0	Kalai		i
	0 40	0 5 0	Pomegranate per seer Apples 8—10		0 10 0	Biuli ;	0 10	1
Sean (French) per seer	0 20	0 20	Pears 20—80	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		Į.
Brinjal "	0 30	0 60	110011 20 00		1	" (Fried) per seer	U 40	0 5 5
Cabbage (Country) each Cauffower each	0 40	0 80	BUTTER.	1		Matter	0 3 6	0 80
Tamato per seer	0 60	0 8 0	1	i	1	Salt .,	0 16	
Constitution per score	1 0 3 6	1	Butter per seer		1 40			
Ginger per seer	0 50	1	Madras	1 00	1 80	COKE & COAL.		
Garito	0 80	1	Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0]	Boft Coke per Md		6 10 0
Green Chilly	0 16	1	Do. Bhadwa	1 14 0		Coal	0 7 6	0 12 0
Onion		0 80	Do. Bree	1 13 0	2 00	Kerosene Oil—Elephant	O TT O	V. 23 V
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 30		Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 13 0	0 40	Brand per bottle	1	0 14
Potato (Rangoon)	l	1	1 WITE	1	, ,	l	1	1

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
Betel 5 & 6 Onion 2 & 3	Ra. As. P. 0 2 0 cc. 0 3 0 ,	Betel leaves, Onion, Garlie & Ginger	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10 Fruits 4 & 5	Rs. As. P. 0 5 0 each 0 5 0 ,	Potato. Fruits (dry)

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current work.

Articles.	From	To	Articles.	From	To	Articles.	From.	To
FISH.	Re. A. P.F	Re. A. P.	-VEGETABLES-(Contd.)	Re. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	PLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. 1
Pone per eser Do. (ent pieces) Silong Lobster Begde	0 10 0 0 8 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	0 10 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 10 0	Garlie per seer Green Chilly ,, Onion ,, Peas (Darjeeling) ,, Do. (Moithnour) ,, Potatos (Sainital) ,,	0 5 0 0 8 0 0 1 6 0 8 6 0 4 0	0 6 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 5 0	Flour per seer Atta white No. 1 Sujee Atta Brown "B" Atta	0 3 6 0 3 6 0 3 6	0 3 0 0 2 0 0 2 1
Thangaur Shotki Other Fish Zilm Eci & Magoor Parmy Orah	0 10 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 12 0 0 8 0	0 12 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 1 8 0 0 12 0	Do. (Dehi) Pulbul Ladies inger Raddish per score Squash' Sweet Potatoes	0 8 0 0 2 6	0 40	RIOE. Patnai per seer Banktulsi (Manja) per md. Do. (Kora) per seer Deshi (Boiled) per md.	0 29 5 00	0 3 0 8 8 0 0 3 0 6 8 0
MEAT. Seel per seer		0 5 0 0 10 0	Sweet Pumpkin each — White — Tomato Darjeeling — PRUITS.	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 8 0	0 4 0 0 8 0 0 10 0	Rangoon per seer Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md Do. (Atap) ,, Golap Soru	7 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 0	7 8 (9 0 (11 0 (
POULTRY.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Almond per seer — Alubokra	0 14 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 8	2 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 9	SUNDRIES. Mustard oil per seer Sugar " — Tea per:lb. Gur per seer — Coccoanut oil " —	0 4 0 0 6 0 0 2 0	0 8 0 0 4 6 1 8 0 0 2 6
Duck each — Fewl — Chicken — Figuon —	0 60	0 10 0 0 4 0 0 8 0	Dates per seer	0 46 0 13 0 0 3 0 0 1 8 0 2 6	0 5 0 0 8 0 0 1 6 0 8 0	DAL. Arahar per seer	0 20	0 8 0
NGGS. Duck's eggs per esore Powie eggs		0 9 0 0 10 0	Papaya each Pomegranates per seer Mangoes (Green) per 100 Sugarcane each Oranges per soore	0 1 0 0 10 0 0 4 0 0 0 9 0 10 0	0 40 0 12 0 0 8 0 0 1 0 0 14 0	Khari Masoor Khasaree Kalai Biuli Mug(Hari) Katoha Do. (Sona) Mattor	0 28 0 28 0 80 0 40 0 28	0 2 0 2 0 5 0 5 0 2
VEGETABLES. Sean (French) per seer — Brinish —	10261	0 5 0 0 8 0	BUTTER .			BARLEY POWDER.	0 16	0 1
Oabhase (Darjeeling) sail Canlifour Oarros (Country) per see Do. (Darjeeling) , Oneumber per seore Ginger per seore	0 1 6 0 1 0 0 1 6 0 4 0 0 2 6	0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 6 0	Butter per seer Ghee Lakhee ,, Do. Bhadwa ,, Do. Sree ,, Pure Cow Ghee per seer Milk	1 2 0 1 4 0 1 18 0 1 12 0 1 12 0	1 8 0 2 0 0 0 4 0	Barley Powder Do. Pearl Robinson's Barley Jelly Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle.	0 6 6 0 4 8 0 5 0	0 7 0 12 0 14 0 12 0 12 0

M. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Dai Rs.	•		Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.		•	re		Business.
Blook A-3	(8 (0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Block A-11		0	7	0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 18 & 14 Do. 16—17		14	0	:		6.8	1.	`	(
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>						1

CLUBGE STREET MARKET-Shope To Let.

Application the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undernigned.

Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Prescribed rant.	Business.
	Per day each.	2 X	naganan na na na na na na na na na na na na	Per day each. Rs. A. P.	
	Ra. A. P. 0 11 0	Fresh fruits,	E . 87-5	0 15 Q per	}
138—139	0 8 0		00	1 0 0	Business to
143-144	0 4 0	"	100	2 15 0 ,,	be approved
147 to 154	0 5 0.	,,,	107	1 8 0 ,,	by authority.
155 113	0 9 0	"	106	1 6 0 ,,	
1160-1162	0 12 0	97 97	», 100		•
1164-7166	0 11 0	"	,, 110	2 13 0 ,,	Godown.
$\frac{1}{2}158 - \frac{1}{2}160$	0 7 6	79	, 112	0 10 0 ,,	Do.
1167-168	0 10 0	Milk.	,, 114	0 10 0 ,,	Shoes.
258					
061	0 10 0	,,			, 1 1 1 1 m
261	0 10 0	"	F . 8	1 8 0 each.	Do.
259 \$166- 1 169	0 13 0	Dry fruits.	,, 12	. 1 13 0 "	business to be appro ved by authority.
282—2 83	1 0 0 ,,	Confectionery		0 14 0 ,,	Shoes.
202-200	- myn		,, 33	, 1 8 0 ,,	Do.
40	0 8 0	Mutton.	,, 31	2 0 0 ,,	Do.
. 48	0 8 0	"	,, 32	1 6 0 ,,	Do.
47 63	1 4 0	,,	" 34	1 0 0 ,,	Do.
	1 8 0	Mudikhana.	,, 35, 36	.1 4 0 ,,	Do.
64	10 0 0 per		" 37, 88	1 3 0 ,	
69-1 69-2	10 0 0 monst	Godown.	,, 18	2 4 0 ,	
	1 A O per	Cloth & Tailoring	,, 9, 10	1 13 0 ,.	Do. 12
72 44 & 45	0 8 0 ,,	•	l "		
44 00 40,			•		
. 20—21	28 0. 0 per mont		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	080,	Betel.
40	37 8 0 .,	1.	9 65 11		
, 5 0 , 5 2	45 0 0 ,,	·			I Date Total
1.5	18 0 0 ,,	· .	B. N. C. 3,	0 8 0 ,,	Out Betel Nut.
, 10	10 0 - "		4 & 6		
				•	
1	2 4 0 per day	1	_		177
, 40	1 7 6 ,,	11	Eggs. 5, 6, 7	0 4 0 ,,	Eggs.
, 32	1 11 0 ,	Business to	1 20		1:
,, 39 ,, 39	1 8 0 ,,	be approved by authority	. 2		
, 35	1 10 0 ,,	by authority	Tin shed.	1 0 0 per day.	
, 33	1 4 0 ,		1		This said as
			Potato 19	0 6 0 ,,	Potato
, 87-6	0 11 0 ,,		" 80	0 6 0 "	79
, 44	1 13 6 ,		1		
, 52	1 0 0 ,,	Do.	1		
, 53	1 11 0 ,	li .	1 •••	·	
, 51	1 5 0 "		809, Upper Circular		Business to
. :			Road.		be approved
,, 2	1 8 0 ,	Spices	0 10	• 3 0 0 ,,	by authority
,, 3	1 0 0 ,	9)	,, 8—10	1 0 0	Do.
			,, 14 ,, 14	1 0 0	Do.
	1	1 3 4 4 5 to	, 14	1 0 0 ,,	
·			1.		
• .					
		- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1			
•					
			1 '.	* ·	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
•			X :		
•					

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rena,	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business
	Per day each		_	Per day each	1
O. (old) 56	Ra, A, P. 0 12 0	Dry fruita.	'	Ra, A. P.	Business to
74-75	0 12 0		N. B. 7, 8, 9	} 4 0 0 ca.}	be approved
*O.(new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.	" 22-1 & 28		by authority.
PRL 45-47	1 12 0	Butter.	" 26-1	1 12 0 ,	Do,
125-126	1 0 0	,,	* ,, 29-1	15	
# ,, 49 £ 50	1 0 0	or Indian	,, 41 W D 40 00	2 2 0	Do.
٠-	·		W. R. 38, 39 *W. R. 32, 33	2 0 0	Do.
Eggs 4, 6, 28	0 8 0 00.	Egga.	W. R. 36		
£ 24.			07	EDOUGHA.	Do.
., 27-28	0 4 0 ,,	••	W. R. (new) 8	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
, 88	0 3 0 ,	••	,, 10—11	8 9 0	Do.
. 80-81	060,	17	_,, 1	269 8 0 per month.	Do.
35-36	0 8 0 ,,	D''	H. 26, 28	400)	
P. 2. 5, 31, 16 & 54 38, 36, 37, &	} 0 6 0 "	Potatoes.	,, 5—12	21 12 0	_
P. R. 38, 39	0 8 0	**	7, 9	0 4 0 }	Do.
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.	,, 18, 14-16 ,, 17, 18, 19	8 0 0 ea.	
4860	4 14 0	Do.	, 81 to 35,86		Do.
	0 8 0	Do.	Milk 1	1 8 0 "	Milk
			,, 8, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0	
Reoma with	1	1	,, 11	1 8 0 "	99
Hogg Street			,, 12	2 8 0	••
to the east			M. 14, 15 16	1)	
of Chandney.	10 0 0	Ollman's Stores	87, 82, 88,	{ 0 4 0 m	Country fruit
		•	84, 17 & 18	1	
Buck 19—20	0 4 0 each	1.	25—26 35, 86, 87	3 0 4 0	1
, 8, 8, 9,		1	47—48	1 0 4 0 ,,	Do.
12, 18, 17,	6 0 5 0 each	l po	89-40		İ
18, 22 & 34)		,, 49	0 10 0	Do
Mutton, 8 & 4	2 12 0 "	Mutton.	,, 8, 4	1 0 0 7	Plantain
, 15, 29, 25	1 9 0		" 45 & 46.		
8, 12, 14	0 8 0 ,	Heads & Troite	Fish Stells-		Ì
, 81 & 82	2 12 0	Mutton.	87 to 88,		
•			77 to 84,	0 4 6 ,	Fish.
C.V. F. S. 105		Dates.	110 to 136	0 5 6 "	Do.
106	100,	••	N. 5, 28, 47,	, , ,	Do.
		Consessed	48, 63-66,	1/	
O. R. 6	0 6 0 0 10 0	Cocoanuta,	72,78,74,	0 5 0	E. Vegetable
21, 18, 14 17 & 18		Potatoes.	75, 67 & 77.	J	
7 & 8	0.10.0	"	. 34, 46, 4: 54	060	Do.
P. 7-9	1 8 0 ,,	Oliman's Stores,	,, 57—59	1 0 0	Do.
19-20	060		,, 44, 45 & 46	0 11 0 ,	. Do.
F.G. 1, 2 & 8	0 12 0 each		Poultry-	·	
		approved by	Hen Coops	•	
Beef, 80	1 8 0	Beef.	115-180.	800,	Fowls
H.R.1, 1, 4, 9 & 10	0 0 0 0 0 0	Skirts.	01 00	100	Do.
	0 8 0 each		,, 189-142		Do
*,, 14	,,	Business to be approved	, 191-194	080	Da.
		by authority.	, 195-198	0.80	Do.
Do. 11, 18, 14	100.	-1 additionable	110	1 2 0 ,,	Do.
,,		Let.	, 111-114	0 10 0	Do.

Paris in the Intelligible of the threat week

Beef Mutton Gost and Kid " Pork POULTRY. Duck each Chicken " Pigeon EGGS. Duck segga per (scere) Fowl's "	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 3 0	Rs. A. P 0 8 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 4 0 0 3 0	VEGETABLES—Centd. Squash (Darjesling) per sr. Sweet Potatoes Sweet Pumpkin each Tomato (Ranchs) per seer Uo. (Country) per seer White Pumpkin each	Ra A. P. 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 8 0	0 4 0 0 2 6 0 3 0	FRUITS—Contd. Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 Fasli 8 to 10 Prines 8. W. per seer	-	20.4.P	Ba A.F
Mutton Goat and Kid Pork POULTRY Duck each Chicken Pigeon EGGS. Duck seggs per (score) Fowl's	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 3 0	0 12 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. Sweet Potatoes Sweet Pumpkin each Tomate (Ranchy per seer Do. (Lountry) per seer	0 8 0 0 1 0 0 8 0	0 3 6	Fasli 8 to 10			
Gost and Aid Pork POULTRY. Duck each Fowl Chicken Pigeon EGGS. Duck segga per (scere) Fowl's	0 10 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 3 0	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 4 0	Sweet Potatoes Sweet Pumpkin each Tomato (Ranch) per seer Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	0 30	Fasli 8 to 10	=		
Pork Duck Fowl Chicken Pigeon EGG8. Duck seggs per (scere) Fowl's	8 0 0 6 0 0 3 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Ranchy per seer	0 8 0		Proc 8. W. ner see		1 0 0	
Duck each Chicken Pigeon EGGS. Duck's eggs per (score) Fowl's	0 60	0 10 0	Do. (Country) per seer		1	I Acade			1 6 9
Duck seggs per (score) Fowl's " Fowl's " Towl's " Towl's " Towl's "	0 60	0 10 0	White Pumpkin each		0 10 0	Sarda per seer Sugarcane	-		
Chicken Pigeon EGGS. Duck's eggs per (score)	0 3 0	0 4 0		0 60	0 3 0	Water Melon each			
Pigeon EGGS. Duck's eggs per (scere) Fowl's			Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 10	0 60				Art Con
Duck's eggs per (scere) Fowl's " "				0 4 0	0 50	BUTTER	- 1	200	
Fowl's " " "						Aligarh per lb.		1 0 0	200
Fowl's " " "	0 8 0	0 9 0	FRUIT S .	1		Dinapur "		. 18 O	• 11 •
	0 70	0 10 0				Ghee per seer Pure Cow's Milk			1.110
fise.	0 8 0	0 12 0	Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	1 0 0	I are cow a Mile	-	0 40	
Pona per seer	C 10 0	0 14 0	Apricot	4 00		BREAD.	ı		- 3
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Figs per seer	1 40	1 13 0	Bread 1 lb.		0 1 0	0 20
Silong Lobster	0 8 0	0 13 0	Amra (Belati) per score			Do. Ib.		0 10	
Bagda	0 13 0	0 13	Medana per seer	1 00	1 40	Do. Ib.	•••	0 0 6	1
Rhangaur	0 8 0	0.10	Mael each	0 0 9	0 10	FLOUR.			
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 13	Planegranate Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 13 0	Atta	•••		0 80
Other Fish	0 60	0 9 6	Conserve one	0 1 6	0 1 3	Suise	=	0 14	0 80
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 8 0	Companut each Curtard Apples 12 to 16	1 00	0 1 0			• • •	
Hilsa Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer	0 4 4	0 6 0	RICE			
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 00	Almigad ,	1 80	2 0 0	Patna per seer	. •••	0 1 9	
Mango fish per seer	·0 10 0	0 18 0	Grapa, ,,	0 13 0	1 40	Banktulshi (Manja) per Do. (Kora)		0 3 0	0 60
VEGETABLES.	•		Do. per box			Chinisakkhar per seer		0 3 6	
Bestroot (Darjeeling) per			Geosbarry per seer	0 10	0 10	Dechi		0 36	0 1 1
dos	0 6 0	0 12 0	Ehtibani per seer	1 00	1 40			V 20	• • •
Do. (Desi)	0.40	0 5 0	Kharbusa	0 30		Sundries.	1	•	
Bean (French) per seer	0 3 0	4 60	Lichia per 100			Mustard Oil		0.66	. 70
Brinial	0 11	30	Lime per score	0 16	0 4 9	Sugar	-	0 4 6	
Cabbage (Country) each	_		Lokote , Oranges 16 to 20	0 16		Tea per lb. Coccanut Oil		0 14 0	1 8 "
Do. (Darjeeling) -	0 1 0	0 6 0	Pesta per seer	1 00	1 80		•	0 5 6	0 . 6 0
Cauliflower	1: -	į l	Plantain (Champa) per	- "	- 00	DAL	. [(P.,	e e
Carrots (Country) per dos: Do, (Darjeeling) ,	0 3 0	0 60	score	0 1 6	0 2 0	Arabar per coor		0 14	
Do. (Darjeeling) ,	0 0 0		Do. (Martaban) per	0 3 0	0 8 0	Chana ,,	-		0 11
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 60	doz	0 10	0 4 0	Khari Masoor "	-	0 8 8	
Ginger per seer	0.50	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 10	0 8 0	Bhanga Khasaree	•••	• 19	
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0	Pineapple · · · ·	0 1 6	0 4 0	Kalai	•••		
Green Chilly per seer	0.40	0 5 0	Plums per score	0 10 0	0 13 0	Mung (Hari) "		أمدة	
Ladies finger ,,	0 3 0 0 1 0	0 20	Roseberry per score	0 10 0	0 10 0	Do. (Sona) ,		i ii	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80	0 10 0	Star-apple		- 1	Matter		44.0	0 8 6
Do. (Patna)	• • •	1	Tamarind per seer	0 10		Salt "	•••]	0 16	
Do. (Desi ,,)		ı l	Walnut "	0 10 0 1	1 00	CORE AND COAL.	•	i	
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 3 6	Mangoes (Green) per 100		ı	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	- 1		
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 2 3		Do, (Madras) 12—16 —	1	I	Do. (Elephan	***	1	0 8 6
Do. (Desi ,,	0 20	0 86	Golap Khas - Langra 16-30	1 00	i	Brand per tin Refined	7	- 1	p. bol.
Raddish (English) per	0 30	" " "	Bombay 25 to 80		1	Ordinary		3 10 3	
bundle			Totapari per score	i	•	BARLEY POWDER		3 10 3	
Raddish (Country) p. score			Bipia	1	l	Robinson Barley 1 lb.	HE (0 14 0	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET-Shope To Let-Const.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily 1 Rs. A		Business.	Shor Stall	os or Nos.			rea		Business.
South 9 W. B. 20 Do. 22-25 Do. 27 Do. 28 Do. 29 Do. 30 Do. 31-36 Chandney 5 Do. 17 Do. 18 Do. 30	Each 0 1: 0 1: 0 1: 0 0: 0 0: 0 0:	4 0 2 0 0 0 8 0	Cloth. Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Milk. Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Buster. Dry fruits. Do. Country Vegetable.	Do. 8 Do. 7 Do. 7 Do. 7 Do. 8 Do. 8 Do. 8 Do. 8 Pork 8	51—52 56—57 61 52—64 69 72 75—77 80 84—86 92	29 29 22	00000000	4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8	00000000000	Potatoes Do. Do. Do. Country vestable and fruits. Eggs. Country Vestable. Do. English Vestable. Fresh fruits. Dry fruits. Pork
Do. 34—36 Do. 42	, 0	8 0 4 0	Spices. Potatons	Chand	nea of	* 97	0	6	. 0	Dry fruits.

P. C. BHATTACHARUI

Prices in the Lake Bond Hanks for the current wash

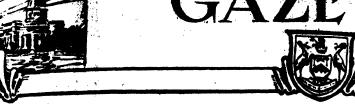
ARTIOLES.		-			To		. ARTICLES.		-07F		7 •	ARTICLES.	4	-Bion		- To	
nat.	•	77	4-1	, 3,	. A		VEGETABLES—Conté. Pototos (Familial) yes	P.	. 	100	.A.P	I Pains nor seer	m + W	**	Ba.	4.1	
DO! (Out please)	,	8	19.			ð	" (Non.) hot met.		10	0	2 0	Banktulehi (Man	_ 8	0.0	8	8 1	
llong obuter	-	6	7		끭	i	Mangoss (Langra) Pulbul		\$ 'D	4	50		4.			3	
anda	-	Ď			긤		Raddish (Country) per	•	3.0	10	3 6	Deshi (Boiled) Rangoon per seer	_ •	2 9	1	4	
kangsur hetki		ŏ			ï	0	Squash per sear	5	3 0	0		Katari Bhog (Ats	p)			Ī	
ther Fish		1	4				Bweet Potatoes , Pumpkin each	0	iŏ			per md.	*	00	9	4	
ilea et & Magaer	•		-		•		FRUITS.					Musicard Oil per seer	10	60	0	_	
2207-		•	• (' *	11		Grapes		10 0		13 0	i Such?	_ 0	40	Ò	6	
7al saob							Alubokhora per seer Amra (Belati) per soore	0	3 0	ŏ		Tee per lb. Gur per seer (New)	-			8	
		1		1			Bedana per seer	1	0 0		10	DAL.	_ `	7.		-	
meat.		1		1			Bael each Dates per seer	Ŏ	4 6	Į	50	Arabar per seer	_	30	0	:	
oát & Kid per seer	-	0	10 (11	0	Almond ,,	0	14 0	1	0 0	Chana Khari Masoor	9	3 3 3 6	0	2	
100 1 4		Ì		1			Oranges 16 to 20	Ŏ	4 ŏ	8	8 0	Bhanga		36	0	3	
2 GG 8.							Plantain (Champa) per	0	10	0	40	Kalai	_	3 3 6	0	3	
mek's eggs per soor	_	e.	7 (6	Do. (Martaban) per dos.		3 0	10	40	Bluli Mung (Hari) (Katol	(26	Ò	1	
Opta occ	•••	•	7 (١,	•		Papaya each	Ö	1 0	Ŏ	40	(Sona)	-10	46	0	4	
•		l					Sugarcane each Pomegranate	0	0 9	1	10	Matter		0 3 6 0 1 6	0	1	
TEGETABLES.				.			BUTTER.		•	1	80	COKE & COAL.					
Sonn (Frongh) per s		6	3 (- 1 ,) (10	Butter per seer Kadras	ō	2 0 14 0		ÖÖ	Soft Coke per md. Coel		D 9 0 D 7 6	0	1)	
heirial "	ach	Ŏ	1) (ŧ O	Ghee Lakhee Do. Bhadwa	1	40			Kerosene Oil—Elephi Brand per bottle		D 36			
politicas seep	•••	0	-			ı o	Do. Bree		īi ŏ	١.		BARLEY POWDE	2.		1		
omato per score	***	0				8 0 8 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	L	u o	9		Barley Powder & lb. Do.		0 46 D 76			
tuger per seer	•••	ě	3	6			FLOUR,	0	3 6	١.	3 0	Barley Pearl 1,	.	0 4 6			
lesile Lesan Chilly	***	10	1				Atta White No. 1	Ŏ	1 6		3 6	Do. 3 ,, Corn Flower 1 ,,	:	0 13 0 D 7 0	i		
	***		1			l 6 B O	Sujee	0	3 6	0		Robinson's Barley Cobra Boot Polish	-	9 4 6 0 1 0		1	
nes (Deriod line)		"	-	٠ ١	•	•	B" Atta	ŏ	3 6	ţŏ	· 3 5	Jelly			0		

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS (Inside Municipal Markets) Marks for BEEF (MI) M2) M3) MUTTON (Outside Municipal Markets) Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEAT Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS



CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL, GAZETTE





OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 25th October, 1941

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page.	. Page
GENERAL ARTICLES		ENGINEERING, MUNICIPAL AND GENERAL
Bombay's Housing Problem	803	Iron And Steel Control In Great Britain Gen-
Civic Publicity	807	eral Review Of The Position 811
HEALTH AND HYGIENE—		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWSA DIGEST 814
Proper Control Of The Abdomen-Gettin	ıg	CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR 816
Rid Of The Cosspit	8 09	VITAL STATISTICS 818
"MIDDLES"—		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES 819
District Boards And Relief Work-New Rule	ев 810	MARKET PRICES CURRENT 821

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

General Article

Bombay's Housing Problem

[By Dr. Mrs. Milanibal B. Sukthankan, Chairman, Improvements Committee]

BOMBAY's slum clearance and housing problem is as difficult as it is urgent. The chief difficulty is about finance. If the problem were to be tackled thoroughly and satisfactorily, it will be necessary to draw up a detailed programme and to provide a huge sum of at least Rs. 15 crores for the purpose. It is impossible for the Municipality alone to make up this amount by raising public loans and/or by increasing taxation. The total loan liability of the municipal Corporation for the year 1940-41 is over Rs. 82 crores i.e., Rs. 15-82 crores Municipal debt plus Rs. 16-38 crores B. I. Trust debt) and that the annual debt charges on that account come to about Rs. 2'07 crores as against the total (Municipal and Trust) income of about Rs. 4 erores per year.

It is therefore obvious that some other sources must be tapped to get the funds necessary to launch and carry out the City's Housing Scheme. The sources are (1) the Central and Provincial Government. (2) the Port Trust, large transport services, public utility services and other large employers of labour in the city and (3) the Bombay Municipal opporation. I shall deal with the three main sources in the following paragraphs:—

Firstly, I would suggest that the Contral Government should give to the Municipality a lump sum grant of a crore of rupees (10 lakhs for ten years). This demand is not unreasonable and in the lithout a

precedent. In the year 1911, the Government of India had given a lump sum grant of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Secondly, the Central Government should also be requested to give to the Municipality a long term loan of an amount of Rs. 4 crores at the rate of interest say at 8 per cent, per annum. Even for this request, there is a precedent as similar loans have been granted to the Municipality by Government for a specific purpose.

The Central Government can help the Municipality in other ways also. They can prevail upon the steel and cement industries which receive Government protection or patranage to supply the articles to the Municipality at cost price for constructing the low rent housing. They can similarly prevail upon the Bailways and Shipping companies to transport these materials to the Municipality at a concessional rate. If all this help is assured, the housing problem will be made considerably less difficult for the Corporation to solve.

Now, as regards the Government of Bombay, the Municipality has a genuine grievance that the Government are not only not helping the Municipality in solving city's difficult problems but are on the contrary appropriating for themselves the sources of income which are legitimately Municipal. I shall refer only to the recent instances. The amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality

was made on the definite understanding that the Government should contribute to the Trust (Impovement Schemes) account an amount, equivalent to three fourths the net realizations from the Tobacco Duty, and that the Municipality should contribute an equal amount viz., additional 1 per cent. of the Government Tax by raising their contribution from 2 per cent. to 8 per cent. Government have however, now declined to continue the agreed contribution and propose to contribute an amount equal to the actual deficit, if any, the maximum being not The Government/policy can more than 10 laklis. be described thus—'lleads we win, tails/you loose." If there is no deficit. Government withholds its contribution, if there is a deficit of over 10 lakhs. Government refuses to make good the excess amount of deficit. This is unfair. May I suggest the Government should either continue the old contribution or else they should meet the actual deficit whether within Rs. 10 lakhs or more, it being understood that in case of surplus in any year in the Trust account the same would be equally divided between Government and the Municipality. As I have stated before, Government have deprived the Municipality of several of its sources of income. The Entertainment Tax which has been levied by Government nearly 15 years ago is purely a Municipal tax. The stamp duty on Transfer of Property, Petrol Duty, Surcharge on Electricity, Urban Immoveable Property tax, all these are local taxes legitimately belonging to the Municipality but Government have appropriated these taxes to themselves. If all these taxes were conceded to the Municipal Corporation to whom they rightly belong the Municipal revenue would increase by nearly Rs. 2 crores.

This extra income of 2 crores of rupees per year would enable the Municipality to undertake without any Government help slum clearance and housing schemes throughout the City and also to satisfactorily solve the other important problems. such as city's milk supply, expansion of medical relief, increasing the water supply, extension of drainage arrangement in the north of the city, medical inspection of school children and free supply of milk to the under-nourished and the provision of numerous other civic amenities. I feel that the Corporation should seriously consider how best Government can be pursuaded to recognise the Municipal claim on the aforesaid taxes and pending Government decision. they should be requested to give to the Municipality a substantial share of the income derived from the aforesaid taxes or an annual subsidy of Rs. 40 lakhs for a period of ten years to be carmarked for slum clearance and housing. It is likely that Government might disclaim its responsibility in the matter of city's housing problem. In this connection I would like to point out that Government by advancing loans to Co-operative Housing Societies have already admitted their responsibility in this respect which they cannot disclaim now. As a matter of fact Government have invited the attention of the Corporation to the question of providing cheap housing accommodation to the poor, middle and working class people in the city in relation to the recommendations made by the Rent Enquiry Committee in the matter and have also invited the attention of the Corporation to the various measures taken in Sweden and Great Britain for solving the Housing problem in those countries.

By the levy of the Urban Immovable Property Tax, Government have deprived the Municipality of the potential increase in their chief sources of income from general tax. Although the law empowers the Corporation to increase the existing general tax of 11 per cent. to 18 per cent. of the rateable value of properties the Urban Immovable Property Tax has made it very difficult for the Corporation to increase the general tax even by one per cent. In view of the considerable change made by the present Government in the prohibition policy of the previous Congress Government, and in view of the substantial reduction in the anticipated loss in revenue there is no reason why Government should pocket the whole income of rupees one crore and a quarter derived from the U. I. P. Tax at the cost of the Municipality and the citizens. The least that the Government are expected to do in this respect is to hand over to the Corporation the surplus that remains after meeting the loss on account of Prohibition in the city. It appears that the excise year has ended in a surplus of over Rs. 30 lakhs from this city alone. This surplus as well as the surplus that might result in subsequent years should be handed over to the Corporation for housing purposes.

Now I turn to our Municipal Corporation. The total loan liability of the Corporation (1989-40) comes to over Rs. 32 crores and the annual debt charges to over Rs. 2 crores, as against the total income of Rs. 4.14 crores. Therefore taking into consideration the existing financial position of the Corporation, it would not be desirable to raise loans for the slum clearance and housing schemes as it would increase the loan liability so enormously that the whole of the present income would be required to meet the interest and Sinking Fund charges. At the same time, unless the Corporation are able to provide some money, they cannot approach the Central and Provincial Governments for help for the purpose. There is therefore no alternative but to raise the general tax for a definite period of ten years only (assuming that there would be some relief from the Urban Immovable Property Tax), so as to yield annually a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs. Further Rs. 15 lakhs should be set apart every year from the Improvement Schemes account. Even at present, nearly Rs. 10 lakhs are spent for this purpose. But as there is no definite programme, it does not show appreciable results. Thus a sum of Rs. 40 lakliwill be available every year to the Corporation on slum clearance and housing out of their own revenue. If the Corporation succeed in pursuing the Central and Provincial Governments to contribute their share in this respect as suggested by me in the foregoing paragraphs, a further amount of Rs. 40 lakhs would be got from Central Government and an equal amount from the Provincial Government. annual grant of Rs. 20 lakhs for 10 years should be demanded collectively from the Port Trust, Railways and Shipping Companies, Textile Mills and the Tramways, Telephone and the Gas Companies. It would not be unreasonable to make such a demand on these bodies as the Port Trust, the two Railways and Shipping Companies make a huge profit on the city's trade and traffic. The Mills are largest omployers of labour in the city and, therefore, it is their duty to help the Municipality to provide housing accommodation for the working class people. The President Telephone and Gas Companies who are also large employers of labour hold trade monopoly in this city and the Tramway Company make a hage profit of about 18 per cent, annually on its outlay. If the Corporation succeeds in getting this sum from these bodies, the total sum for Slum clearance and Housing Fund for 10 years will come to 18, 150 laking including an annual recurring grant of Rs. 10 laking from Central Government as shown below:—

	lml	klis
Government of India Loan (at 3 per cent,)	Hs.	40
Do, do, do, Grant		
Government of Bombay Subsidy (fixed percentage of collection from the various local taxes levied by Government).	••	40
Increase by 2 per cent of General Tax.	• * * •	25
Corporation Contribution from Improve- ment Schemes Account.	,,	15
Port Trust, Railways. Do. do. do. Mills and Public Utility concerns.	••	20

Total for ten-year plan Rs. 15 Crores.

Rs. 150

It is true that the ten-year plan for solving the housing problem as chalked out by me appears to be Utopian. But what I say is that the problem ought not to be shelved on the ground of financial stringency and that Government ought not to throw the entire responsibility on the Corporation alone. The urgency of the problem and the need of Government help cannot be better emphasised than in the words of the Rent Enquiry Committee who in their Report observe as follows:—

"Housing is essentially a problem of the city. It affects the very existence of the community. In rural areas, most of man's time is passed in the open amidst plentiful supply of fresh air and light; but a city-dweller passes most of his time in close spaces. He works and rests in a house. The condition of houses therefore becomes a vital issue. In Europe the housing problem has attracted considerable attention of public men and public authorities. Various measures involving expenditure of millions of pounds have been suggested and adopted. Several of the countries are well nigh on the way of solving their housing problem. The city of Bombay has, no doubt, made big strides during the last forty years and shows considerable improvement; but time is the basic factor in such problems, delay means deterioration of the race. And the prosperity of the city should not mean as it does to-day, the prosperity of a few, leaving the vast majority of the people to rot in abject conditions. We are definitely of opinion that the housing problem *is acree and urgent and deserves immediate attention of the Government and the Muncipality.

As regards the responsibility of solving the housing problem the Committee observe as under:—

While the main responsibility of housing the people in general should fall upon the Municipality.

there are in the City other important public bodies with large resources like the Government, the Port Trust and the Railways, who also may be required to participate in the housing programme of the City. They too have in their services a large number of employees. They do not exist for private gains and can well afford to house their employees.

Proceeding, the Committee observes as follows:

While we propose to lay the main responsibility of providing housing upon the Municipality, we do not contemplate indifference or apathy on the part of the Government; without their active assistance the Municipality cannot make rapid progress. The vital point that arises first in every programme is that of finance; and unless requisite funds at cheap rates are available to the Municipality, it will be almost impossible for it to move in the matter. It is necessary that housing should be regarded as a "public service" and the Government should offer to the Municipality all possible facilities including obtaining money at cheap rates for the purposes of discharging this additional obligation".

In conclusion, the one idea which I want to impress upon the minds of all that one room tenement is a monstrosity and was never the foundation of home and it will never be in the future. The sooner we give up this idea the better for the happiness of the people and the growth of the City State. Not single-room tenements but the provision of small and cheap family dwellings alone can solve the housing problem. It is not therefore, a matter to be lightly disposed of. It is one of the primary duties not only of the Municipality but also of the State to see that every individual and every family has adequate and decent housing accommodation. In short it is not merely a civic problem but an urgent national problem.

The ideal of our Urb_{8} Prima in India should be :--

"One dwelling, one family; Every family a dwelling." When this ideal is achieved, our city will really be the premier city, a beautiful city in India.

MADRAS CITY BUS DISPUTE

The bus workers in Madras city, who have been on strike have now accepted the offer of the Government to refer the dispute between the workers and bus owners to arbitration by a Judge of the High Court,

In a message conveying his sympathy to the workers, Mr. C. Bajagopalachariar, ex-Premier advised them to accept arbitration by a High Court Judge and stated that his feeling was that the arbitrator would not do them any injustice.

The message was read at a meeting of the workers when they unanimously decided to leave the dispute to arbitration.

It is understood the Government have agreed to appoint arbitrator in the course of a week.

Rs. 1,000 REWARD



RAMNARESH SINGH

RAMNARESH SINGH, aged about 38 years, Jamadar of Firm Juggilal Kamlapat of Cawnpore, son of Bisram Singh, resident of Village Utragori, P. S. Dalmore, District Rai Barelli,—pale complexioned, long faced, thin built, long nose, pimpled face,—having decamped with Rs. 35,355-8 of the Kothi, is now at large. Any one arresting or giving accurate information leading to the arrest of the accused will be rewarded with Rs. 1,000. Help solicited by Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat, Cawnpore.

The WALPAMUR COMPANY, Ltd. DARWEN, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of HIGH QUALITY PAINTS, VARNISHES, DISTEMPERS, ETC.

Agents:-ARRATOON & CO.

Stephen House. 4E, Dalhousie Square East, . CALCUTTA

Telephone: Cal. 6935

Paint.

P. O. Box No. 344

"Walpamur" Oilbound Water Paint. "Walpamur" Aluminium

"Dinko" Tinted Distemper. "Muromatte" Flat Oil Paint. "Vesta" Oil Gloss Paint. "Ferox" Roof and (anticorrosive) Paint.

Civic Publicity

[By L. K. TRIPTHI, Professor. Christ Church College, Bombay.]

PROPAGATION is the very life-breath of modern civilisation. No government, no business-house, no institution can function to the best advantage without well-organised propaganda. Everybody knows what an important part propaganda plays in war. In fact, it is at times more devastatingly effective than dynmite or poison-gas.

INFORMATIVE

In a democratic institution, such as a municipality is meant to be, the need for publicity is all the greater. Civic publicity has a two-fold function to perform. The electors must be kept informed about the doings of their city board. They have a right to know how their money is being spent by the Board, what further improvements are being made or contemplated in the amenities of civic life, what progress, if any, is being made in the sanitary conditions obtaining in their city, what the various departments of the Board are doing in their spheres and what remains to be done. The other aim of civic publicity must be educative.

EDUCATIVE

Every well-ordered municipality must make a concerted and planned effort to try to educate public opinion in respect of the duties of the citizens, to arouse and train their civic conscience, to inculcate in them habits of sanitary living, to encourage promptness in payment of municipal taxes, and to develop quite generally a spirit of co-operative activity.

Publicity Department

The need for the civic publicity being so vital, every municipality must have a special publicity department of its own. As a matter of fact publicity must be one of statutory duties of a local body. It is one of the anomalies of our life at the present day that we feel the need for propaganda only in times of war. Publicity in times of peace is neglected and considered unnecessary waste of public funds. Similarly only when we have an epidemic of say, small-pox or cholera, our public health department is aroused from sleep and handbills and pamphiets are hurriedly printed and distributed to warn people about the use of certain foods or drugs and the avoidance of other articles. We begin making preparations about A. R. P. only when the enemy bombers start "plastering" our city.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The propaganda about public health must be a part of the daily routine of a municipal administration. Through the press, through cinemas, through illustrated lectures, through posters and hand-bills, through radio, through all conceivable ways even the most stupid and ignorant citizen must be made to read and hear and see the "do's" and "don't's," of public health.

EDUCATION

The education department too will have to play its part in civie publicity. No system of compulsory primary education can be a success unless it

has behind it a regular campaign of literacy propagands. The aim should be that after a course of time the demand for primary education should be so widespread that ultimately the use of that unpleasant word 'compulsory' should be discarded.

P. W. D.

Even the P. W. D. has use for publicity. By building model sanitary dwellings, workmen's quarters and even by publishing plans of model houses and ahatas the people may be indirectly induced to construct more sanitary and artistic houses.

The nunicipal publicity department must contain representatives from the staff of all these departments and others. A magasine or weekly paper may be published on its behalf. In the case of a rich board like Cawnpore this suggestion should not be termed too visionary or fantastic. Or some enterprising publisher may be induced to bring out such a paper or journal, which will be supported by contributions from the Provincial Board of Public Health, Education Expansion Department etc., and the local bodies.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

The Corporation of Calcutta, 1 think, is the only municipality in India which has in the Calcutta Municipal Gazette an excellent medium for such purposes. The Campore Municipal Gazette is not worthy of being mentioned in this connection. It is a lifeless compilation of the proceedings of the meetings of municipal board and its sub-commit-Usually these proceedings are published months afterwards. Perhaps the money spent on the publication of this journal may be utilised to better purpose without extra cost. And even if more money be needed to bring it out in a shape and form worthy of our municipality, it should be forthcoming. It must have as its editor a man with some literary pretensions and one well-versed in publicity methods. If so overhauled our Municipal Gazette may set a model to other heards in the province.

NOT PARTY ORGAN

But there is one danger against which we have to be on our guard. The Municipal Gazette should not be made a medium for party propaganda. It should not degenerate into the mouthpiece of the Chairman's party or any other party. Its objects must be two, namely to serve as a medium of information to the tax-payers and citizens about the doings of the board and to educate public opinion on civic affairs. Copies of this journal should be supplied free of cost to all colleges, schools, libraries, editors and correspondents of local and outside papers. Tax-payers should be entitled to get copies at a nominal price. Money spent on this scheme would he much better spent than an many a chimerical or unnecessary scheme on which our board has been so recklessly extravagent.—The Citizen. (Campore).



MALARIOL has unsurpassed spreading qualities coupled with the most powerful toxic action. It is used throughout India by anti-malaria and is strongly recommended experts by the ROSS INSTITUTE.

> Years of research by the world's best qualified specialists have produced this ideal anti-maiaria oil.

Does not harm fish birds or animals

in Illustrated booklet containing concise information upon economical use of MALARIOL, and its

many advantages over other larvicides. Ask us to send you one.

BURMAN-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD.

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

MADRAS

KARACHI

HEALTH & HYGIENE,

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—Cicero

Proper Control Of The Abdomen

Getting Rid Of The Cesspit

NE cannot live over a cesspit in good health. How much more difficult to remain well if we carry our cesspit about inside us!" The "art of the abdomen" makes or mars a man! Between the bemuscled athlete and the flabby, narrow-chested bookworm lies a gulf across which age eventually throws a bridge. In middle life both are liable to suffer enfeebled bodies, adipose deposits, pendulous stomach and impaired mental activity, writes a London journal.

Out of every 100 adult Britons over 40 about 70 are overweight, worried by foot troubles, and have extra high death rates from pneumonia, influenza, heart disease and cirrhosis of the liver.

INTESTINAL CONGESTION

One great exception to this all too common rule is Frederick Arthur Hornibrook. At more than 60 he has the solid muscular development of a much younger man.

Arthur Hornibrook has been a physio-therapist since he was 21, blames intestial congestion for the condition of most unfit people. His pet theory is that if the sewage system of London were in the same state as many of its inhabitants' life in the Metropolis would be impossible.

ALARMING PICTURE

• In his book, The Culture of the Abdomen, just published, zestful Mr. Hornibrook presented an alarming picture of the average human interior.

One cannot live over a cesspit in good health. How much more difficult to remain well if we carry our cesspit about inside us", he commented.

Food is taken several times, often too frequently, and too freely and of unsuitable quality. In some cases the nervous system bears the brunt of the attack, as evidenced by headaches, sleeplessness, irritability of temper, and diminished mental vigour; in others the circulatory system suffers changes taking place in the blood-vessels of brain, liver, kidneys, and the muscular apparatus, leading to high blood pressure, apoplexy. Bright's disease, rhematism, jaundice and muscular weakness."

WRONG POSTURE

Advising people to sit down properly. Hornibrook suggests that instead of the usual slumped position. the back should be pressed against the back of the chair. This prevents the abdomen from sagging forward and avoids general relaxation of the chest

wall. Wrong posture in chairs can interfere with the blood supply, retard the digestion, and even slightly displace internal organs downwards.

Intestinal sluggishness is probably the chief contributor to daytime drowsiness, particularly the feeling which attacks people in the middle of the atternoon. But adamant against medical potations and savage cathartics (purgatives) is Hornibrook.

Simple is his method by which abdomen control can be gained; if the stomach is occasionally confracted during the day, it raises the ribs by contraction of the intercostal muscles, (between the ribs) and by the pull of the head and neck muscles which lift the chest as a whole. The muscles pulling back the shoulder blades come into action.

All that is required is the movement of the abdomen wall in and out a number of times daily. There should be no actual breathing movement, simply a voluntary movement of the abdomen wall below the navel.

EASY EXERCISES

The retraction movement does more than serve as a muscular function; it has a great effect on the blood supply to the abdominal organs, relieving the tendency to stagnation in the blood stream, which frequently occurs there. It stimulates the bowels and removes abdominal fat.

More elaborate, but basically simple, are other exercises which can be done at home. In one case a patient with a pot belig was reduced to normal proportions within six months.

The exercises include: standing on the outsides of the feet while shaving, to prevent fallen arches; doing jerks in the bath if pressed for time.

Hornibrook also urges walking from the hips instead of from the knees, and deep breathing when in the open.

CHILDREN'S TASTE IS KEENER

There are tiny areas on the tongue, known as "faste-buds", which are linked with the brain by special nerves. These nerves are stimulated when we eat and drink, and they convey to the brain sensations, which give rise to the sense of taste.

A young child has over 800 of these "taste-buds" on his tongue, but as his age increases a proportion of the taste-buds cease to be sensitive. After the age of twenty no more than a hundred are "active".

Because a child has three times as many tastebuds as an adult his sense of taste is three times as keen. That is why sweets, fruit, and so on appeal to him. He gets their full flavour.

It is also the reason why children dislike most medicines; they are three times as unpleasant to them as they are to adults!

SNIFFING TO EARN

A Mexican is employed by an American Oil Company to smell out new oil-fields. How anyone can smell oil, which is several thousand feet underground seems beyond belief, yet this man, who is

half Indian, has already located oil and is paid a large retainer in the company's service.

A curious experiment was shown by Dr. Bethe. A dog, as we all know, can recognise his master by smell alone. Dr. Bethe declared, reports a British weekly, that some men have equal powers. To prove it he brought a man, who was gifted in this way, into a room where twenty-two persons of his acquaintance were collected. The man's eyes were bandaged so that he could not see, yet by scent alone he identified every single person in the room.

And it is an interesting point that men have a better sense of smell than women!

District Boards And Relief Work

New Rules

ing rules under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885:—

Whenever distress due to drought, flood, cyclone or any other natural calamity is apprehended in any district, the district board concerned shall economise in its ordinary expenditure in all reasonable ways, and shall set apart as much of its funds as possible for expenditure on works, adapting its programme of works, as far as it can to subserve the purposes of relief. On the approach of distress, the ordinary works of the district board shall be expanded in order to meet the increased demand for labour and to enable the opening of regular relief works to be postponed as long as possible, as also to afford a test of the severity of the distress and of the necessity for regular relief operations.

Test works which may be opened in affected areas and such of them as may be continued where the distress is prolonged without the necessity of a declaration of scarcity or famine, shall, except in cases in which the Provincial Government will decide ptherwise, be managed by the district bourd subject to the control by the District Magistrate and shall be conducted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the "Bengal Famine Code, 1918." and the "Famine Manual", published by the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department. Ordinary works in progress under the district board, or required by it. shall, whenever possible, be utilized or opened as test works. In case of any disagreement between the District Magistrate and the district board as to when ther ordinary works in progress. or works required by the district hoard shall be so utilized or opened the matter shall be referred to the Divisional Commissioner whose decision shall be final.

Provision Of Funds

Expenditure on test works including the cost of the temporary staff, if any, is specially employed for the purpose, shall, in the first instance, be defrayed by the district board concerned and funds may be advanced by the Provincial Government as required. At the final adjustment of accounts, the Provincial Government may reimburse the district board to such extent as may be thought proper upon a consideration

of the state of its finances and of the utility to the board of the works carried out, and of any expenditure incurred in excess of normal rates on account of the employment of unskilled and unprofitable labour.

Except in cases in which the Provincial Government specially directs otherwise, the district board concerned shall continue the test works in progress even when such works become relief works at the declaration of scarcity or famine, and shall also conduct those relief works that may be started after such declaration. After the declaration of scarcity or famine, the whole cost of relief works including that of the temporary staff, if any, is specially employed for the purpose by the Board but excluding that of the permanent staff of the board, will be borne by the Provincial Government

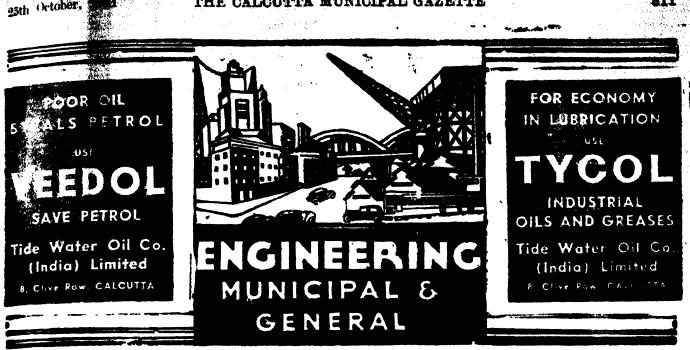
RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Association Of Engineers' Tribute To Memory

"We Engineers create things with stocks and stones, logand blocks but here was one who created with his mind and sang with his soul. We bridge gulfs and cross oceans and send messages through space but here was one who bridged all differences and divisions, who transcended space and time and sent his messages through eternity ever symbolising the Eternally True Indivisible One."—with these words Mr. S. Bandopadhaya, Hony. Secretary. Association of Enginners pays tribute to the memory of the poet Rabindranath Tagore in the current issue of the Journal of the Association.

The tribute adds: "We record with deep regret the death of Dr. Tagore. Dr. Tagore was neither an Engineer nor even a Scientist. Yet there has come to us all a sense of sorrow ineffable, a sense of great personal loss. It is because Dr. Tagore was not only a great poet but a greater humanish—nay, the great Representative Man of All Ages. The day came when we knew that we would hear no more measure from this great seer and we stood aghast, benumbed with a loss so impersonal yet so deeply personal.

"We who spend our days toiling for these material schiese ments in the hope that we may bring some comfort and happiness to mankind, we how in deep reverence to one who all his life lavishly scattered to all mankind messages of Etcful Joy clothed in exquisite form, and in our revetence we happe that some day a spark of that message will touch as and emphasis."



Iron And Steel Control In Great Britain

General Review Of The Position

By A Special Correspondent?

OF the major steel powers, the only one which still issues statistics is the United States of America, according to the latest figures American steel production this year will be in the neighbourhood of 87,000,000 ingot tons. In 1987, a year in which the industry generally was running at a high level, Britain produced approximately 13,000,000 tons of steel and Germany 19,500,000 tons. When Mr. Roosevelt spoke of the United States as the arsenal of democracy, he might also have called it the steel reservoir of the civilised world.

The events of last June placed under Germany's control the entire iron and steel production of the Continent with the exception of European Russia. Before the war France, Luxemburg, Belgium and Italy produced approximately 16,000,000 tons annum. If this Gerper be added to many's production (it is extremely unlikely Germany obtaining maximum prois duction/ industries she from the unwilling has overwhelmed), and allowing for every possible effort on the part of Germany to step up German production, and not taking into account the frequent visits paid by the R. A. F. to Goering's key centres, the total production at Germany's disposal dees not exceed 45,000,000 tons.

Clearly, therefore, Britain and friendly nonbelligerent America with a joint potential output of about 1.00,000,000 per annum have no need to fear a steel race with the Axis. One further word on this point: Japan in 1987, produced roughly 6,000,000 tons of steel. Without importing considerable quantities of steel continuously. Japan is not in a position to wage war as a first-class Power. When she waves a sabre in the Far East it should be remembered that, unless she has discovered some hitherto unknown supply of steel, her armaments industry is more likely to produce swords than modern tanks.

At the present time it is believed that Britain's steel capacity is in the neighbourhood of 14.7 million tons per annum. This is not sufficient to support all the demands made for steel by the Services and essential industry, and the Iron and Steel Control has been importing finished and semi-finished steel in considerable quantities from America for some time. This imported steel has been to a great extent put aside in this country as a reserve against emergency and on that score the position is extremely satisfactory.

Overseas trade returns for 1940, show that imports of iron and steel manufactures in the 12 months

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

NUT BROWN FINISH - HARMONIZING WITH TEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Pull particulars, samples and prices from: SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

total £45,850,989, compared with £17,620,855 ports of iron ore and scrap increased from 19,699,807 to £16,555,718. These figures should lead to some heart-burning in the Hermann Goering camp; even Goebels will have some difficulty in convincing German steel manufacturers that the Nazi sea campaign is achieving a perfect blockade of this country.

All this is very heartening, but is there a reverse side of the penny? What, it may be asked. about the interruption of production in this country by enemy air activity? Are the workers/standing up to the strain of working twenty-one / shifts a week against the pre-war eighteen? Are the resultant steel supplies being allocated economically and efficiently? For convenience let us mark these questions (a). (b) and (c) and deal with them in that order.

In the case of (a) the answer is that the British steel industry, thanks to an efficient "Jim Crow" system, which was generally enforced some time before air-raids began in earnest, and the resolute attitude of mind of the steel workers. has lost the minimum amount of operational time. A tribute should be paid to the courage and tenacity of the steel workers, who, in continuing their work during alerts, and even in some cases during actual raids, expose themselves to great danger. As one foreman expressed it. "Working in a steel mill during an air raid is like sitting on top of a land mine which is apt to do three things simultaneously—explode. pour molten metal over you, and release tons of deadly gas." To say that these men are front line workers of industry is an under statement; they are front line heroes.

(b) According to Mr. John Brown, Chief Labour Adviser to the Iron and Steel Control, additional hours of work have not affected the workers' health. Owing to some extent to blackout conditions

and consequent increase of heat and absence of in the previous year, while in the same period ime fresh air, there has been an increase in heat sick. ness, but only to a very alight extent. It was more noticeable during the particularly severe winter of 1989-40, when the men were not accustomed to the new conditions, under which they had to work, There has been no serious shortage of skilled labour. as the mon themselves undertake the task of teaching less experienced hands. As to some extent work in the steel trade is a family matter, handed on from father to son, newcomers are as often as not relatives. Even when women are engaged to perform certain tasks for which men are not essential, preference is given to the women relatives of steel workers. One feature of the industry has been freedom from absenteeism.

> Question (c) was concerned with whether steel was being allocated efficiently and wisely. The answer is of vital importance because the organisation and distribution of steel supplies is the fulcrum on which our entire industrial war effort rests. Fortunately, our iron and steel industry was, even before the outbreak of war, one of the most tightly knit and well-controlled organisations in the country. During the past decade great steps towards rationalisation and reorganisation of the industry had been taken by the British Iron and Steel Federation under the Chairmanship of Sir Andrew Duncan. At the outbreak of war a complete statement listing the allocation capacity and current performance of every furnace and rolling mill was placed at the disposal of the Iron and Steel Control by the British Iron and Steel Federation. This enabled the authorities to switch over the industry to a wartime footing overnight, whereas this position was only achieved in the last war after nearly eighteen months had elapsed.

The importance of this information can best be gauged by considering the fact that in wartime the State requires for armament purposes hundreds of different kinds of steel in a wide variety of shapes

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

'Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Shessko"

Phone: Pk. 1532

REGAL BATTERY MFG. CORPN.

86, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

Manufacturers of-

Quality Storage Batteries of all descriptions.



THE STRONGEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL MATERIAL

THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO., (INDIA) LTD.

AGENTS: BURN & CO., MISSION ROW, CALCUITA.

and sizes. The over-production of one, or the underproduction of the supreme can reduce an armament programme to c. Synchronisation of all this varied production if the supreme concern of the Iron and Steel Control thich is a Department of the Ministry of Supply. The Control itself is a good example of the efficiency, which can be secured by blending technical and administrative experience with the authority of a Government Department.

Distribution is effected through the distribution of steel supplies scheme, which entails the employment of a rather formidable system of forms and licenses but enables the authorities to keep a finger on the pulse of the steel industry all the time. The scheme has been accepted with a very good grace by steel manufacturers and consumers, who appreciate that no other mechanism would be adequate. It was amended and simplified after six months' operation and to-day there is little, if any, use of steel except for absolutely essential purposes. The construction of cinemas and all other unnecessary buildings has entirely ceased; civil consumption has been cut to the bone, and form "M" has to be obtained from a Government Department and filled in by all consumers of steel. The steel so obtained comes out of one or other of the Government Department's allocation of steel and must be authorised by the Department concerned.

For convenience sake each Department has its own symbol; for example, the Board of Trade, which is responsible for civil consumption and export, has the symbol B.T. In the same way the Admiralty is

PERMANENT

HUME STEEL PIPE

(with Spun Concrete Lining and R. C. C. Outcoating)

POSSESSES FULL PROTECTION, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL. GIVES LONGER LIFE THAN UNPROTECTED METAL PIPE.

SATISFIES ALL CONDITIONS!!

Gives about 30 per cent. superior flow of water.

Saves in laying, jointing and transport. Stands very high pressure easily. Free from Rust and Tuberculation.

Saves a large amount initially.

Is regarded as the best Pipe by Eminent Experts

Can be re-used after a number of years elsewhere.

Free from Bursts.

and the second of the second o

Particulars from:

THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD.

Heed Office:-

Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. FACTORIES ALL OVER INDIA.

Telegrams .- "HUMEPIPE" Tel. No. 26033 (four lines.)

A.D., the War Office W.O., and so on. The amount or ration of steel allotted to each Department is agreed by an inter-departmental committee, called the Central Priority Committee. A symbol, therefore, must be quoted with all orders placed with steel works, and this automatically places the responsibility with the Department whose symbol has been used. The information so obtained enables the Iron and Steel Control to keep a tight grip on the use of steel for all purposes whatsoever, co-ordinate production, so that all proper demands are met and guard against waste of time and man power when both are so precious, and plan for the future. This last is done by stating on every authorisation the period (quarter) during which the steel must be delivered, even a year or eighteen months in advance.

The use of the word priority is apt to be rather misleading, as in actual fact the important thing is the agreed allocation of total supplies. For example, at first glance one might conclude that the supply of steel to the Ministry of Aircraft Production for the construction of aeroplanes—should—take precedence over the supply of steel to the makers of motor-car spare parts, but that this is not the case—is shown when one realises that—the needful materials—are frequently taken to the factories by motor transport. The Central Priority Committee—should—really—be called—Synchronisation Committee.—The answer, then, to the third—question—appears to be emphatically "Yes".

BUILDING PROGRAMME

Curtailed In U. S. A.

A decree drastically curtailing building in the United States is announced on the 9th October. The decree, issued by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, forbids starting of any public or private construction requiring use of vital materials essential for the nation's defence or public health and safety for the duration of the present emergency.

The decree applies to power, navigation and flood control projects and also to office buildings, post offices, hotels, highways and even residential construction.

A. R. P. SHELTER FOR FACTORY WORKERS

Where workmen's lines are constructed of brick or stone and are of one storey, they are likely to afford for a very suitable form of A. R. P. shelter for factory workers

This observation is made by the Government of Bengal in a circular addressed to Chambers of Commerce and industrial Associations

The Government, however, point out that in such buildings occupants should, in the event of air-raids, be instructed to remain in their quarters and retire to a selected corner which may possibly require some strengthening. Wooden shutters and doors should be closed.

The Government are of the opinion that if the fullest use is made of workers lives in this way, it will in many cases be unnecessary for the protection of factory workers, when in their quarters, to dig slistenches, the maintenance of which is often difficult.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS · A Digest

"DEWALL" CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta was a much brighter city when the celebration of Dewali commenced on Monday last. The humble chirag was most in evidence but use was also made of electric lights and sightseers came out in large numbers to see the nations. The had suspended Government provisions of the Lighting Restriction Order and permitted the free light inside and outside dwellings and places of lights in worship and also the carrying of processions.

Fireworks, which are an indispensable feature of the *Dewali* festival were everywhere in noisy evidence and rockets illuminated the sky. The display continued till late at night,

ONE LAKH FOR JADAVPUR T. B. HOSPITAL

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the payment to the Calcutta Medical Aid and Research Society of a capital grant of rupees one lake towards the cost of acquisition of land required for the extension of the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital.

GARDEN FETE AT KANCHRAPARA

On the 8th November a Garden Fete and Christmas Bazar will be held at Kanchrapara in aid of the East India Fund. His Excellency the Governor has kindly promised to open the Fete at 2-30 p.m. (Bengal Time). The Fete will be held in the attractive and spacious grounds of the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer's Bungalow and Officers' Club. Bata's Band will be in attendance and will play throughout the afternoon and evening, as also the E. B. Railway Band. Many amusing attractions have been arranged. Special efforts have been made to provide useful and attractive. Christmas presents, including children's toys. Tea will be provided on the lawns and later a sitdown supper. There will be a Beer Garden. Dancing and games of skill will provide amusement until a late hour.

It is hoped that as many as possible will attend this Fete, which promises to provide a novel and very pleasant after moon and evening. There is a frequent train service in both directions and return tickets may be purchased for a fare and a half. It is suggested that many attending the Barrackpore Races in the afternoon would like to go on the extra short distance and spend the evening at Kanchrapara. For those staying late at the Fete, arrangements have been made to provide alsoping carriages at Kanchrapara. These will be taken to Calcutta by special train during the night and passengers can detrain at their letture next morning.

Fell proffesion are available from the Challenes, Total Committee, Sandingues.

AMERICAN WAR EFFORT IN CALCUTTA

Contributions to the programme of the "American Tamasha" to be held at the Town Hall on November 8 in order to raise funds for the purchase of a fire engine for Calcutta Fire Brigade have already exceeded Rs. 16,000.

KAVIRAJ SHIBNATH SEN

The services rendered by the late Kaviraj Shibnath Sen to the cause of the Ayurvedic system of treatment and medicine were referred to by several speakers at a public meeting held at the Friends' United Club ground in Girish Park on Saturday last.

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar, Editor, Anandabazar Patrika, presided at the meeting which was organised by Ward No. 6 Rate-payers' Association and several other Associations of that locality.

The meeting adopted a resolution, condoling Mr. Sen's death and expressing its deep sympathy with the members of the bereaved family.

In offering his tributes, Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar said that the late Kaviraj Sibnath Sen was closely associated with a large number of public institutions in the city and as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation he had tried his best to serve the rate-payers of Calcutta. The deceased did not confine his energy and efforts to the service of the rate-payers only. He directed his energy towards advancing the cause of the Ayurvedic system of treatment also. In this connection they could not but recall with gratitude his services towards the growth and development of the Astanga Ayurveda Vidyalaya of which he was the Principul.

Mr. Keshab Chandra Gupta said that the death of Mr. Sen was not only a great loss to the city of Calcutta but-also the country at large. They would remember with grantude his services to the cause of Ayurveda.

Kaviraj Indubhusan Sen, Dr. Batakrishna Roy, Kaviraj Surendra Kumar Das, Councillor Madan Mohan Burman, Sj. Paresh Chandra Seal. Sj. Gosthabehari Seth, Dr. N. Laha, Sj. Jatin Dutta and Kaviraj Sreenarayan Sarma also addressed the meeting, paying their tributes to the deceased.

JAPANESE EXODUS FROM CALCUTTA

The exodus of the Japanese residents of Calcutta to Japan via. Bombay has already begun.

Seventy Japanese residents are proceeding in small batches to Bombay to embark on the ship 'Hiye Maru' which will sail for Japan about the beginning of November.

They will include the Consul-General for Japan, Mr. Okasami, and several promient. Japanese businessmen. The Vice-Consul, Mr. Ida, will officiate in Mr. Okasami's place so long as the permanent incumbent of the post is not nominated.

A small batch of about thirty members of the community will still be in Calcutta above the general excelles.

RAI BAHABUR S. P. SARBADHIKARY DEAD

The elder son of Rai Bahadur Dr. Secrice to the late Sir Deva Pressd and Dr. Suresh Pressd Sarbadhikary, Rai Bahadur Satya Pressd Sarbadhikary died in Calcutta on the 16th October last at the ripe old age of 88.

He was an erudite scholar in Sanskrit, Bengali and English literature. His books. tyaratna" and "Englande Banga Mahila", were appreciated for their literary qualities. Satya Prosad was the editor of Samaj and Bharatbassee founded by his father, and remained their regular contributor even when he ceased to be their editor.

"Id" In Calcutta

id-al-Fitr, the most important of Moslem festivals which marks the close of Ramzan, was calebrated in Calcutta on Vednesday, the 22nd October.

In the morning thousands of Moslems gathered on the Esplanado Maidan for congregational prayers, which were held under the auspices of the Calcutta Knilafat Committee, Maulana Mahomed Ahmed of Medina led the prayers.

Earlier in the morning prayers were offered at the sharamtala Shahi Jame Mosque, Maulana Alhaj Hafer Mohiuddin-al-Mekki, the Grand Imam of the Mosque, led the prayers. Prayers were also offered at the Nakhoda Mosque in Lower Chitpore Road.

After prayers in the Nakhoda Mosque, the Kabuli resi ents of the city marched in procession to the Maidan where. to the accompaniment of music, some of them gave a display

Following the religious observances the rest of the day was spent in merrymaking, sightseeing and visiting relatives

About 6,000 seamen assembled near the Lascar Memorial, te offer "Id" prayers. Alhaj Khan Bahadur A, M. Mohamed Fazlul Karim, Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, conducted the prayers.

Special prayers were offered for "those gallant Indian seamen, who have fallen in the present war".

Mr. R. R. Haddow offered "Id" greetings to seamen and presented them with sweets on behalf of the B. I. S. N. Company.

Mr. N. Brodie, President of the Calcutta Einers' Conterence, Capt. C. Browne of the B.I.S..N Company, Mr. Balcombe, representing Turner Morrison and Grahams Trading Company and Mr. Stansbury, representing James Finlay and Company and leaders of various seamen's unions were present.

Mr. Aftab Ali, M.L.A., President of the Calcutta Seamen's Conference organized the function.

Under the auspices of the Id Reunion Committee the Eighth Id Reunion was held on the Mohammedan Sporting Club ground, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 23rd October, The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidahad, who presided, in his address dwelt on the fundamental principles of unity and amity between Moslems and other communities in general, Maintenance of this spirit, he said, would stand them in good stend throughout life.

Following a recitation from the Koran, there were racitations by boys from the Moslem Orphanage in Arabic and Urdu. After ten Maghbib pravers were offered. Then followed a nivoical demonstration by members of the Reneal Moriam Phonient Culturists Association and its affiliated thin, an exhibitions of magic and a display of this tal Dencing. He was also a noted contributor paper, the Hindu Patriot.

He was the Steward and past Manter of the "Lodge Anchor Hope", "Order of the Secret Monitor", "Arch Mariner", "Royal Arch Mason of England", "Grand Lodge of Mark Master" and "District Grand Lodge of Bengal". He was the only Bengalee who had the honour of being the part assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in England. For about fifty-four consecutive years, he worked as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate and a J.P. and officiated as the Chief Presidency Magistrate more than once. Recently his Golden Jubilee ceremony was performed by the legal practitioners of the City Police Courts.

CONFERENCE OF SURGEONS

An account of the progress that India has made in the fields of surgery and manufacture of drugs and scientific instruments was given at the fourth annual conference of the Association of Surgeons of ludia held at the Medical College, Calcutta, on Monday last.

Mr. L. M. Banerjee, who presided, congratulated the association on having concentrated their attention "purely on the advancement of the science of surgery unfettered by the turmoil which surrounds them.'

Witen, they looked back he said, they were encouraged by the steady and rapid advance surgery had made in India in a comparatively short space of time. There had been growing up a true scientific instinct in the ever-increasing number of surgeons, who had the zeal, courage and capacity to undertake any surgical measure made possible to day by improvements in technique and increasing knowledge. The bugbear of sepsis and shock had almost disappeared and this had opened large fields for them to venture forth in with confidence. Morality, which was the true index of success in surgical operations, had been lowered to a marked degree and compared favourably with the deathrate elsewhere.

Continuing Mr Banerji said that with the progress of medical science and the accurate methods of investigation now at their disposal, they were able to diagnose pathological conditions more correctly, which was not possible before. But at the same time it had to be acknowledged that that was not the only explanation of the incressing incidence of certain pathological conditions. Hence they had a large field for investigation and research

In this connection Mr. Banerji recommended a proposal for the creation of a research fund, which would enable research workers to come forward and help the Association in their work.

During the 1914-18 war, as also in the present war, they had, Mr. Banerji added, and were now having the experience of being handicapped to a large extent by their incapability to obtain aupplies of materials and equipments necessary for their work. India was now manufacturing these things and he continued, nit was to their interest to encourage, foster and guide them in producing their requirements at a high grade of perfection. They had achieved much, but much more remained to be done.

Earlier an exhibition of articles of medical and scientific interest was opered in the Medical College commound by Major General W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Beneal, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Bengal Premier, attended the function.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

KALOL MUNICIPALITY SUSPENDED

The Municipality of Kalol (Ahmedabad) where cholera has broken out in an epidemic form has been suspended on the ground that many of its members failed in the performance of their duty and left the town.

HOOGHLY DISTRICT BOARD

Mr. Raghu Nath Banerjee has again given a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Hooghly District Board for improving the Baidyabati-Tarkeshwar Road.

The District Board, at its last meeting, accepted another offer of Rs. 10,000 given by Mr. Panna Lal Dey for starting a charitable dispensary in Balligory village. The Chairman and Mr. S. N. Bakar, 1.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore, will shortly visit the area.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FOR BENGAL

The establishment of a Polytechnic Institute in Bengal on the lines of the one existing in Old Delhi is under consideration of the authorities.

The Hon. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Minister for Industries and Agriculture will proceed to Delhi about the end of the month in order to study the working of the Delhi Polytechnic Institute. He will also visit the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi.

BOMBAY PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS PAY

General satisfaction is expressed in educational circles at the measure adopted by the Government of Bombay in approving the revised scales of pay for primary school teachers in the Province.

A committee was appointed in 1989 and was popularly known as the Moore-Paranjpe Committee and this Committee recommended that the basic scale of pay should be Rs. 25—\frac{1}{2}-80-1-40 with a selection grade of Rs. 40—1—55 to be restricted to 15 per cent, of the cadre. The Government after considering the question very carefully, has issued the following orders:—

All old teachers who have not improved then qualifications after 1985 should continue to be governed by the old scales which may be applie able to them. Teachers who have passed the Third Year Training Certificate Examination during the years 1986-89 in District Local Board areas should be started on Rs. 30 and in Municipal areas on Rs. 35. Teachers passing Second Year Training Examination during 1986-89 in the District Local Board areas will be started on Rs. 20 and in Municipal areas on Rs. 25, untrained but qualified teachers on Rs. 20 and temporary teachers of Rs. 15.

The question of the revision of the scales of pay of primary school teachers had been under consideration by the Government for some year-past. The Government of Bombay have accepted the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the training of primary teachers and for increasing the output of trained teachers. In the ordinary course every primary school teacher will be able to draw a pay of Rs. 40 before he is due to retire. The Government expect that local authorities will take into consideration the advantages of the new scale which will ensure uniformity or treatment to all teachers and remove any cause for discontent among them.

TAGORE MEMORIAL FUND

An Appeal For Contributions

The following appeal has been issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President and Dr. P. N. Banerjea, Secretary, All-India Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Committee:—

At a very largely-attended public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Calcutta and held under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the Town Hall on the the 90th August 1941, it was decided to start an All-India Tagore Memorial Fund and to form an All-India Memorial Committee for stabilising and developing the Visva-Bharati and for such other purposes as might be determined by the Committee.

Some of the Ruling Princes have already signified their consent to become patrons of this Committee, while replies from others are being awaited. Besides, distinguished persons like Sir P. C. Ray. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. Dewan of Travancore, Mr. Madhava Rau, Dewan of Mysore, the Rt. Hon. Sir. Akbar Hydari, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Foreign Minister, Gwalior. Col. Dinanath, Prime Minister of Indore, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Shri Man, Maharajimmar Sir Vijoy of Visianagram, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tel. Chand. Mr. Arababi Sara-

bhai, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. B. M. Birka Dr. Sir Gokul Chand Narang, the Hon. Mr Manohar Lal. Mr. P. R. Das. Raja Saheb o Panchkote, Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Manmatha Nath Mukerji, Sir Sultan Ahmed. Sir Jogendra Singland Dr. Rajendra Prasad have joined the Committee as members.

We need hardly say that if the memorial to be worthy of our respect for the Great Poet teacher, philosopher, nationalist and internationalist a large sum of money will have to be collected. This can be done only with the active support and co-operation of all persons in India belonging to different ranks in life. We, therefore, hope that every person, rich or poor, will contribute towards the Memorial Fund to the best of his ability and persuade his friends and acquaintances to contribute in like manner.

Mr. Biren Mookerjee, M.A., (Cantab) of Messrs. Martin & Co., and of Messrs. Burn & Co., is the Hony. Treasurer. All donations are to be sent direct to the Imperial Bank of India which has agreed to act as the banker to the Fund and has undertaken the task of collection through all its branches in India.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the Oity of Calcutta for the week ending 18th October, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUITA (TOWN AND SEBERBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week sate 593 against 527 and 638 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 29. The general death-rate of the week was 26.7 per mille against 28.7 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1 ... 25 and 27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th October, 1941, was 502 against 454 and 456 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from cholera, against 5 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 21 and 76 respectively against 31 and 56 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 261 per mille per annum.

There were 24 imported deaths. Excluding these, the jeatherate of the Town was 24.9.

There were 98 deaths from respiratory diseases against 82 in the previous week.

There were 44 deaths from tuberculosis against 44 in the previous week.

There were 114 deaths of infants under one year

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 91 against 73 and 82 in the two preceding weeks. Of these nil was from cholera nil from small-pox, 4 from influenza, 9 from fevers, 14 from bowel-complaints and 13 from respiratory diseases. The death rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 33.3 per mile

DEPUTY MAYOR OF GALLE

DIES IN HOSPITAL FROM STAB WOUNDS

Colombo, October 21.

Mr. E. De S. Wijayaratne, the Deputy Mayor of Galle, med in hospital to-day as a result of stab wounds. In his dying declaration he stated that he was stabbed from behind vesterday daylight, as he was leaving the Municipal Office.

The police have taken a man into custody in connection with this incident and have taken special precautions in Galle to prevent further trouble.

ENJOY

WITH A

PHILLIP'S
RADIO PLAYER

Enquire at:-

THE

PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES & AGENCY CO., LTD.

54, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 314.

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week,

There were 15 deaths of infants under one year

CORPORATION TEACHERS' TRAINING FINAL EXAMINATION, 1941

Senior Group

The following candidates are declared to have passed the above examination, held in the month of August, 1941.

(In order of merit)

1st Class :--

1. Lahiri, Nirad Kumar

3rd Class :--

- 1. Misra, Tarkeswar,
- 2. Singh, Sree Narain.
- 3. Chattopadhyaya, Adyapada.

The following Junior Trained candidate is declared to have passed the above examination:--

1. Datta, Sachindra Chandra.

The following candidates who failed to secure pass marks in one or two subjects in previous years, are declared to have passed the above examination:—

- 1. Bhadra, Narendra Gopal
- 2. Bose, Narendra Nath
- 3. Roy. Sailendra Nath.

The following candidate will have to re-appear in the next examination and sit for the papers or subjects noted against his name.

1 Chowdhury, Krishna Hari-Paper V.

Those candidates who had failed to secure pass marks n one or two subjects or papers in previous years, but did not at all sit for the examination this year, or have failed will also have to appear in those subjects in the next examination.

Candidates who have failed in Practical subjects will have to attend special classes in those subjects before they are permitted to appear at the next examination.

Junior Group

The following candidates are declared to have passed the above examination, held in the month of August, 1941:-

In order of merity

1st Class :--

- 1. Das Gupta, Purnasashi
- 2. Bose, Mrinal.

2nd Class :--

- 1. Naskar Kalipada
- 2. Sen, Santilata,
- 3. Faithful, Kanan.
- 4. Bagchi, Paritosh.
- 5. Bag, Saraju.
- 6. Ahmed, A. M. Majduddin,

3rd Class :---

- 1. Bhattacharjee, Heramba Nath.
- 2. Naskar, Abinash Chandra.
- 3. Sen, Amiya.
- 4. Sen Gupta, Sailesh Chandra
- 5. Sinha Boy, Suruchi
- 6. Ghose, Pritilata.
- 7. Khan, Mukshuddin.
- 8. Pramanik, Parulbala.

The following candidates who failed to scoure pass in one or two subjects in previous years, are declared to have passed the above examination:

- 1. Ghose Chowdhury, Nanibhusan.
- 2. Sinha, Bankey Lal.
- 3. Basu Roy Chowdhury, Sukharanjan.
- 4. Mandal, Satyanaram.
- 5. Das, Profulla Chandra.
- 6. Abdul Jalil.
- 7. Abdul Latiff.
- 8. Abu Md. Syed.

The following candidates will have to re-appear at the next examination and sit for the papers or subjects mentioned against their names:—

- 1. Chatterjee, Abani Bhusan-Physical Training.
- 2. Tewary, Krishnadeo-Paper V.
- 3. Md. Ismail Hossain-Paper V
- 4. Md. Serajul Haque-Paper I.
- Md. Quasem—Physical Training and Practical Teaching.
- Ghose, Manindra Kumar—Physical Training and Practical Teaching.
- 7. Das, Lila-Papers II and V.
- 6. Pal, Snehalata—Paper V and Practical Teaching.

 Those candidates who had failed to secure pass marks in one or two subjects or papers in previous years, but did not at all sit for the examination this year, or have

failed, will also have to appear in those subjects in the next examination.

Candidates who have failed in Practical subjects will have to attend special classes in those subjects before they are permitted to appear at the next examination.

A. BARUA,

Education Officer.

Hogg Building Extension. The 30th September, 1941.

BEVIN BOYS

FAREWELL BY LORD MAYOR OF MANCHESTER

A party of Indian engineering technicians, who had been in Britain at the invitation of the Labour Minister Mr. Bevin on an intensive practical course of foremanship and works management were entertained on Friday by Manchester's Lord Mayor before returning to India. Mr. Bevin sent a message asking them to go back to take their place in Indian industry and do all possible to increase output adding: "I want the British and Indian people to be great friends working together in the great and common endeavour that all the world may benefit from this great association of peoples."

Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, also sent a message of good wishes. This was the first contingent of "Bevin's Boys" from India.—Reuter.

INDIAN EVACUEES

BACK PROM JAPAN

An evacues skip with 205 Indian and about 30 European and other evacuess from Japan on board arrived on Thursday, the 23rd October.

On disembarking some of the evacues were billeted in residences of friends while for other accommodation was provided by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Moslam Chamber of Commerce and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. A small number for whom accommodation could not be found remained on board and arrangements for their stay in Calcutta pending their departure to their respective native places, will be made.

The non-Indian evacuees consisted of a few Europeans the majority being non-Indian British subjects.

Among the Indian evacuees are 30 women and 71 chil dren. The majority of the men are merchants and business men, mostly belonging to Sind and Gujerat, and other places in Western India and few to the Punjab. They are mostly cotton piecegoods dealers. Among 16 students, are four Bengalis, who went to Japan to study technist subjects.

KIRLOSKAR CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

For Engine Cooling

Agricultural Purposes

Sewage Pumps

For particulars write to:

WESTIRN INDIA INDUSTRIES.

Post Box 2313, Calcutta.

PHENEOL

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

A LOWERFUL DISINFECTING FLOID

DISINFECTS

Drains, Core-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease, Germa are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

RPORATION NOTICES

Notice to Potty Improvement Contractors.

District No. 1 Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are savied and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for......" on Friday, the 7th November, 1941, up to

2 p.m. The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal office to receive the tender form from the Central Record Keeper and to note the stems and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No. I (Cossipore Office) for inspection.

Repairs to culvert at Raja Bagan Rs. 144, dated 10th October, 1941,

43. Repairs to Cossipore Burning Ghat— Rb. 945. dated 15th October, 1941. (1½ months).

months):
44. General repairs to Cossipore Office;
Ruilding—Rs. 938, dated 15th October,
1941. (1½ months).

N B.—Please note that words in italics
"7 days notice" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days" notice.

S. C. GHOSE, District Engineer, I.

District I Eng'g. Office. The 18th October, 1941

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS, DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Re: Reconstruction of Foot Bridge on the newly dredged S. W. Channel

Dear Sira.

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tedder in a scaled cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 27th Octo-

will be received by me on the 27th Octo-ber, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully. P. C. BOSE, Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office, The 18th October, 1941.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme

He: Heplacing worn-out thatched roof by pucca roof for cook-shed of staff quarters at Kulti.

Quotations in sealed covers are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Monday, the 27th Octo-ber, 1941, for the above work.

Der. 1941, for the above work.

Tenderers are expected to see the site of work before tendering and may obtain other particulars in this connection from the department. The successful tenderer shall have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department and must complete the work within 30 days.

A. N. BANERJEE, Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office, The 21st October, 1941.

C. F. P. Schools Text Books For 1942.

NOTICE

Authors, book-sellers and publishers are hereby notified that the Text Books for the Corporation Free Primary Schools for the session 1942, will be received by the Education Department upto 5th November 1941 Rach book should be alternited. Education Department upto 5th Novem-her, 1941. Each book should be submitted in triplicate on any working day during this period between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

A. BARUA. Education Officer.

Hogg Building Extension, The 15th October, 1941.

Street Alignment

(1) Notice is hereby given under Section 308 of the Calcutta Municipal Act 111, (B C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of a portion of D. Gupta Lane from its junction with Kali Charan Ghose Road upto the westernmost 20 ft. road recently constructed at 66, Kali Charan Ghose Road and taken over by the Corporation to a width of 20 ft. in Ward 31,

20 ft. in Ward 31.

(2) Notice is hereby given under Section 302 and Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corpora-

tion in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of the southern portion of Seven Tanka Lane near its junction with Dum Dum Road to a width of 50 ft. and extending the same to the same width northwards to meet South Sinthi Road at its junction with Kali Charan Ghose Road in Ward 31.

(3) Notice is hereby given under North

(3) Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan showing the alignment of a 50 ft, projected public street from Paikpars Road to Uma Kanto Sen Lane and thence to Dum Dum Road in Ward 31.

Any person having any objection to the above should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before 7th November, 1941.

S. CHATTERJI Acting Chief Executive Officer.
Central Municipal Office.
The 16th October, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Baidya Nath Shaw for registration of the Haidya Nath Shaw for registration of the name of his brother Robindra Nath Shaw as partner in the business carried on in Stall No. 41 in Block "3" in the S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QAHIM, Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market, The 16th October, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Radhica Prosad Dutt praying for permission to take in Mr. Gobinda Lall Chandra as his partner in the business cargied on in Stalls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 in Block "P" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM, Bevenue Officer

Sir Stuart Hogg Market, The 13th October, 1941.

PROMPT SERVICE

BEST MATERIAL

MODERATE CHARGE

Everything Required for Physician, Surgeon or Hospital.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, HOSPITAL FURNITURE AND APPLIANCES, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, SURGICAL DRESSINGS, ORTHOPAEDIC ARTICLES, SPLINTS, ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, ABDOMINAL BELTS, SUSPENSARY BANDAGES, FIRST-AID BOXES AND AMBULANCE STRETCHERS.

Motussil orders premptly executed.

CHEMICAL & SURGICAL WORKS LTD.

(Successors to Badam Bros.)

98-A, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE (Opposite Medical College Eye Hespital), CALCUTTA Gram: "DATMAL"

Repairs undertaken

Limited Steek of Coulder Application

'Phone: B. B. 2857.

THE NATIONAL CABLE WORKS I

ONLY INDIAN CONCERN TO MANUFACTURE ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES OF ALL SIZES, VOLTS AND GRADES UNDER FOREIGN TRAINED EXPERT CONTROL.

naging Agents—BRITE & CO., LD.

23-A, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. FACTORY: -BEHALA

MANAGING AGENTS WILL NOT ACCEPT ANY REMUNERATION TILL THE PRODUCTION IS PLACED IN THE MARKET.

NATIONAL CABLE FOR THE NATION!

CORPORATION NOTICES-Contd.

Situation Vacant

Applications are invited for the post of Superintendent of Printing, Corporation of Calcutta.

The Corporation Press has to turn out different types of work, e.g., printing of Agendas and Minutes of Proceedings of Meetings (which is day-to-day work), as well as Reports and Manuals, with or without tabular matter.

There are 8 Lino Machines, 9 Flat Printing Machines and 5 Treadle Machines in the Corporation Press. The total strength of the staff employed in the Press, labour, and non-labour is about 125

of the staff employed in the Press, labour, and non-labour, is about 125.

Intending candidates must be both trained and experienced in modern methods of printing. They should also have a general knowledge of up-to-date printing machines in order to be able to supervise running repairs. Candidates must have high administrative qualifications and organising ability, and must also have experience of handling labour. Preference will be given to a candidate, who handling labour. Preference with the given to a candidate, who has received suitable training in Europe or America, proferably in a Press comparable in size to the Corporation Press, for a period of not less than 5 years. Applicants should preferably be Graduates of the Calcutta University or of any other who Calcutta foreign University.

Intending candidates must not be above 45 years of age.

The post is graded at Rs. 300-20-500.

The selected candidate will be subject to the Provident Fund, leave and other Service Rules of the Corporation which may be in force or which may come into force later on.

The candidate will be required to submit a declaration under Section 54A of the Calcutta Municipal Act stating that he was never convicted of an offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 3 months or more. He will also have to mention his relationship, if any, either by blood or by marriage, with the either by blood or by marriage, with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, any Alderman or Councillor or any statutory officer of the Corporation.

Applications with details of training and experience should be submitted to the undersigned by the 31st October, 1941. Other things being equal, preference will be given to one who is a native of Calcutta or is a rate-payer of Calcutta.

M. RAY, Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office. The 8th October, 1941.

Applications are invited for the post of a Building Inspector on Rs. 100 plus bik allowance of Rs. 5 per month from B.E.'s working in the various Department of the Corporation. The appointment is for the present, a temporary one till 5r August, 1942, and will likely to be permanent thereafter. The applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st October, 1941. The applicants must their age, qualifications, length a service in the Corporation with specimention of the Department in which the are working. Applications are invited for the post of are working.

> M. MAITRA, City Architect

Central Municipal Office. The 10th October, 1941.

The post of the Store-Keeper, tola Stores, in the grade of Rs. 40-4-10 and with a security deposit of Rs. 1.00 (one thousand) attached to it has falle vacant with effect from 11th Octobe 1941, owing to the death of the incumber Maulvi Abdul Malek. The vacancy is the filled up by the Services Standin Committee No. II.

M. G. BANERJEE. Controller of Store

Central Stores, Entally, The 15th October 1941.

SOME SELECTED INSURANCE COMPANIES

PHONE CAL. 5386 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

THE CONCORD of INDIA

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

8. CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD. THE EASTERN FEDERAL

(Incorporated in India)

TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

H 4AD OFFICE: 9, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

LET US SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS TELEPHONE: CAL. { 7061

GOVT. SECURITY ESTD. 1874 LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Call Office: - 2, CLIVE ROW

er Indian Life Assurance Company

In the Panty of flowers to PAN

When it comes to and flower seed quality, freshme

Don't forget to

When it comes to soods, think of Poche's vegetable and flower soods and bulbs of pockeyros, quality, freshness and tested germination.

Don't forget to write for Pocha's

PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, 8, Napier Road, POONA



MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the tollowing rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Yellow numbers on a Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superint tendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a vou-
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is tound short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper it any apparent so in is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

Incure with

India's Oldest Life Office The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

Enquiries: - DASTIDAR & SONS, CHIEF AGENTS. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

'Phone: Cal. 455

THE

Gram: "Jatikalyan"

FEDERAL INDIA ASSURANCE CO../LTD.

A Combination of 12 Companies. Last Valuation Disclose a Decent Surplus.

Territorial Office:-2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta

Photos Clal. 8786, 8797 & 879

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

7, Council House Street, Calcu IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Total Business in force exceeds

Total Claims paid exceed

Total Assets exceed

"HUMAN SERVICE OUR AIM." THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., (BOMBAY), LTD.,

Calcutta Office :-- 86-B, CLIVE STREET.

Please ask for Prospectus & Agency condition.

INDIAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BONUS-Rs. 15 Endt.

13-2. Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA

BONUS-Rs. 18 W.L.

EASTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 7037.

The Most Progressive Indian Life Office is THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Managing Agents: BIRLA BROS., LD.

Head Office: NEW DELHI

Calcutta Office: 8, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE

FOR PARTICULARS

OF

ADVERTISING IN THIS SPECIAL PAGE

Please write or Phone up ADVT. MANAGER,

> Phone Cal. 6600 (MUNICIPAL GAZETTE DEPT.)

Estd. 1920.

PHONE: 889

ASSURANCE ENUS CO., LTD.

14, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA

PRABARTAK INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Steadily Progressing National Life Office

Phone: Cal. 2696.

13-2, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY (India) LIMITED

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Werks, Drainage and Plumbing Engine Mission Row, Calcutta

longovity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market the current week.

			1:	st (Ma	88.			31	ıd (Ola	58,				•	2n	đ;Cl	as	8 ,			3	rd (Cla	RB.
artioler.	•	7	POE	•		To	1	,	70	•		T	•	articles.		Fr	rog	•		То		F	ron	,	-	To
BEEF.		da.	▲.	P.	Re	. 🛦	. P.	Re	٠.	. P.	Re	. 4	. P	VEAL (a)	R	٠.	٨.	P. 1	lo.	٨.	P.	Re,	٨.	P.	Re,	
Brisket per seer Curry Beef Fillet or undercut per s	 eer	0 0 1	5 0	0	0 0 1	6	000	0	4 8	0	000	8	0	Breast per piece Head, each Leg per seer Lion ,	10) 1	600	0	Ŏ	8 (13 (0 0 0	8	000	_ `	5 0 10 0
Hump per seer Rib " Round "	•••	0	8 5 5		0			0	644		000	ě	0	Shoulder ,	à		ĕ			***		0	5	0	0	60
Sirloin "Suet (Kidney)	•••	0	8	0	0 1	1 3 0	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	Fore-quarter per seer Hind-quarter , Saddle												
Do. Salted per seer Do. Molted	•••			0	0	12	0							Leg per lb Other portion per lb	0) 1	14	0								
SALT PROVISIONS.		1						ŀ			i			,			1s	t Cl		 M.	İ		nd	1	3	Ird
Brisket, per seer Hump "	•••		10 1 2	0		12 14	0		7 8		0	8 10	0	MUTTON. Chops per seer			0	1	1	4	-		888	+		ARS.
Round Tongue each	•••	0	6 8	0	0	8 12	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	Breast , Curry Mutton per seer	1) 1) 1	10	ŏ	ŋ	12 13 0	0	0	14 10 10 13	0		1 2 0
SUNDRIES OF BEE	F.	:			!						!			Saddle per lb Shoulder per seer	0) 1	10	0	Ō	12	0	0	10 10	Ŏ		8 0
Brain each	•••	. 0	2	0	0	3	0							Kidneys, each Heart Liver	0)	1 2 3	0	0	1	D					
Beef sweet-bread per doz. Heart, each	•••	0	8	0	0	12	0							Brain "	-				Ö	6 (D			-		
Oxtails, each Shinbones, each Skrits, each Tongue, each Kindney, per dozen Liver per lb, Beef Dripping	•••	0	6 8		0	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	Tongue " Trotters " Head (without tongue and brain) each Head (ontire) each Mutton Dripping per seer Goat and Kid meat	00 000)	2 0 1 5 7	0	0	3 (0 ! 1 (8 (8 0 0					



USE-

FOR ALL SORTS SKIN DISEASES

Made By:-AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

PORK. In the building on the south-east	From		To		DRY FISH	From	To	
of the Market. Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. Chops per seer Salt ork per seer Bacon per lb. Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. Cooked Ham er lb. Pig Trotters per dozen Pig's Lard per seer Cooktall Sausages per lb. Lyacheon Rossted Pork Sausages Rolls per dozen Patties per dozen	0 12 0 12 0 10 0 10 1 8 0 12 1 10 0 13 0 10	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Rs. A 0 12 0 12 1 0 1 4 0 12 3 0 0 12	0000	Hilsa Fish per seer Shrimps with shell per seer Do. (without shell) per seer Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	 Ra. A. F 0 14 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 8 0 1 4 0 1 8 0 1 4 0 1 8 0 1 4 0 1 8 0 1	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 2

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

rporated in the United Kingdo

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENTSIN KENTA COLONY AND UGANDA

... £ 4,000,000 ... £ 2,000,000 ... £ 2,200,000 Subscribed Capital ...

Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund

Head Office: 26, Bishepegate, Lendon, E. C. 2.

Byenches: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittegong,
Amritear, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin,
Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwera Eliya, Aden,
Steemer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairebi, Makuru,

Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tenga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Benk transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

A New Feature of Safety

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. THE

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

ditioned according to most modern methods

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank
Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for
the desposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer' receives
a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open
the locker rented by him.

Our and deposit installation offers the best protection against both
fire and burglary.

Bentials are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers
and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
100, Clive Street, Caldittà.

No nuncessary waiting

et service rendered

city king y

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: -7, Wellesley Piace, Calcutta.
Brunelett-Burrabasar & Shumbasar (Calcutta) & Naraingung

Brunches:—Burrabasar & Shambasar (Calcutta) & Narainguage.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed en daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest an SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at ½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque Permitted.

FIXED DEFORTS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved accurity: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GREERAL BARKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., an application.

etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1862.)
(Limitally of shareholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Allahabed Bank Limite

... £3,000,000 Capital

Capital ... 23,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 23,000,000
Head Office: 38, Bishepegate, Lendon, E. C. 2.
London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches (14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester
and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted
REGOVERY OF INCOME-TAX
The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Recutor and of Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutts 11-1. Clive Street...D. R. KINLOGH Agent

Calcutta 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent, Office:— 1. Fairlie Place,—J. E. MOIR, Agent,

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England,) (Liability of Shareholders limited.) Head Office: -2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopgate

Subscribed Capital
Paid-no Capital £ 2,000,000 £ 1,000,000 £ 500,000 Paid-up Capital Reserve Liability of Share-holders # 1,000,000

Brenches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapors. The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange

Business of every description.
N. R. NEWSUM, 9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1908)

Head Office: —Oriental Buildings, Bombay,
aloutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street; 201, Harrice

Rosa. (Sarabasar) and S. Chittaranian Avenue, South
sembay Branches:—Buillion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadovi and Maisbar Hill.
they Branches:—A hyperband.

bar Hill.

Other Branche: —Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ein Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri. (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karkh.
Nagpur, Naspur Gity, Poona, Poona City, Bafkot and Sunt Capital Subscribed Re. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up Re. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund

Recerve Fund Rs. 1,18,50,000

Rules of Business on Application,

Calcutta Local Committee —Mr. Jagmohan Pranad Gosaka.

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakahmi Niwas Biris,

Genggal Bushing Business Transacted. W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-162-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE Branches :--CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11, Clive Row,

Phone: Cal. 6517

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calculta" Municipal Gasette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

25th Octo

". A. .

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. 84. Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

OURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at I per cent, p. a. on Re. 300-SAVINGS BANK :—Interest at 27 per cent, p. a. FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent, p. a. LOANS:—Gmitted against Gold ornaments and other approved

Telephone: Park 1168

Phone: Cal. 465.;6807. 5138-

Gram: "Jatikalyan

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.

Subscribed Capital exceeds Rs. 6,00,000 Paid-up Capital & Reserves exceed Rs. 5,50,000 All Banking business transacted.

2. DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST, CALCUTTA. = :-Chittagong, Cossipore, Chetla.

Grams: "Citadel"

Phone: Cal. 6967

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8, Madan Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

Phone: Cal. 4550.

THE FEDERATION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office: -57, RADHABAZAR STREET

Branches: - Chinsurah, Burdwan, Mymensingh, Serajganj, Jamalpur, Kushtia and Sarishabari.

Mng, Director: -- Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, M.L.A., Ex-Minister. Government of Bengal.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: -9A, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125

Branches:—Hare Street, Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Siraigani, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares, Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 61 per cent.

Free of Income-tax.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines Promoted & Organised by

BROTHERS RAHA

Branchen: DACCA, BANAGHAT, DROGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG

Telephone: Oal 1818 Telegram : "Safebonds"

ESTD 1927

Phone No. Cal, 2631

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED Head Office.-29, Strand Read, Calcutta

Branch :-- BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transacted. v
Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people. Raus, rules and all information on ambication.

P. K. CHOWDEURY, Makaging Director

Phone-Cal: 5785.

ORIENTAL PUBLIC BANK LIMITED

12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

-Mymensingh, Gaaripur (Myn.), Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Sushong & Barisal.

Wanted influential Agents for Branches in represented area. the un-(d. G/0-1)

Established 1933

Phone: Cal. 503

BENGAL EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

Head Offics: 29, Dalhousis Square

s all sects of Banking business on most up Branches: MIMIESINGH, ULTABINGEE, TANGAIL, JAMALPUR AND SHERPUR.

Manager:-R. KANJILAL

Managine Director:-R. N. ROY.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Rate of Interest on Deposits.

1. Savings 25 per cent. per annunt

2. Current 3 Fixed 3 p. c. to 6 .. No Account is too small to be taken out of by this Think. Benehes -HOWRAH, SALEJA. BELITE, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE



BANKE COMMERCE 12.CLIVE ST CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES

BENGAL BANK LIMITED

Phone: Cal. 2078.

S. CLIVE ROW. CALCUTTA.

Dividend declared for 1939...0 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupses 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.

Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities. Branches; — Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharaspore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtia.

Telegram: Managing Director:—
BANK—Calcutta, L. M. Mukherii, M. Sc. (Cal.)

A. C. L. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6, Clive Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office: -SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

EHTD. 1998.

Head Office :-CHITTAGONG.

Branches: CALCUTTA 14, Clive Street. narayanganj & Bhola The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD. 8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Branches: Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna. Our Specialities: Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service. All sorts of Banking business transactions

Union bank of Bengal Ltd.

Head Ofice:-8, Clive Street, Calcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds. Brenches:—LAME MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN, ARANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND SHARRUGUDA (Oriesa)
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 3436

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

IT PAYS

TO ADVERTISE HERE

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

والمراجع والمراجع والمستوعة والمتاريخ والمراج

and the second of the second o

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-Contd.

Chicken (Bring) each 0 5 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Re. A. 1 8 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 10 0 8 0 5 0 13	0 00 0 000	1 (0 1) 3 (
Chicken (Spring) each 0	1 8 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 10	0 00 0 000	1 (
Claicken (swoth)	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 5	0 000	0 1
Decoration Dec	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 5	0 000	0 1
Do. (presents)	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 5	0 000	0 1
De. (desired)	1 0 1 0 0 10	000	0 1
De. (cediastry recetting) De. (cediastry recetting) Common per score	1 0 1 0 0 10	000	0 1
Comparison Com	1 0 1 0 0 10	000	0 1
Comparison Com	1 0 1 0 0 10	000	0 1
Section	1 0 1 0 0 10	000	0 1
Right Corn Same Corn	0.8	0	0 1
Ledies finger per score Color Co	0.8	0	0 1
Do. Hen	0 10	0	_
EGGS. Cooling per score	0 ° 8 0 ° 5	0	_
Color Colo	0 5		-
Design D	0 5		
Swis, fresh, per score Swis, fresh, per sc			0 1
Came Came			i
Parsnip each Pars	1 0	0	1
Section	1 4	0	
1 8 0 2 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 10 0 0			
Country Apples 6—8 Country		. 0	0
Same	0 10		0 1
Do. Country Do. English per lb. Do. En		ŭ	0 1
Sociation Soci			
Solution 3 8 0 4 8 0 Do. Kidney hill per Solution Solu	0 6	0	0
Col (large)			0
Vild Duck each 1 00 1 40 Do. (Old) Nainitai Do. (Hill) (Old) Goosebery per seer	0 10	0	0 1
and Grouse sach Do. (Hill) (Old)			
	0 8	0	0 1
BIRDS. Do. Rangoon 0 30 0 36 Do. Nack 1 lb.			
(Large)			
De. (Han) " " 8 8 0 8 0 0 Palbul per seer 0 2 6 0 3 0 Do. Australia per lb			ĺ
(large) 0 3 0 0 5 0 Do. S. African per lb			
VEGETABLES. Do. Country per score 0 2 6 0 7 0 Grape Fruit each Spinsoh per lot of 20 0 2 0 0 2 6 Jafa		i	
Armshoke Darjeeling each Squash per seer 0 3 0 0 4 0 Guava (Allahabad) per			
and another mark and a deal of a law and Paratage and and a deal of a deal o	0 8	0	1
Beet root Deriveling per Do. Pumpkins, each 0 4 0 0 13 0 Facel parts seen	1 4	. 0	
Do. Country per bundle Tomato Davisaling per st 0 6 0 0 12 0 Kajoo nuts per seer	1 4		1
Do. Ranchi per seer Do. (large) Do. (large) Do. (large)			
per seer 0 4 0 0 5 0 Do. Chukerdhurpur , 0 10 0 0 12 0 Khurma ,,	0 5	, 0	0
Do. Butter per score 0 2 0 0 2 6 Toronto Deviceling	0 2	6	0
Brinial seer 0 80 0 36 bundle 0 20 0 30 Lemon (English) per don		-	
Do Mursidabed pur)			
Do. Country Do Darjeeling 0 4 0 0 12 0 Vegetable marrow Country 0 2 0 0 3 0 Locket per 1 seer		-	ĺ
Parrets Darjeeling per Do, Darjeeling each Monkey nuts Madras per			
Do, per seer 0 10 0 0 12 0 White Pumpkins each 0 10 0 4 0 Monkey Lichees per 100	0 8	, U	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market Contd.

ARTIOLES	From	To	articles,	From	To	abtroles.	From	30
	Ra. A. P.	Re. A. P.	FRUITS—(Consd.)	Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS-(Coatd.)	Rs. A. P.	Řs. A. P
M. Molott on one page		,	Plantein Champs bunch	0 20	0 4 0	Raisina Kabul Sunkissed		
Mess melon " (Lines nor dos.	·	:	Do. Martaban Do. Singapore per dos.	0.20	0 6 0	Do. Descri in 1 lb.		1.734
Do. Pyri (Bombay)	}	1	Do. Amritasagar	0 8 0	0 12 0	packet		
Do. Langra		1	Do. Kabul	0 8 0	0 60	Do. Table in 1 lb.		
Do. Bukul Do. Fasli		1	Papaya Ranchi each	0 1 6		Do. Musestallosse per	0 10 0	● 73 ·ô
na Kinnen Bhog			Plums per ib. (Kabul)	0 10	0 40	ih pa	ļ -	
Do Kanchan 16-90		1	Jo. S. African per lb	ł' !		Do. do. in i ib.		
Do. Golapkhash Do. Himsagore		i	Pomograpate Bhowans-			Rose Berry per soore	į	
Do Green per score			1992 196 978 STEPP	0 12 0	1.00	Bofata	į	l
Do. Country per 100		!	Kandahar	0.50	1	Sunkist (Orange) per dos	1 00	1 80
Do Bombay Do Madras 8—19	1 0 0	Ì	Pumalo each (country)	0 16	0 3 0	Star Addie der score		
Do. Lilam 4—6	1 00	1	Prunes Fresh per lb	2 00		8. Africa Orange per dos. Jafa per dos. (Orange)	1 00	1 8)
			Prunes 8. W. per tin (2 lb.)			Do. Small par soore		• • •
Mangosteen per doz			Do. Liby do			Sweet Limes (Peshwar)		
Malberry per score Nagpur Mussomi 6-8			Do. Delmonte do		'	Do County 8 to 10	1 00	1
People			Pears Cashmere 13—16	1 00		Do. Country per score Burdah Quetta per seer	0 60	0 8 0
Rember per doz			Do. (Cooking)			Tamarind per seer	1	0 80
Oranges Sikkur	1 00		Do. Kulu per lo. English			Water melon Country each	:	
Do. Nagpur 6-13 Do. Bombay			Do. California per lb			Do. Goalund Do. Farukhabad		
no Dariesling			Do. American per lb Do. Peshwar 13—16	1 00		Do. Opesta		İ
Do Multa per dos	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Australian per lb			Water Meton Bhagainur	t	
Pests Arab per seer Do. (Unshelled) per seer	3 0 0	2 8 0	Do. California Dry per lb.	1 80	1	Water fruit per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. S. African per lb		·	Walnut per lb. Do. do. (Shelled)	U 70	0 00
Bo. Kabul	3 8 0		Do. Cashmere — Peaches America dry p. lb.		1	w. (Desided)	1 200	l
vo. Kandahar			Do. 8. African per lb				!	ŀ
Do. Multan	3 00	4 00	Do. Peshwar			BUTTER, Etc.		1 .
Peanst Dar seel	1 40	1 80	Do. English Dry per lb.		4	Aligarh Butter per lb	1 20	
Pineapple Country each		0 10 0	Quince (Quetta) Raisine per 1 lb. packet	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay	0 11 0	0 12 0
Do. Assum "	0 60	0 18 0	Do. do. (California)			Dinapur	0 11 0	0 13 0
Do. Gingapore Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Red) per lb	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter for cake	0 14 0	1 00
Do. Teipur each	0 13 0	1 80	Do. Kabul	0 10 0	0 18 0 T 4 0	Cow's Ghee per seer Ghee per seer	1 80	1 13 0
Do. Kalimpong each			Do. Sultana per seer		, ""	Gues bet seel.	4 9 0	iBi

N. B. Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE

FOR

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shope To Let

Applications for the privilege occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
2 5 88 88 A .84 Chandner 82	Ra. A. P. 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0 , 0 8 0 daily 0 4 0 ,, 0 5 0 ,, 0 5 0 ,,	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Charles. 35-36 Charles. 29 & 30 16-20	Rs. a. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 8 0 ,, 4 0 0 ,, 1 11 0 ,,	Business to be approved by the sutherity.

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

articles.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Ra. A. P.	Re, A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	COAL AND COKE.	Ra. A. P.	Re. A. I
MILE AND CREAM		1	Californian flour No. 1	0 3 3	امنما	Soft Coke per md	0 11 0	
Pure cow's milk fresh per	. 0 40	1	Californian flour per bag	0 3 3	0 3 6	Confectionery.		
Fresh cream per lb	1 40]	of 5 lbs Californian flour No. 2			Cakes, Assorted per lb	0 12 0	1 4.
FISH.			per seer		0 3 0	Plum Cakes ;;	0 13 0	1 00
			Atta D	0 30		Iced) per lb. Plum Puddings (English)	1 80	2 12 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer Do. (cut pieces)	1 40	1 00	Sujee		0 30	per lb.	1 12 0	2 80
Do. (salt-water) per seen Do. (out pleces) per seen	1 4 0	1 80	RICE.		^	Assorted Tea Cakes per ib.	1 40	1 80
		0 10 0	Deshi coarse per md Do. per seer			Blab Chocolates per	0 16	1 00
Outle per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Patna 1st quality per md.	6 8 0		Milk Chocolates slab	• • •	,
Robi per seer	A 19 A	0 14 0	Do. coarse per md	0 2 6	0 3 0	G0 11777		
Hilsa sach -	0 8 0	1 40	Do. per seer Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 40	7 8 0	OONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Orab per lot of 4	0 20	0 6 0	Do. per seer Chinisakkar per md	0 3 0 8 0 0	9 0 0	Assorted Chocolates per		
Do. without ros	,		Do. per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0	Short Bread per lb.	1 80	3 80 4 8 0
Mullet per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0	Kashmere rice per seer		1	English Sweets, Assorted per lb.		
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Out pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Golab Soru Rice	0 4 0	0 5 0	Caramela Assorted non the	0 12 0	3 00
Pomíres per seer	1 40	1 80	SUGAR.			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 60	0 13 0
Prawns per seer (Small Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0 0 14 0	Cawnpore Sugar per seer Crystal	0 4 8	0 4 6	PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
	0 80	0 12 0	DAL Etc.,		" "	Glazo	1 18 0	
Lebster Bea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0		<u> </u>		Assorted Creams	3 00	2 4 9
Other fish	10 12 0		Arahar per seer Chana ,,	0 3 0	0 38	Golden Puffs Barley Sugar (English)	" "	
BREAD, CHEESE AND	.]		Khari Masoor Mung haree		0 3 0	per lb Barley Sugar (Indian)	1 00	
CAKE PRESERVES.			Mung sons	0 4 0 0 1 6	0 50	Assorted Pattles non den	0 4 0	1 8 8
Bread (White or Brown			Cocogem—		0 20	Jacob's Oream Orackers	1 1	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each -		0 20	3.1b	0 12 0		het 110	2 4 0	2 60
Do. do. 11b	0 10	0 18	Cocoanut Oil per seer	3 13 0	0 60	HUNTLEY PALMER.		
		1	Castor Oil Mustard Oil	8 8 0	0 9 6	Marie 2 lb, tin	2 80	
Current Loaf 1 lb. each		1	KEROSENE OIL.			Mice 2 lb. tin Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin	اختما	
Dinner Roll "	0 0 6		Cheeter per sage				2 200	
Oheese Bandel each	0 1 9	0 2 0	Monkey Brand per tin			BRITANNIA.		
Do. Dacca per lb Do. Edam		1 0 0	"Victoria"— "Swan" per 4-I. G. tin		3 5 0	l lb. Tin. Re. A. P.		
Do. Overland Do. Bendel each			Do. 4-I. G. Buik "Rising Sun"—"Chukker"	er er		Oheese 0 14 0 Gem 0 10 6	1 80	}
Do. Cheddara per lb			per 4-I. G. tin Do. per 4-L G. Bulk		3 15 0 8 5 0	Gem Iced 0 13 6 Ginger Nut 1 5 0	1 60	غ
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0		Elephant Brand Tin		3 15 0	Ko-Nut (Reg.) 0 11 9	1 30	parice
" namized, "	1	0 50	Do. Bulk Do. Bmall	į.	3 50	Marie 1 2 0 Milk 1 1 0	1 12 0	×
Sunva obsesse per lb	0 5 0	1	Owl , Tin White Rose per tin	4 14 0		Mixed (House- hold) 1 1 0	1 13 0	2
Kraft cheese per lb.	1 80		Water Lily ,.	4 14 0	1	hold) 1 1 0 Nice 1 5 0	2 10	j

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

VITALITY

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI

ACIDITY

ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)

Guaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indigestions. Ask for free sample (with postage).

For particulars apply to—S. C. BOSE,
Ole THE BASTERN UNION BARK, LTD.
14. CLIVE STREET, CALCUITA. Phone Cal. 401

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-Contd.

ARTIOLES.	From	To	ARTIOLES.	From	To	ARTIOLES.	From	\$0
OONTEOTICEERY	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Re, A. P.	Re. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Ra. A.P.	المقيط
C00104			Spencers' "Doretto" _		·	Condensed Milk 1 lb, tin Cowiec Skim Milk Powder		0.12 0
BRITANNIA BIBOUITS.			Do. "Planters" per	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 lb. tin per tin	0 13 0	
1 lb. tin. 28. A. P.	2 lbs.	1	50 State Express 555 Ciga-	1 10 0	1 11 0	Soupe, Assorted,	1 23 0	isAika♥ ♥ Isaasii
0 18 0	1 8 6	È	rettes per tin Passing Show Cigarettes			Isinglass per pkt White Sugar, 5 seems per	0 13 0	
Posts Bear 0 10 6	1 1 9	9	per tin	11 18 0	0 13 0	L. X. L. Assorted James	1 80	in a j
Thin Arrows 0 15 0	1 3 9	price	Black & White tin of 50 Craven A tin of 50	1 60		per tin	0 60	0 .
Water 0 10 6 Soological 13 lb tip	1 19	12 74	OILMAN'S STORES.			C. & B. Assorted Jame per tin	1 70	. 13 .
Cream Ornordi, 11	per tin	11	LIPTON'S TEA—			Delmonte Prunes per 1-13	2 40	2 4 4
eew & Gate Milk Food Jew & Gate Rusks	2 13 0 1 8 0	5 5 0				Best Darjeeling tea, 1 lb.		4 4 4
				1 0 0		per pkt. King George Caucolate,	1 18 0	• ••
Lipton's biscuits—		ŀ	Special Darjeeling 1 lb	1 14 0	- 1	1 lb. per tin C. & B. Vinegar per bot-	3 18 0	•
Full Cream	.		IMPERIAL TEA—			tie Redgate or Nickson Ham	1 80	
Sweetened Condensed			Green Label 1 lb. pkt	1 40	· ·	per ib.	3 8 0	
Milk- Per Tip	0 40	0 12 0	Red do. do Orange do. do	1 0 0 0 18 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba- con per lb.	3 80	
Cowlac Malted Milk Pow-	1 6 0	1	Pyramid do. do	0 13 0	1	Morton's Scotch Catmeal	1 12 0	
der 1 lb. tim per tim	- 00		TOSH'S TEA-			Morton's 'Eagle' Brand	!	ie V
Skimmed Milk Horlick's Malted Milk	1 2 0 1 6 0	1 60	Special Darjeeling Red		1	Scotch Rolled Oats 3 lb.	0 14 0	
Do	1	11 0 0	Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 80		SUNDRIES.		÷
Sorlick's Malted Milk-		11 0 0	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt. Do. 2nd quality	1 40	Ì	Clobra Boot Polish, large	0 60	
Powder No. 1 per bos.	1 60	11 00	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt	1 0 0		Chamois Leather large	3 8 0	
Morton's Pepperments			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.		į	Hair Oream small Mosquito Destroyers, box	1 0 0	400
per lb			Red Ensign Coffee ,, Cocoa & lbs	1 60	- 1	Eno's Fruit Salt Bisurated Magnesia, me-	1 20	1 13 0
CIGARS & CIGARETTE	3		Quaker Oats 20 oz. Robinson's Barley 1 ,,	0 14 0 0 15 6	1	dium	1 18 0	,
Dereszke per tin of 50	1	l	Macaroni 1 lb	0 9 0	0 10 0 1	Ellerman's Embrocation Zam-Buk	1 18 0	0 14 0
	0 30		Delmonte Fruits 2 ,,	1 8 0 0 14 0	1 80	Amrutanjan Pain Balm Oriental Balm	0 8 9	1 0 4
Sellings her ham			Pickles 1	0 12 0	1 10 0	Slean's Linimen; Kruschen Salt	0 13 6	
Capstan Navyout per tin	1 00		Do. lbs.	1 60				
Gold Flake per tin of 50		1 40		0 12 0	\$ 00	PAINTS.		
	ł	1	Pepper (Black and White) Sauces, Worcester Bott.	0 9 0 1	1 80	Enamei Paint English- per dos.	9 00	:
Devender per tin of 50	1		Salmon 1 lb. tfn	0 9 0	1 8 0	Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Slasgow Mixture per Ib.	2 20		Sausages, English	0 13 0	* "	Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

Frices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

Tea Merchants

Mead Office : 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2001)

Hangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF

TOSH'S TEA

A. TOSH & SONS

Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants

Local Branches ! 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal, 1881)

153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2. Upper Circular Road. Cal. (Opp. Scaldah Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.		Rei	n s.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Bustness.
	Ra. A	Ls.	P.	en en en en en en en en en en en en en e			•
Veg. 1 to 6}	0	8	0 each	Vegetables,			
And the second second	page (Mark)						

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	articles.	From	To	ARTIOLES.	From	To
BIOE.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	BREAD. Bread 1 lb Do. 4 lb	Rs. A. P. 8 2 0 9 1 0	Rs. A. P. 0 3 0 0 1 6	WEAT.	Re. A. P.	Ra, A
alam per md ankteolyl (Manja)	7 40	6 13 0	Do. 1b	0 0 6	0 1 0	Muttos Gost		0 12 0 13
Do. (Kors) Do (Atsp)	7 2.0	7 6 0 7 8 0 8 8 0	BUTTER. Aligarh Salted per lb. Bembay per lb. Salted	0 14 0 0 14 0	1 0 0	Eggs.		
amini (De.) hinisakkar (De.) ndkhani	8 4 0 9 0 0 ho 0 0	11 80	Pabna per seer Polson's 1 lb, tin	1 40	1 00	Egg (*ow!) per soore		0 10 0 9
sahi Boiled (Kora)	6 4 0	6 8 0	Milk Cows' Head -	0 5 0	0 4 0	Confectionery.		
agra	6 12 0 7 8 0 6 0 0	7 9 0 6 4 f	Condensed Milk Milk Maid	0 3 9 0 11 0	0 4 0	Lipton's Tea- Yellow per tin		
Do. (Atap)	6 8 0	6 13 0	Mustard Oll Coccanut Do	0 7 0	0 8 0 0 6 0	Cocos Hornby	0 8 6	1 7
DAL.			FRUITS.	1 0 0		Condensed Milk BISCUITS.		- '
ng Dai (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	0.50	Mangoes 30 to 25 Apples 8—16 Alubokra per seer	1 00	0 10 0			1
Do. (Sons) Do. (Krishne) shar Del	0 8 0	0 3 6	Oranges 8 to 13 Bedans per seer	1 0 0		H. & P. Do Household per tin	1 -	
alat Dal	0 3 3	0 2 6	Pesta ,. Dates Arab	2 4 0 0 3 0 0 10 6	8 8.0 0 6 0 0 13 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker CIGARETTES, ETC.		2
Do. (Khari)	0 3 6	0 3 6	Grapes per seer Pomegranates per seer		1 00	State Express Ciga.		
OHEK.			VEGETABLES. New Patal	0 1 6	0 8 0	Passing Show Ciga-	1 10 0	
wa per see!	2 0 0		New Potatoes Potatoes (New) Brinjal		0 4 0	Robinson's Barley & lb. Pearl Barley (C. B.)		0 1
shanga	1 70	1 8 0	Brinjal Cabbages each Ginger	0 30	0 4 U 0 6 0	Guaker's Oats	1 .	0 1
	1 4 0	1 80	Cucumber each Ladies finger per seer	0 0 3	0 1 0 0 4 9 0 1 6	Pascal's Logenges (glass) each	0 10 0	0 1
khi Debia Debee " per seer	1 4 0	1 10 0	Onion Cauliflower		0 4 9	Jelly Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 6 0 0 1 6	0
SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH. Pareey per seer	0 8 0	U 10 U	Quickwhite(White)	0 14 u	U
gar (White) per seer o. (Brown)	0 4 0	0 4 6	Pone Do (Cut pieces)	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 8 0	0 18 0 0 13 0 0 18 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
o. (Bata)	0 2 6	0 2 9	Bagda	0 8 0	0 13 0 0 1 0	Do. per bottle Do bulk	=	0 :
ita — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	0 3 6	0 39	Hilse	0 0 0	0 10 0	Bising Sun Do, per bottle		

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1-2 A. 8, 6-12 C. 19A & 19B E. 2-5 & 8 G. 8 C. 24	Rs. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	C. 1st floor Betel 3 Meat 8 Milk 2 Potato 9 & 3 C. & H. 5	Rs. A. P. 87 0 0 (per month) 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Milk Potato Cloth
			And the second of the second o		

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ABTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES	From	Te	ARTICLES.	From		To
MUTTON.	Ra, A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Andrea Nontaione	Re. A. P.	Re, A. P.	RICE.	Re. A.	P. R	— a, ≜
Maston 1st class per seet	0 12 0	0 14 0	Mango of Rari	0 80	0 10 0	Dinajport Khatari Bhog	7 0	1	
Do. 2nd	0 10 0	0 13 0	Do. Kanchan Do. Madrai			Deshi (Nagra) permd.	6 8	7	Ŏ
F14	0 13 0	0 14 0	Do. Langra			Do. (Medium) Patnel (Atap) ,, md	6 8 6		
Poultry Chicken such			Do. Bombay Do. Fazli			GULY (UIE) DAP md.			
Fewl (ordinary for reas-		i 1	Do. Kissen Bhogh		1	Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md. Jhingasal per rd.	1		, a -
ting) Duck (ourry and roasting)	i		Do. Nilambari Musk melon per seer			Banktoolehi (Manja) No. 1	7 0 0	7	2 6
EGG9.	}		Kharbusa per seer	1	Ī	Do. For maund	6 8 0		
Ducks per score	0 9 0	0 11 0	Orange Ichanagore Do. Sylbet	!	ı	Chamormoni	7 0 0		0 0
Fowls	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Darjeeling		- 1	Balam (Old) per md	8 0 0	9	0.0
vegetables.			Do. Nagpur 8 to 10 Do. Bombay	1 00		CHILL BRAKES WA		1.	
Brinjals per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pesta Bagdad per seer		ſ	maund (old) Kaima (polished) No. 1 per	7 8 0	8	18-0
Cucumber each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Multan Do Kabul	3 4 0		446020			
dinger	0 7 0	0 8 0	Peara 16-40	1 0 0	ı	Kaima (polished) No. 3 per maund		İ.	
adias finger per seer	0 20	0 2 6	Pineappie Singapore each Do. Darjeeling	1	ì	Kamini per mannd	6 8 0 7 8 0	7 8	00
Kagii Lemon per score Onions Patna red per seer	0 16	0 8 0	Do. Country each	1	- 1	Dhaki Chata	LI ÖÖ	14	ÕÕ
Do, Bombay "	0 16	l	Peaches	0 3 0	0 8 0	-	6 8 0	7	8 0
Do. Country	0 16		Plantain Champa per	0 10	0 26	STOAR -			
Potatoes Nainital per seer Do. Deshi (New)	1	l	Do, Martaban per			SUGAR, ETC.			
Do, Madrasi	0 26	0 8 6	score	0 4 0	0 10 0	Orystal Sugar per seer	0 4 3	1	
Do. Gauhati			Muscat per seer Pomegranate per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Decoanne Ou	0 4 3		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	į	- 1	Do. Multan per seer	ţ	1 1	Etatard OH	0 6 6		4 .
'aial Murshidabad per	0 2 6	0 4 0	Do. Kandahar Do. Dhoika			Flour	0 66	•	80
Do. Disi per seer	0 4 0	0 50	Raisin (Red) per seer		0 10 0 0 12 0	Atta B per md (Tota)	0 2 6 6 0 u		8 0
Do, Hilly	0 8 0	0 8 0		1 00	1 8 0 Z	Atta fresh per manne	6 40	•	0 U
asiifower each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. without shell	1 80					4 0
eas Ranchi per seer Do. Dariceling			Burdah Quaman per		13		6 8 0		80
no, Deshi	0 4 0	0 60	5007	0 10 0			0 10 0		
eans • • • · · ·	- 1	0 80	Water melon Goalando Do. Deshi	1.		DAL.			
omato		0 6 0	DO, PARKETONG	0 13 0	1 80	Mug Dal (Bhaja)	40	0	5 Q
reen Mangoes per score	0 00	0 12 0	Do. Quetta Do. Bhagalpur	Ì	14	Liber per seer	36		
FRUITS.	1 00		Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0		Kalai Khosari — (3 U	0	2 6
pple Australia 6—12 — Do. Cashmere 16—20 —	1 00	1	Do. Shelled	0 4 0	1	Losoor (anile) " - (Ŏ	2 0
Do. American	:] 1	Nut Ground ,,	0 8 0	1.	Do. (khari)	86		
Do. Kulu	:	I	BUTTER, ETC.		10	hana Dal " -) 8 u		
Do. Questa	:	, , ,	Shillong Butter per pound	00		Do.		0 3	2 4
pricot				00	"	0			8 0
itavia per pair	0 36	0 40 4	lligarh ., .,	00	Į	TEA.	;		
dana (Green)		iñolt	Dinapur		1		ł		
odanut each	0 0 6	0 10 F	abna .,	00 1	10	amily Mixture olden Orange Pakes	10 0	0 1	U, 8
ilighosa		1 40 N	fasafferpur , 1	00 r	10 _	Quality per 1b.	- 1	2 4	a 44
ies Arab	0 5 0	G	hee 1 low's Ghee	80 1	19 0 F	Ouality per lb	1	- (U
apes Kishnugiri per seer	0 3 0	l I	Do. Milk 0		5010	range Pekoe	18 0		B ()
Do. Nasik " Do. Quetta	1	18 0	FISH.		Po	- 0	8 0	0 10	
Do. Chaman	i		agda "per seer 0		80	Special per ib.	8 0	1 6	
Do. Australia per seer	0 60	B	Shetkee (Salt) per md. Do. (out pieces) p. s. 0		18 0 P	TOP I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	-7 -	Ū 1	-
our Deshi	0 6 0		hetki " 0	80 0	10 0 0	OKE & KEROBENE OIL	i I		-
o. Singapore	1 001		rawns , 0		-0 0 1		!		
ioo Nuta per seer		R	ohi ,, 0	10 0 0	130	ising Sun per tin (4 I. G.) "Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 14	
o. Mosafferpur per 100	·				100 0	wi & Swan per tin		3 4	
16k Raisins per seer	80 0	13 0 G	hotal		نا	onkey Brand per tin	İ		
ane per lb.	100		rab per pair 0 oi per seer 1		- 0 1 129	lephant Brand		3 13	
Mar fruit		. 8	ingee per seer 0	18 0 1	001	,, ,, Bulk	1	3 14	0
tee Rasra per Ib.	06 0		lagoet per seer (small) 1 Do (large) 2			oft Coke per md		•	
! (, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	· /matBal _	1	1	į.	- 1		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD..

The largest quarry owners in the Mirsapore District, Supply Mirsapore and Chunar Stones of every description

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the surrent week.

		Prices po)T 1888	und,	Reta	il pri)	T 900	1	Prices p	or mound,	Rotall pelo	on het i
ARTIOLES,		From		r•	Fr	OIR		T•	ARTICLES.	From	To	From	To
· RICE.		Ra. A. P.	Re.	▲. P.	Re,	A, P,	Rs.	A.P	Vegetables.	Re. A.P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A.P.	Re. A
Balam (Coarse)	_	. 1		_	0	-			Potatoes (Mainital)	-	_	0 2 6	1
Do. (Medium) anktooisi (Manja)		•••		- ;	1 0				Do. New (Country) Do. (Gauhaii)	_	•••		0 ;
Do, (Kora)	***	•••	į.			3 O 3 O	0		Do. (Rangoon)	! =		0 2 0	1
Do. (Atap)	-			-		3 0	0	3 6	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	•	-	1	0
amini (Do.)		***		_		8 3	0	3 6	Patal	-	_	0 2 0	0
hinishakkar (Do.) olap Thes (Atap)		***		••	0	# 0	1 0	4 0	Brinjal		-	0 3 0	1
edkieni	_	-		-	0	4 6	0	4 9	Cauliflower each		=		0
eshi Bolled		_		_		- •	Ö	2 9	Cabbage each	-			!
dekalma		•		-	į		0	1 6	Ginger	-		0 4 0	
agra (Medium)	•••		i	-	•	••	0	16	Onton	1	:	0 16	i
itmai (Cosrse) ingeon (Bolled)	***	001	1					2 6	Oalob	-	-		•
De, (Atap)		***		••		2 6		- •				1	!
anaal		•••	: :	-			0	2 9	MEAT.			i	
aiari Bhog	•••	•••	, . •	••	0	3 3	0	3 6	Mutton			0 10 0	
DAL			i						1	_			0 1
ram (Patnal whole)		•••					U	2 6	Goat & Khashi	_		0 10 0	0 1:
em (Dal)	•••	***	i		0	2 0	0	3 6	FISH.				•
eg Del	•••	•••	١ .	••		50	0	4 0 5 6	1			1	
e, (Sona) ng (Krishna)	-	•=•			Ŏ	3 0	Ö	3 3	Robi (Cut-pieces)		-	0 10 0	0 1
aher Dal		•••		-	0	3 6	0	3 0	Other	•••	•••	0 8 0	0 i
alat Dal		***	•		0	2 6	0	3 0	Hilse	•••	•••	0 8 0 0 8 0	0 1
need Dal		•••		 	0	10	0	3 6	Parecy	***	***	0 8 0	0 1
escer Dal (Split) Khari				_	ŏ	3 0	1		Bagda	***	***	0 60	0 1 0 1
n Kasri	-		1	-	0	3 0			Bhotki		***	0 6 0	0 1
11 -		-		••	0	1 6	0	19	Orab per pair	-	-	0 1 0 0 8 0	0 1
			i 						EGGS.	i	:		
BUTTER & GHEE					1				ng (Fowl) per score				
ombay per see!			•	~		• •	!		(Fresh) Egg (Duck) per ecore		~	0 10 0	0 11
igarh -				-	1	2 0	1		(Fresh)			080	0 10
bus		• es				10 0	1	12 0	(2132)	- !	_		V 10
tee (Gawa) le, (Buffale)	_	-	•	••	1	6 0		8 0		i		i	
05070		•••	•	•	1	6 0	1		Sundries.	1		•	
OIL.									Cobra Boot Polish large	1	!	0 10	
					0	7 0	O	8 0	480E 11E	-	-	V 10:	
	_			•	Ö	6 0		8 0	Hair Cream small	_		060;	
soemat Oil	_	•	٠.			5 0				1	į		
LOBOUG OIL	-	***	•	-	0	2 6	Per of 20		Mosquito Destroyers	_	0 16	. 30	
SUGAR & FLOUR	•						1		Amrutanjan Palu Balm	_		0 7 0	
gar (White Java)		-	-	-		4 6	_	4 6	Oriental Balm	_	0 4 0	0 13 6	
De (Brown 1848)			•			3 6	ă	40	Obiginal Dates	-		4 11 4	
no (Mass)		***	-			19	10	3 0		,	!	l	•
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	_	_	-		Q	3 8	Ŏ	3 0		1	ĺ	Ĭ	
**	-	-	••	•	0	10	U	øV				1	
r (Sugar Case)	-	_	-			- "			4 -	İ	Ì		
E polate	-	_	•				l		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1	1	

N. B .-- Prices vary according to supplies

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shope or Stalls Non,	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S, B, 1-2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11-15 Do. 19-22	4 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 12 0	Sweetmeat, Business to be approved by the authority. Sweetmeat, Dashakarma, Pusiness to be approved by the authority. Shoe,	W. B. 9—1 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 10 Do. 11 Do. 11A Do. 12—16	0 4 0 0 15 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 1 2 0 0 12 0 1 0 0	Betel Mudi. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Mindy made choe, elether

Continued on page 8371

N. GUIN & CO. BE 2171

Architects, Builders and Contractors

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

					_		-			_						_	
ARTICLES.		P	TOE	n		To		articles.	Fı	rom		To	ARTICLES.	· Fr	om	•	To
FISH.		Re). A .	.P.	Re	. A.		VEGETABLES—Contd.		A.F	. Re		FLOUR.		A. P.		
		٠ _	_	_				Potatoes (Nainital) per	1		1		Flour per seer	. 0	8 0	0	3
na per seer	•••	. 0	_	0		10		_800T		_	0	4 0	Atta White No. 1			0	٠,
Do. (Cut pieces)	•••	0				12		Pulbul per seer	· 0	16	. 0	3 0	Bujee ,,		80	0	2
ng	***	0	10			12		Raddish (Country) per	' :		_		Atta Brown	O	3 9	. 0	- 3
nter	•••	: 0	8	0	•	10	•	SCOTE			0		'B' Atta	0	8 Q	: 0	- 3
rda	•••	. 0	8	0	_	10	•	Squash per seer			0	4.0	RICE.				
ngaur	•••	0	8	0		10		Sweet Potatoes		10			Patna per seer	, 0	30		
ski	•••	0		0		12			0	10	0	4 0	Banktulshi (Manja)				
or Fieb	•••	. 0	•	0		10		New Potato	•				per md	7	40	1 .	
	•••	٠ 0		0	0	10	0						,, (Kora) per seer		3 6	1	
& Magoor	•••	0	12		. 1	8	0	fruits.					Chinisakkar , md.				9 0
487	•••	0	_	0		13	0						Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,		00	6	8
b each	•••	0	0	9	6	1	Õ	Mangoes 8 to 10	1	0 0		1	Rangoon per seer	0	16	í	
					-	-	-		. 1	0 0			Katari Bhog (Attan)	1			
		1						Alubokhora per seer	0	8 0	0.	10 0	per md	10	00	9	0
MEAT.		;						Amra (Belati) per score	:		_		•	1	•	; '	٠.٠
								Bedana per seer	:				SUNDRIES.	i			
t & Kid per seer	_	Ω	10	n	Δ	12	^		0	0 6	Ω	10	Mustard Oil per seer	10	6.0		. 7
			10			12			•	•	Ŏ		Sugar ,	I	4 6	lo	Š
ton	•••	v	10	v	v	10	۷ ا	Almond	1	ο ο			Tea per lb	1 =	8 0	9	ŭ
								Lime per score		16		3 0		1 -	1 4	: -	•
								Orange 8 to 13		õõ		0.0		1	- •	:	
eggs.								Plantain (Champa) per	•	v	1	1	DAL.	1			
		_							0	1 9		2.6	Arahar per seer	0	3 0	1:0	
k's eggs per score	•••	_	10	_				score	. •	1 0	, •	• 0	Chann	ŏ	9 6	Ü	
rl's oggs "	•••	O	12	6				Do. (Martaban)	` ^	2 0		6.6	Their Manager	1 7	::	1	•
								per doz.	-	3 0		20	Dhamma	' ! -	• •	0	•
							1	Papaya each		; ,	10	• •	Manager and a second	0		10	•
VEGETABLES.								Sugarcane each		1080			Trales	' Ā	1 2	ì	
		_		_ `			_	Pomegranate per seer			. •	10 0	Biali		10	ĺ	
n (French) per se	er	0	4	0	0	5		Apples 8-10		0 0					3.4	.1	
nial "	•••	0		0	0	8		Pears 20-30	1	U O	,				4 0	1.	
bage (Country)	ach	0	3		U	6					!		(Fried) per seer	, -		1 2	3
iflower each	•••		4			8		BUTTER.					Matter		3 6	10	
ato per seer	•••	0	6	0	0	8	0		i		;		8alt ,,	U	16	١.	
umber per score		Ð	•				1	Butter per seer		3 0	, 1	4 0		-		٠,	1.3
ger per seer	•••	0	5	0				Madras "		00	<u>'</u> 1	30	COKE & COAL.	_		١.	- 1
lio ,	•••	Ŏ	8	0	ŀ		1	Ghee Lakhee	-	4 0			Boft Coke per Md		8 0	0	10
en Chilly	•••	·ŏ	ĭ				1	Do. Bhadwa		4 0	;		Conl		7.6	١.	
on	•••		_	Ī.	0	2	0 I	Do. Bree		3 0	:		Fuel		1 0	0	11
s (Darjeeling)	•••	0	3	0	-	_	1	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	11	3 0	. 8	00	Kerosene Oil-Elephant	4		1	•
			_	-				Milk			0	40	Brand per bottle	1		0	•

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
Betel 5 & 6 Onion 2 & 3	Ra. As. P. 0 2 0 cc. 0 3 0 ,,		Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10 Fruits 4 & 5	Rs. As. P. 0 5 0 each 0 5 0 ,	Poteto. Fruite (dry)

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

Articles.	_	T	roi	m		To		Articles.	1	ron:		To	Artioles.	T	rom.		To.
FISH.		Re.	٠.	P.	1			.VEGETABLES-(Contd.)	Re	. A. P	R4	. A. P.	PLOUR.	Re	A.P.	R	. A.
one per seer	_	0		0.		10		Garlio per seer		. 50		60	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0		١.	
Do. (ent pieces)	=	8	10 8			1 3 10		Green Chilly ,,			0		Atta white No. 1	0	2 6	0	3
long	=	ŏ	7			10		Peas (Darjeeling) ,	1 =		Ιŏ		Atta Brown				2
pheter ngda	=1	ŏ	8	Ó		12		Do. (Modhupur)		4 0	Ö	50	"B" Atta	0	2 6	١ŏ	2
hondau r	_		8			10		Potatoes (Nainital)	1 ^	2 0	0	8 0		Ť	•	ľ	-
halki	-		10			12		Do. (Deshi) ,,			ı		RICE.			ı	
ther Fish	-	0	6			10		Pulbul "				4 0		1		١.	
(lea	-	0	6 12			8		Ladies inger ,,	ł		10	8 0	Patnai per seer	0			3
oi & Magoor	-		8 21			8 12		Raddish per score ,,	ì	•	1	***	Banktulsi (Manja) per md. Do. (Kora) per seer	7		8	•
Briey	_			U	١٧	12	U	Squash' ,, Sweet Potatoes		1 6	1	•==	Do. (Kora) per seer Deshi (Boiled) per md.	0		0	
rab	-		•=			••		Sweet Potatoes ,, Sweet Pumpkin each			10	40	Rangoon per seer	ő			•
								White	lo			8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	ľ	- 0	1	-
MEAT.	ı				l			Tomato Darjeeling	ĬŎ	8 0		10 0	md	7	0.0	7	8
	- 1							,,	į		1		Do. (Atap)	8	οŏ	j	ŏ
eef per seer	_			0		5			i				Golap Soru		00		10
u tton		0	9			10		fruits.	:		1					1	
oat & Kid	-	0	8	0	0	10	0		1_		1_		SUNDRIES.	_			
					l			Almond per seer	10	14 0		0.0	Mustard oil per seer	0			8
	- 1	١.			ŀ			Alubokra "	0	7 0	1	1 3	Sugar " — Tea per lb. —	0	6 0	10	4
POULTRY.	- 1						ı	Amra (Belati) per score Bedana per seer	1 4		١٣		Gur per seer		20	0	
metr sech	_	Λ	8	0	۱	10	a	Bael cach	l ō		lo	9	Cocoanut oil "		60		7
1		ŏ				10		Dates per seer	Ö	4 6		50		"	. • •	ľ	•
bieken »	_	Ō	8	0	0	4	o l	Grapes		12 0	ł		DAL.	1			
igeon	_		-		0	8	0	Lime per score	; O		0						
								Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0			16	Arahar per seer	O			8
	- 1				Ì			Do. (Martaban) ,	0		0		Chana "	0		0	
eggs.	- 1						-	Papaya each	0	1 0 10 0	ļ	40 120	Khari Masoor ,,	Ö		0	2
		_		0	_	9	٨	Pomegranates per seer Mangoes (Green) per 100				80	77 . 1	ŏ	28	١,	2
uck's eggs per soore			9			10		Sugarcane each	1 -		-	10	Dinli "	ő			2
owi's aggs "	-	U	•	v	ľ	••	٠,	Oranges per score	1	10 0		14 0	Mug (Hari) Katoha	ŏ		ľ	_
					1			Oldingon por socio	1		1		Do. (Sona)	ō		0	5
	- 1								!		}		Matter	0			2
VEGETABLES.	٠ (;		1		Salt ,	0	16	0	1
	- 1						- 1	BUTTER			1		n.n			ı	
ean (French) per seer	- 1	0	4	0	0	5			1		1		BARLEY POWDER.			1	
		0	2	ß	0	8		70 44	١.	9 0	١.	D A	Barley Powder	_		_	7
rinjal abbage (Darjeeling) e	rop	Ŏ		6	0	8		Butter per seer	1	20	1 4	80	Do. Pearl		4 6 6 6		7 12
eulifour	··		1	U		8		Ghee Lakhee ,, Do. Bhadwa ,,	1 1	18 0	1		Robinson's Barley		4 8		14
Prot (Country) per s Do. (Darjeeling) "	eer	Ö	1	0	١٧		٧	Do. Sree ,,		12 0	1	-	Jelly		50		12
nor (perleanne) "		ő	2		0	8	a	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	i	12 0	2	· 0 0				١	
Huter ber seer			5			6		Milk	i -		1 -	4 0		0	26	ı	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A-8	0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Block A-11	0 7 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 18 & 14. Do. 16—17	0 14 0 0 14 0	فينا		.35 1	
				1	

S. K. DAS, Officer-in-charge.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Prescribed rent,		Business.	Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Pres	oribe	d r	ent.	Business.		
Dime	Per	dav	680				Per	day	880		
	R	A	P				Rs	A .	P.		
-00 190	Ú	11	0		Fresh fruits,	E. 87-5	0	15	0	per	1
. 138—139	ŏ	8	Ŏ	i	i	00	i	9	Ō	day.	Business to
148-144	_		0		"	100	2	15	Ö	"	
147 to 134	0	4	-		,,					• >	be approved
155	0	5	0		"	,, 107	1	8	0	77	by authority
1160-4102	0	9	0		, ,,	,, 106	1	6	0	"	
1164-6100	0	12	O		,,,				_		
TIPX-#IDA	0	11.	0		,,	,, 110	2	13	0	,,	Godown.
1167-168	0	7	6		3 7	,, 112	0	10	0	,,	Do.
258	0	10	0	•	Milk.	,, 114	0	10	0	"	Shoes.
261 .	0	10	0		. 99		1				! _
259	0	10	0			F . 8	1	8	0	each.	
1166-1169	0	13	0		Dry fruits.	,, 12	1	18	0	,,	Business to be approved by authority.
282—288	1	0	0	,,	Confectionery		0	14	0	99	Shoes.
202-200	-	_		,,		99	1	8	0	,,	Do.
40	0	8	0		Mutton.	' 21	2		0		Do.
48	0	8	0			″ go	1 1		Ö	,,	Do.
47	_	4	0		"	l″ 9 <i>4</i>	i		Ö	"	Do.
63	1				Mudikhana.	1 .,			Ö	"	Do.
64	1	8	0		Middikuana.	,, 35, 36	1			"	10.
69-1	10	0	0	per month.	1	" 37, 38	1		0	,,	
69-2	10	0	0	19	Godown.	,, 13	2		0	**	
72	1	4	0	day.	Cloth & Tailoring.	,, 9, 10	1	13	0	,•	Do.
44 & 45	0	8	0	"							:
. 20—21	28	0	0	per month.		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	0	8	0	"	Betel.
40	37	8	0	٠,		9 0. 11					
E()	45	0	0	29			1				:
15	18	0	0	"		B. N. C. 3	, 0	8	0	"	Cut Betel Nut.
!						4 00 0					i
. 1	2	4	0	per day.	}	1					
, 40	ī	7	6	-	11	Eggs. 5, 6, 7	7 0	4	0	,,	Eggs.
, 32	i	11	Ŏ	,,	Business to	& 9					
, 32 , 39	_	8	Ö	,•	be approved						
95	1		0	"	by authority.	Tin shed.	1	0	0	per day.	!
35	1	10		"		THE SHOOT.	. *	U	•	day.	1
, 33	1	4	0	,•	11.	Dotate .			Δ		Potato
					1,	Potato 19				"	, T OWNO
, 87-6	0	11	0	,,	11	,, 30	' "	6	0	"	"
, 44	1	13	6	"		1	1				•
, 52	1	0	0	12	Do.						!
, 58	1	11	0	79	11	I					,
, 51	l i	5	0	"		309, Upper Circular	.				
-	•	-	-	••	ľ	Road.					Business to
, 2	1	8	0		Spices						be approved
, 3	li		Ŏ	"	· -	8—10	. 8	0	0		by authority
7 1	l	v	J	77	"	1" 11	i	0	Ŏ	• •	Do.
	[1	1/4		Ō	ŏ	••	Do.
						" "	1 '		•	"	
							•				
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *											•
	1					1					
i .e	1					1	1				}
							,				•

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Shope to Lou

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.			Rer	18,		Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.					Business
	Ę	er	day	66. D	oh	/ /			Per	day A.	' 66 'D	ob	
O. (old) 56		.0	12	0		Dry fruits.		1	T OK 0	42.		•	Business t
74-75		õ	12	0		277	N. B. 7, 8, 9	1	4	.0	0	ea. {	be approve
"C.(new) 26		2	0	0	:	Shoes,	" 22-1 & 2 8	1		•		 · }	by authority
E., 45-47		ī	12	0	·	Butter.	,, 26-1	15	1	12	0	_ `	Da
" 125-126		1	0	Ō	_	"	* ,, 29-1	13				**	
,, 49 & 50		1	0	0		or Indian	,, 41		2	2	0		Do.
,,				:			W. R. 38, 39	1	2	0	0		Do.
France 4 6 99		0	8	Λ	0 0.	Eggs.	*W. R. 32, 33		1	4	0	daily	
Eggs 4, 6, 28		v	0	v	wa.	with an	W. R. 36	ł	84	.0	0	per month	. Da
97.28		0	4	0			,, 87		25	0	0	**	Do.
98		.0	3	ŏ	***	,,	W, R. (new) 3		, 8	14		daily	
σ οΛ ο1		Ö	6	0	. 99	••	,, 10—11	1	8	9	0		Do.
25-26		Ö	8	Ō	11	"	H. 26, 28	1	269	8	0	month.	Do.
P. R. 5, 31, 16 & 24	1	ŏ	6	Ō	"	Potatoes.			4 21	0	0	1	1
, 32, 3 6, 37, &	1	Ö	6	0	99 99	,,	* 0	1	0	12	0	l	-
P. R. 88, 89		Ō		n	"	1	,, 13, 14-16	1	8	0	0	}	Do.
K. (New) 46		Ō	6	0	•••	Fruits.	,, 17, 18, 19	1	8	Ö	0	ea.	
4860		4	14	0		Do.	81 to 85,86	1	12	0	0	" J	Do.
,, 84		0	_	0		Do.	Milk 1	1	1	8	0	**	Milk
Rooms with	l						,, 3, 4, 8 & 9		. 2	8	ŏ	••	
4 doors on	1						,, 11		1	8	ŏ	••	••
Hogg Street	1						12	١.	. 2	8	Ō	29	99
to the east							M. 14, 15 16	1				99	••
of Chandney.		10	0	0		Oilman's Stores	87, 82, 38,	15	. 0	4	0	••	Country fruit
of Ondrana?				•		-	84, 17 & 18	1				,,,,	
Suet. 19—20		0	4	0	each		,, 25—2 6	1)					
_ 8, 8, 9,)						,, 85, 86, 87	1	0	4	0	"	Do.
12, 18, 17,	}	0	5	0	each	,,	39—40	1					
18, 22 & 24)						″ 4a	1	^	••	_		
		_		_			,, 8, 4	1	0	10	0	9.9	Da
Autton. 8 & 4	ŀ		12	0	97 .	Mutton.	, 45 & 46.	1		U	U	**	Plantain
, 15, 29, 25	1	1		0	99	99	Fish Stells	J				•	1
, 8, 12, 14		0		0		Heads & Troite	87 to 88.						1
, 81 & 82		Z	12	0	37	Mutton.	77 to 84,	l	. 0	4	6		Fish.
C.V. F. S. 105		•	•	Λ		Dates.	110 to 186		ŏ	5	6	77	Do.
. 106		1	0	0	70		17 & 18		ō	4.	6	"	Do.
., 100		•	•	v	**	••	N. 5, 28, 47,	1		<i>.</i>		**	24
O. R. 6		0	6	0		Concenute	48, 68-66,	1	_	- 1º	,		-
,, 21, 18, 14		Ŏ		Ō		29	72,78,74,		0	5	0	96.	E. Vegetable
17 2 18		0	_	0		Potatoes.	75, 67 4 77.	1	1				,
7 4 8		. 0		.0	-	,,,	, 26, 46, 4: 54		· 0	6	0		Do.
P. 7—9		1	8	0		Oilman's Stores.	,, 57—59	,	1	0	0	20	Do.
19-20		0	6	0			,, 44, 45 & 46	Ĭ,	0	11	0	,,	Do.
F.G. 1, 2 & 8		0	12	0	each.	Business to be	Poultry-	1					1:
-						approved by authority.	Hen Coops 67—74						
					,	1		1	8	0	0	22	Fowls
	,	_		_	_	Skirts.	115-180. 91—98	J	_			70	1
N.R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	:	0	_	_	each,		100 140		1	8	0	79	Do.
*,, 14		1	0	0	"	Business to	101 104		0	8	0	••	Do
•						be approved	105 100	1 1	Ã	e B	Δ	39	Do. Do.
Do. 11, 18, 14			,,,,,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	.	ik panjaga kanasa se kepert Manasa se se pan	by authority.	" 99—106	K 80/4-883	1	Her reference day.	 О	and and	Do.
				4 3 VE #	T 7. 2 C	IΛ	,			_	~		# S.J. S. S.



Petoes in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLE	From	To	ARTIOLES.	From	To	ARTICLES,	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Ro. A. P.	VEGETABLES Contd.	Ra. A. P	Ra. A. P	FRUITS-Contd.	Re. A. P	. R. A. I
eef per seat	0 10 0	V 5 U	Squash (Dariseling) per ar.	0.30		Keehin Bhog 18 to 16		1000
out and Kid "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Potatoes ,	1 4	1 1 1 6	Tault & to 10	_	
	0 10 0		Sweet Pumpkin each Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 10	10 10	Price S. W. per seer	1 00	1 40
ork POULTRY.			Tomato (Rauchi) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Barda per seer		
uck each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Country) per seer White Pumpkin each	0 6 0		I Sugarcane		
OW ! "	0 3 0	0 10 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 3 0	0 50	Water Melon each	-	
DICKER P		0 30	- armip (Sasjaoring) por dos	0 40	0 5 0	BUTTER.	ı	
igeon EGGS.						Alienah man Ik	. 1 00	
uck's eggs per (score)	0 8 0	0 9 0	FRUITS.		1	Dinapur	. 0 18 0	9 13 0
owl's "	0 70	0 10 0				Ghee per seer	. 1 40	1 15 0
FISH.			Alubokhora per seer	0 12 0	1 00	Pure Cow's Milk	. 0 4 6	
ona per seer	0 8 0 C 10 6	0 12 0	Apricot	2 00		BREAD.	1	1
Do. (Cut pieces) ····	0 8 0	0 10 0	170	1 4.0	1 18 0	Brand 1 lb	. 0 19	0 20
Mrs.	0 8 0	0 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score	- 4.0		Do. d lb.	-11	0
obster		0 13 0	Bedana per seer	1 00	1 40	Do. 1b.		l
hangaur ···	0 8 0	0 10 0	Beal each	0 0 9	0 1.0	KLOTTR		4.33
hetki	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pomegranate	0 10 o	0 18 0	Flour per seer		0 8 0
ther Fish ···	0 6 0	0 9 0	Blackberries per 100	0 16	0 36	Ontario "		0 8 0
ab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0	Cocoanut each	0 1 0 1 0 0	0 1 3	Sujee "	. 0 26	0 8 0
ilsa		0 80	D. A	1 00	0 60	RICE.	1	Ì
oi & Magoor	0 14 0	1 60	Almond ,	1 80	1 00	Patna per seer	0 29	
ango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0	Grape "	0 12 0	1 40	Banktulshi (Manja) per ar	0 30	0
VEGETABLES.			Do. per box			Do. (Kora)	0 30	
estroot (Darjeeling) per			Goosbarry per seer			Chinisakkhar per seer	1	0 4 0
doz	0 6 0	0 12 0	Jack fruit each Khubani per seer	0 10	0 30	,,	0 26	0 2 9
Do. (Desi) ····	n 40	0 50	Khubani per seer	0 10	1 4 0	SUNDRIES.	'	,
ean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lichis per 100	• • •		Mustard Oil	. 0 66	0 7 0
rinial	0 26		Lime per score	0 1 6	0 40	Sugar		
abbage (Country) each		. 1	Lokote	0 16		Tea per lb	0 14 0	1 80
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 60	Oranges 16 to 20 ···	1 0 0		Cocounut Oil	9 5 6	0 60
uliflower			Pesta per seer	: 00	2 80	DAL.		
rrots (Country) per dos.	0 3 0	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per	0 1 6	0 2 0	Arthur nes sees	0 26	0 io
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 30		Do. (Martaban) per	0 20	0 3 0	Chana	1	0 16
elery per doz	0 5 0	0 6 0	dog	0 2 0	0 40	Khari Musoor .,		
nger per seer	0 5 0	0 60	Papaya each	0 10	0 8 0	Bhanga	0 1 9	0 10
arlic	0 4 0	0 5 0	Pineapple	0 1 6	0 4 0	Khasaree "	•	
reen Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Plums per score			Man - /Thank		0 16
adies finger ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6	Raisins	0 10 0	0 13 0	Do. (Sona)		
nion	0 1 0 0 8 0	0 2 0	Roseberry per score Star apple			Matter	10 60	
N 10 A	0 80	0 10 0	Star apple Tamarind per seef	0 10	1	Salt		0 8 0
Do. (Patha) ,			Walnut	0 10 0	1 001	•	1	
Oo. (Ranchi)	0 80	0 3 6	Mangoes (Green) per 100			COKE AND COAL.	1	
otatoes (Nainital)	0 2 3		Do, (Madras) 12-16 -		1	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	: 1	0 3 6
Do. (1)esi "		0 36	Golap Khas -		1	Do. (Elephant)	i	p. bos.
ulbul uddish (Knglish) ner	0 20	0 8 0		1 00		Brand per tin Refined	3 10 8	•
uddish (Fnglish) per bundle			Bombay 25 to 30 Totapari per score			BARLEY POWDER	2 10 3	
addish (Country) p. score			Sipia -			Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET-Shops To Let-Consd.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.			Business.	Sho Stal	ops or ls Nos,	1	_	rer A.		Business.
South 9 W. B. 20	1	. 2		Oilman's Store.	Chane	iney 48 51—52	Each	0	4	0	Potatoes.
W. B. 20 Do. 22-25	Each (8		Rusiness to be approved by		56—57,		Ŏ	4	Ŏ	Do.
Do. 27	i	4	^	be authority.	Do.	61	ŀ	0	3	0	Do.
Do. 28		12	0	Milk.		62-64	"	0	4	U	Country vegetable and
Do. 29		10		Business to be approved by the authority.	Do.	.69		0	2	0	Eggs.
Do. 30	(Do.	Do.	72		()	8	0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 81—36		10		Do.	Do.	7577	**	0	3 3	0	Do. Bhalleh Pagetable.
Chandney 5 Do. 17		} {	0	Butter. Dry fruits.		8486	,,	1)	· A	0	Fresh fraits
Do. 17 Do. 18			0	Dry Iruis.	Do.	98	**	Ď	6	Ŏ	Dry fruita
Do. 30	d			Country Vegetable.		8, 5-7	•,	0	8	0	Pork
Do. 34-86	,, (Ŏ	Spices.		dney 87	. ,,	0	6	0	Dry fruits.
Do. 42	l. " d		0	Potatoes	j						

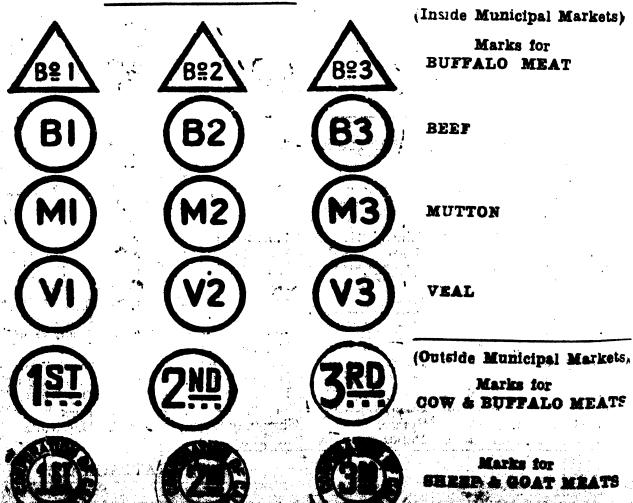
P. C. BHATTACHARU

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.		T:	(gui			To		ARTICLES.	3	TOU		To	À	ANTIOLES.	7	rom	ľ	To
7188.	-	Le.			Re			VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Valuital) per	Ra	. 4.	P. 5	le. A	. P.	Patna per seer	Re.	A.P	Re	- 4
	-	0 0	8 10	0	1		•	(New) per seer		1	١,		0	Bankinlehi (Manja) per md		d o	Ĺ	•
in		ŏ	8		ō	13		Mangoos (Langra)	1	_			Ξ.	(Kora) per seer	0	20	8	8
		Ò	7			10		Pulbul		.3 (0	0 6	0.	Chimisakkar md.	9	, 0 0	i	
arda		0	8	0		13		Raddish (Country) per		2 (0 1	6	Deshi (Boiled) ,,	۱_		6) · (
	-1	0	8			13		Squash per seer	1	3			ĕ	Rangoon per seer Katari Bhog (Atap)		2, 9	.0) 3
	-	Ď	4		1		ŏ	Sweet Potatoes	ŏ	1	0	ŏi		per md	9	0 0		
	_	ě	ā		Ŏ	8	Ŏ	Pumpkin each	.0	1 (0	0 3	0	ł	-	•		•
			_	_			_	FRUITS.			- (SUNDRIES.	_		'	
1207		0	6	0	0	12	0	Mangoes	ļ .	•				Musterd Oil per seer	0	60	0	•
nb book								Alubokhora per seer	0	10 (0 13		Tea per lb.	ŏ	60	1	. 1
								Amra (Belati) per score	0	3		0 3	0	Gurperseer (New)	Ŏ	3 0	lô	, ,
								Bedana per seer	1	0 (0 1	•					•
MBAT.								Bael each Dates per seer	0	4		D 5		DAL.	0		١.	
	- 1.	•	10		_	12	0	Dates per seer		14 (Šŏ		Chana	1 0	30		
oat & Kid per seer	`	•	•	•	•			Lime persecre	Ŏ	3				Khari Masoor	ŏ	3 6	"	7
								Oranges 16 to 20	0	4 (8 0	0	Bhanga	0	2 6	0	
20G8.	- 1						- 1	Plantain (Champa) per	•	2 0	٠,۱	0 4	•	Khasaree ,,	0	3 3	0	
	-10	D	7	0	0	7	8	Do. (Mariaban)	•	- 1	' '	•	•	Binli	. 0	26	0	
nek's ogga per score .	-!}	Ŏ	7	6		ė		per dos.	0	3 (, , ,	0 4		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0	33	1 %	
oul's oggs "					Ĭ			Papaya each		1 (4		,, (Sona)	Ö	40	lő	, ,
•								Sugarcano each Pomegranate	0	0 9				Matter	0	3 6	0	
Vegetables.	1							BUTTER	1	0 (' '		•	COME & COAL.	0	1 6	0	:
	_ 1	0	3		0	4	0	Butter per seer	1	2 0		8		Boft Coke per md	0	9 0	10	1
oan (French) per set		Ŏ		0	Ŏ	4		Madras ,,		14 (, , ,	l O	0	Coal	Ö	7 6	"	•
rinjal abbogo (Country)	ah l	0	1	0	0	4	0	Ghee Lakhee Do. Bhadwa	1	4 0 18 0			-	Kerosene Oll-Elephant				
peligones each		•	1		٥	4	•	Do. Bree		13 C 11 C				Brand per bottle BARLEY POWDER.	0	3 6	1	
mate per see!		ŏ	i			i		Pure Cow Ghee per seer		12 0				Barley Powder & lb. tin.	0	4 6		
nemarker ter seers		Ŏ	4		Ō	8		Milk "		•		4	0	Do. 1,,	ŏ	7 6	١.	
		0	. 🙎		١.	_		FLOUR.						Barley Pearl 1	Ō	6 6	l	
	_	Ŏ	3		0	3		Flour per seer Atta White No. 1	0	3 6				Do. 3		12 0	!	
			i		10	1		Sujee ,,		2 6		_	8	Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0	70	1	
		õ	î			3		Atta Brown	Ŏ	3 0		2	اة	Cobra Boot Polish	8	66		1
	_	-			ł			"B" Atta	0	1 6	i (2	ا ہ	Jolly	1 %	5 0		1

N. B .- Prices very according to supplies.

MEAT **MARKS**



CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL, GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 1st November, 1941

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page.		Page.
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT	839	Indian Rends	848
Mid-Day Meals For Children The Rort Of Modens		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS-A Digest	850
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION	841	CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR	853
Professions Tax And Railways Local Authorities Taxation Bills—Prejudicial To The Interest Of The Corporation Of Calcutta—Representations		LETTER TO THE EDITOR— Smoke Nuisance In Nalin Sircar Street	854
To Be Made To The Government Of India Rew Members		CALCUTTA SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS— Meetings And Assemblies	854
Meeting Adjourned		THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST	855
GENERAL ARTICLES—		trans t on a manifeting	856
Madras Corporation Administration In 1940-41— Commissioner's Review	843		
The War Time Policy Of Local Authorities	844	VENDORS CONVICTED	857
HEALTH AND HYGIENE-		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	859
Human Life Among The Tubercle Bacılli	846	MARKET PRICES CURRENT	861

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

Is the Black-Out Necessary?

The utility of "black-out" is being questioned.

The primary reason for the "black-out" is to make it more difficult for the enemy to pick out his objective

The A. A. B. Magazine quoting Pemberton Billings, author of "Defence against the Night Bomber", says that it has been proved that the "black-out" does not hinder the enemy whereas its effect in hindering ourselves has been enormous.

Among the author's schievements are that of building and flying the first British aeroplane to leave the ground, founding the first aviation journal in the world, building the first aeroplane in England, organising the first air force in the world and building the first sea-plane factory in England—Supermarines, Later, in the Royal Naval Air Service, he organised the first air-raid of any war on the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrickschfen in 1914, and founded the first anti-aircraft battery.

Mr. Billings's main reasons against the "black-out" are :--

It is impossible to hide a coastline by blacking out. London, Liverpool, Bristol and Southampton the foremost bombed ports are located by manufactuable againstions of the coastline.

M 1 1 9 4

3000

Putting everything into darkness tends to accentuate rather than hide rivers and bridges.

The "black-out" provides a perfect background for a fire, fifth columnist signals, thus making a guiding beacon for further raiders many miles away.

The "black-out" has not prevented air-craft from finding its "target area". The enemy has not shown any desire to pick out individual targets. If it were necessary to see what they were doing, it would only be necessary to follow the R. A. F. practice and drop parachute flares.

The "black-out" makes it necessary to light up our aerodromes—the most important targets in Britain—at frequent intervals to allow our fighters to refuel as they carry fuel for only two hours.

In introducing his alternative for "black-out". Mr. Billings states the well-known fact that nobody, who has ever driven into the headlights of a stationary car even at a mile distance, can have failed to appreciate how completely everything behind these lights is 'blacked out'.

On this fact the author bases his proposal "Lights Up" of placing oscillating searchlights in the centre of each quarter of a mile over the whole country. This light camouflage would not illu-

minate the cities as distinct from the country tide, but, in the author's opinion, would effectively present them from being distinguished.

The writer deals with every aspect of air defence from ground defences to night fighters and bombers, buried grodromes and factories.

In concluding his foreword, Mr. C. G. Grey, late, Editor of the Aeroplane, says:—

"To many people all Pemberton Billings' ideas will appear fantastic. There are some which I myself regard as fantastic. But there is much sound sense in the book for everybody, who wants to see this country supreme in the air, besides removing from his own immediate neighbourhood the menace of the night raider and day bomber".

But Pemberton Billings is not the only person who has questioned the utility of "black-out. Mr. A. F. Dickerson in the New Republic of September 1, expresses scepticism for the following among other reasons, related by Royal Air Force pilots themselves:—

The "black-out" cannot hide the breaking surf on the coastline of the British Isles for example, and this surf can easily guide enemy airmen. Rivers and mountains are accentuated by the "black-out" particularly on moonlight nights. Enemy pilots can easily pierce the "black-out" and reveal important targets merely by dropping parachute flares. Cities stand out in the "black-out" because they have a different reflection from the surrounding countryside, while moonlight and starlight reflection from slate-roofs and rivers help to guide the enemy pilot. The "black-out" aids espionage signalling and cannot prevent radio beams from guiding enemy pilots to important cities and known military objectives.

Mr. Dickerson suggests as "a more effective protection "the creation of a glaring canopy of light over principal cities to blind enemy pilots, to observe and hide important targets, and to aid protesting air craft pilots in shooting down the enemy".

Mid-Day Meals For Children

With a view to encouraging children of the eligible communities to study up to the fifth standard and thus becoming permanently literate, the Madras Government, during the year 1940-41, introduced the provision of free mid-day meals as an experimental measure in eight labour schools in particularly poor areas in the districts af East Godavari, South Arcot-Trichinopoly, Chingleput and Nellore. The scheme which was at first restricted to the Hindu pupils of the eligible communities, was towards the closure of the year extended to the Christian convert pupils studying in the eight schools. From the reports of the Collectors it appears that the strength of the schools, especially in the first standard, increased considerably, that there was regularity in attendance and that the pupils looked more cheerful and seemed to be interested in their lessons. What was aimed at was regularity of attendance and improvement in physique and intelligence, not an increase in the "creche" class. The Madras Government have ordered the continuance of the scheme of free midday meals in this eight labour schools during the

increase the proportion of pupils proceeding to the higher standards. The question of extending the scheme to more schools is under the consideration of of the Government. On the whole, the Labour Department has spent Rs. 8.57,786 on "Education" during the year as against Rs. 8,47,221 during the previous years,

ELECTION OF ALDERMAN

Date Postponed

The By-election for an Alderman of Calcutta Corporation in place of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, which was fixed for November 8, has been postponed till November 10.

A Press Note, issued by the Secretary to the Corporation in this connection, states:—

"The leaders of various groups in the Corporation having agreed to postpone the date of the By-election of an Alderman in place of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, fixed for Monday. November 8, the Officiating Chief Executive Officer has changed the date of the meeting of Councillors for the election of an Alderman to November 10, at 4-30 p.m. The notice issued for the meeting on November 8 is hereby cancelled. A formal notice as required by the rules will be sent for the meeting on November 10 in due course."

The Port of Madras

The Indian Legislative Assembly on Thursday last referred to a Select Committee Sir Andrew Clow's Bill to alter the construction of the Port of Madras. Six out of the fifteen seats are at present assigned to European commercial interests and four to Indian commercial interests. Information now available suggests, it is stated in the statement of objects and reasons that Europeans and Indians share almost equally in the traffic of the Port: it is therefore proposed to assign four seats to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, three to the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce and one to the Southern Indian Skin and Hide Merchants Association.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta considered representation of Indian and European commercial interests on a racial basis was an anachronism in 1941, and was a reminder of the exploited fiction of racial predominance of European commercial interests. He pleaded for a joint electorate of all commercial interests with reservation for Europeans if necessary.

Mr. Bajoria was glad that more adequate representation of Indian commercial interests was being provided in the Madras Port Trust and pleaded for similar increase in the Calcutta Port Trust.

PROFESSIONS TAX LIMITATION BILL

In connection with the Professions Tax Limitation Bill and the Railways Local Authorities Taxation Bill sponsored by Sir Frederick James in the Central Assembly, seeking to fix the maximum limit to municipal taxes on trades and professions at Re. 50 a year, a deputation of two Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality and the Assessor and License Officer of the Calcutta Corporation are proceeding to Delhi to represent their case before the Select Committee on the Bills.

WEEKIN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1941

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1941

PROFESSIONS TAX AND RAILWAYS LOCAL AUTHORITIES TAXATION BILLS PREJUDICIAL TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA REPRESENTATIONS TO BE MADE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

TW() Bills now before the Indian Legislative Assembly meeting at Delhi formed the subject matter of a long discussion at the Special Meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta held on Friday, the 31st October, 1941. These are:—

- (1) THE PROFESSIONS TAX LIMITATION BILL and
- (2) THE RAILWAYS LOCAL AUTHORITIES TAXATION BILL

The Bill seeks to fix the maximum limit to municipal taxes on trades and professions at Rs. 50 a year. At present under the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923 the maximum tax leviable on trades and professions is Rs. 500 a year.

The second Bill proposes to regulate the payment of taxes by State-owned railways to the local bodies in whose jurisdiction their properties exist.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee. Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee. drew the attention of the House to the two Bills introduced by Sir Frederick James in the Central Legislature.

The Corporation considered that their enactment into law would be greatly prejudicial to the interests of the Corporation. It decided to send the strongest possible representation before the Central Government and the Select Committees on those Bills for satisfactory adjustment.

The selection of the personnel for the deputation was left with the Mayor. Provisionally, the names of the Mayor, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. W. A. Burns and Mr. A. R. Siddiqi were suggested.

The Mayor, Mr. P. N. Brahma, who presided, remarked that their depleted finances were being gradually encroached upon by legislation. If these Bills were enacted, Mr. Brahma added, their finances would be further curtailed resulting in no improvement in civic works.

SERIOUS THREAT TO CORPORATION FINANCES

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

Councillor N. C. Chatterjee speaking on the Professions Tax Limitation Bill said that if it was passed into law this Corporation would lose revenue annually to the extent of over 4 lakhs of rupees. In that case they would be placed in a position of great difficulty and would face a chronic deficit. It would be impossible for the Corporation to function unless they were prepared to raise the city's rates and taxes.

They had already accepted the recommendation of the Special Committee that the Bill was greatly unfair. It would help only the capitalists at the cost of the poor rate-payers. It was therefore urgently necessary that something should be done to press

their views on the authorities. The Finance Committee met on Thursday night and they had made three concrete suggestions.

Firstly, the Mayor of Calcutta should get into touch with the Mayors of Bombay, Madras and Karachi and, if possible with the Chairmen of the other big municipalities and put in a joint protest against the Bill. Secondly, the report of the Special Committee which was accepted by the Corporation should be forwarded to the Central Government and members of the Central Legislature. There should be no uncertainty about their views and Government should be requested to oppose this Bill-in the interests of the local bodies concerned throughout India.

Thirdly, they should depute somebody to represent their case before the Government of India and preferably before the Select Committees on this Bill, and also the ligibury Amendment Bills

He told Mr. Ispaliani. Deputy Mayor, when he was at Delhi, about the seriousness of the matter. The latter promised to place their views before important members of the Select Committee. He thought either the Deputy Mayor should be requested to officially represent their case before the Select Committee and the Government of India or some other persons should be deputed by this House to do so. Unless this was done their case/would go by default.

Regarding the Railway Amendment Bill, Mr. Chatterjee said it was eminently desirable that their point of view should be explained. He had spoken about it to Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, and some other influential mem. bers and they had all promised to consider their representation. They should go on pressing their He hoped the views for satisfactory adjustment. House would approve of the suggestions of the Finance Committee.

Replying the Mayor said that he had already telegraphed to the Mayors of different cities and also Chairmen of some big municipalities and asked them to enter their protest against these Bills.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S STATEMENT

At this stage Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, made the following statement with regard to the two Bills:-

There are at present two Bills before the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi with which the interest of the Corporation of Culcutta as well as other Municipal bodies all over India is closely mixed up. The first is the Railway Local Authorities Taxation Bill which proposes to regulate the payment of taxes by State-owned Railways to the local bodies in whose jurisdiction their properties exist.

The Government of India having been advised that the proviso to Section 154 of the Government of India Act 1985 debars the State-owned Railways from paying any rates levied by local bodies in respect of any properties acquired or any building erected by the Railway after 31st March. 1987, the Railway Board circularised to different State-owned Railways not to pay such rates with effect from 1st April 1987 until a new legislation is enacted authorising payment of such rates.

A new Bill called the Railways Local Authorities Taxation Bill, 1941 has been introduced by the Railway Member, Sir Andrew Clow, to enable the Railways to pay local rates and to restore the position existing prior to April 1987. As a matter of fact however the Government of India proposes to take in this Bill much wider and more drastic powers than was provided in Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act which so long regulated the rating of railways by local bodies. Sub-Section 2 of Section 8 of the Bill confers more drastic powers than those existing in the present law and will enable the Government even to reduce the taxes that the railways were paying prior to 1st April.

This new proviso to Sub-Section 2 of Section 2 as well as the absence of any provision for appeal from the decision of the officer appointed by Gov. ernment under Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act prejudicially affects the rights and interests of the Corporation and it is absolutely necessary that every efort is made by the Corporation to get Sub-Section 2 of Section 3 of the Bill deleted and to get incorporated in the Bill provision for appeal to the High Court from the decision of the officer appointed by Government to hear railway rating cases.

A memorandum on the subject was prepared by the Assessor who was sent up to Delhi to get into contact with the members of the Central Assembly. The Assessor saw some of the important members and explained the point of view of the Corporation and other local bodies to them. It will be seen from the newspaper report that a strong opposition to the Bill was given to the Assembly.

The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee. which meets next week and I have asked the Assessor to proceed to Delhi to-morrow to interview the memebers of the Select Committee and the officials and to impress upon them the necessity for a provision for appeal to the High Court from the decision of the officer appointed to hear Railway rating cases and for deletion of Sub-Section 2 of Section 3 of the Bill. The Bill, if passed in the present form, would have a prejudicial effect on the revenues of the Corporation and it is necessary that our case should be presented to the members of the Select Committee and of the Assembly in the best way possible.

The other Bill is the Professions Tax Limitation Bill introduced by a private member. Sir F. E. James. This has been referred to a Select Committee. I had asked the Assessor when he went up last time to Delhi to speak about this Bill to the members of the Assembly but as I was given to understand that this private Bill would be opposed by Government the amount of attention that was necessary to be given to this was not given.

I find however from newspaper reports that Government supported reference to a Select Committee and would probably lend their support to the Bill. This Bill is even more dangerous from the point of view of Corporation revenue than the other Bill referred to above, and if it is passed in the form in which it has now been framed, the Corporation will be losing a revenue of anything between Rs. 8 and Re. 4 lakhs annually.

PETROL RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

Instructions For Applicants

Mr. P. D. L. Kelly Area Rationing Authority, Calcutta Area, 77B, Park Street, has issued the following:-

Applications for a supplementary ration of petrol for the mouth of November may be submitted from the 5th to the 8th November inclusive. Applications may be submitted either through the post to be received not later than 3 p.m. on the 8th November or dropped into the box for this purpose at the Rationing Office up to 4 p.m. on the 8th Nevember. Applications received after the 8th November will not be considered. Application forms must be accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. Registration cartificates ould not be sent with the application forms.

We understand what this will mean to the Corporation finances and in case Sir F. E. James' Bill become law, the Corporation will be faced with the pecessity of raising the consolidated rate.

The implications of the Bill were fully explained in the report of the Special Committee which was appointed by the Corporation and their report was adopted by this House on the 12th September last. A copy of the report was forwarded to the Government of Bengal on the 18th September with a request that it might be forwarded to the Government of India, but I do not know if it has reached the Central Government and it is absolutely necessary that our recommendation should not go by default.

The matter is important and the interest of the Corporation is so much involved that I have asked the License Officer to go up to Delhi and to explain the case of the Corporation fully to the members of the Select Committee and of the Central Legislative Assembly.

The License Officer will go along with the Assessor to Delhi to-morrow (Saturday) and will take all necessary action in the matter. It is for the House to decide whether one or two Councillors should also go up to Delhi us they are expected to speak about our case with more authority than the officers who are being sent.

If I may suggest the Corporation should make a very strong representation to the Central Government regarding both these Bills and it is eminently desirable that the Corporation case should be placed before them in the best way possible.

MR. M. RAFIQUE

Mr. Mohammad Rafique supported the views of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee. He said they should send one or two Councillors to represent their case in an effective manner. He suggested the name of Mr. Siddiqi in this connection.

MR. A. R. Siddiqi

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi felt that representation at this stage would be useless. He did not think at this 11th hour they would be able to change the mind of the authorities.

MR. D. N. MUKHERJEB

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherji said that considering the gravity of the matter the Corporation should not leave any stone unturned to get these bills cancelled. According to him it would be better if both Mr. Siddiqi and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee went and did their best to bring about satisfactory results.

A. R. P. WORK IN BENGAL

GOVT, PREPARING REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES

It is learnt that the Government of Bengal are now engaged in preparing the revised estimate for A. R. P. work in the province for the remaining period of the year 1941-42, as also for the year 1942-43.

They have asked the Calcutta Corporation for an estimate of the expenditure which it will have to incur during the period for A. R. P. in the city work entrusted to it by the Covernment.

MR W. A. BURNS

Mr. W. A. Burns said that if there was any doubt that it was too late now to try successfully in that direction, he thought there should be the strongest representation that could be turned from this House. No half-hearted measures would do. He suggested the names of Mr. Siddiqi and Mr. Chatterjee on the deputation which would be led by the Mayor.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor (Mr. P. N. Brahma) expressing his views said that it was a very serious matter and every effort should be made to place their views before the authorities. Their finances were not in good condition. For the past few years they could not do any improvement work in the city for want of Complaints were there as regards drainage, sewage and clearness of the roads. Gradually their depleted finances were being crippled by legislations. He referred to motor vehicles tax, petrol tax, amusement tax, sales tax, electricity. Income from all these went to Government and the Corporation's source of income was crippled day by day. In these circumstances he thought that they must send a strong representation before the Central Government protesting against the said Bills.

Мк. Р. В. Мулласк

Mr. Pulin Behary Mullick urging firm action on their part proposed that the representation should consist of the following members:—Mayor, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi and Mr. W. A. Burns. The last named declined to accept the offer and Mr. Chatterjee also could not give definite consent. At last it was left to the Mayor to select the personnel finally.

New Members

Mr. A. C. Lewingdon and Mr. J. N. Smart, two newly elected Councillors, were sworn in.

Meeting Adjourned

The meeting of the Corporation was thereafter adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Kaviraj Sibnath Sen, Principal, Ashtanga Ayurveda Vidyalaya and a former Councillor of the Corporation. A resolution was passed expressing sorrow at his death. The House also expressed sorrow at the death of Mr. Satish Chandra Sen, father of Mr. Sushil Chandra Sen, Councillor.

The meeting was adjourned until Wednesday next.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Musamat Aliman Bibi represented by her agent Chamari for the registration of her name as a partner in the business carried on in Stall No. 40 in Block "N B" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QARIM, Revenue Officer

Sir Stuart Hogg Market, The 29th October, 1861.

ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA ALIANA

An Advertising Opportunity

No more worthy motive could exist for publishing a weekly like "The a Calcutta Municipal Gazette" than that it educates the public to greater civic consciousness.

That we have been successful, to a certain extent, is shown by the steadily increasing circulation, prestige and the advertising volume of "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

The Indian Municipalities buy hundreds of products in rather startling quantities. The "Gazette" represents an advertising opportunity for participation in the immense purchases made by them.

If you sell a product useful to Citizens, Municipal Councillors and Civic authorities, you will find here a market worth cultivating.

We suggest your including the "Gazette" in vour next advertising programme.

A FULL PAGE COSTS ONLY Rs. 25 PER INSERTION IN ORDINARY ISSUES.

Special Issues: Rs. 40 per Insertion.
(Extra for Special Positions)

Two Special Issues are published regularly each year: the ANNIVERSARY Number in November, and the HEALTH Number in April.

Madrae

Madras Corporation Administration In 1940-41

Commissioner's Review

impatient of such delays as are noticed in the torporation that the Commissioner in not the only Executive Officer. The Madras City Municipal Act IV of 1919, vests with the Standing Committees and the Council certain executive functions with the result that final decisions on many important questions are oftentimes delayed, because the three fauthorities charged with the administration of the corporation have all to agree."

In these rather defensive and apologetic terms the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras commences his Administration Report for the year 1940-41. Despite the War coming "nearer the shores of India and its repurcussions" the Poondi Reservoir Scheme was inaugurated, and "when it is completed it will be one of the greatest achievements of the time".

COLLECTION OF TAXES

collection of taxes was satisfactory during the year, the percentage having risen from 79.8 to 80-8, from Rs. 87,08-612 to Rs. 90,90,947. The rate of property tax continued to be the same except for an increase of one per cent, in the case of buildings and lands with an annual valuation of Rs. 5.000 and above. Taxes due from Government and Railways were recovered almost in full. There was a marked fall in the number of civil suits filed. Under "duty on transfer of property" the collections increased by Rs. 17.697. "Tax on Companies" gave a fair yield. The percentage of collection on vehicles and animals was slightly higher. The Corporation continued to administer the Madras Entertainments Tax during the year receiving the stipulated compensation and commission. advertisement tax yielded Bs. 78,431, being slightly less than the yield of the last year due to circumstances like rise in the price of paper.

Maintenance Of Roads

Construction of superior roads could not be undertaken. Existing roads were repaired but due to war conditions the provision under "metal and tarring" was slightly reduced. An intensive programme of work in the matter of construction of water tables and footpaths were carried out. Removal of encroachments received special attention though the problem was attended with various difficulties and the work was extremely unpopular.

IMPROVEMENT TO SILUMS

New tenements were built at Nariyangadu. Bogipalayam. Palmrah Kuppam. Angalamman Koil hutting ground and other places, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 1,25,000. Designs are being worked out for construction of tenements of cheaper variety. A scheme for workmen and artisan colony in the Corporation land in Aminjikari was prepared. The question of providing suitable houses for slum dwellers as well as the lower middle class is indeed complicated. Overcrowding is a common feature. The Mambalam scheme has relieved congestion but to a small extent. Huts spring up—like mushrooms

wherever there is open space in the city; it is easy to chase them as they are unauthorised but it is inhuman to drive them. There is, therefore, a strong case for the development of suburban areas served by easy and cheap means of locomotion.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE

The Expert Committee on sewage disposal recommended the appointment of a single expert to go into the question. The Council rejected the suggestion. Progress in regard to storm water drainage works in the city was satisfactory. Fair progress was made in the construction of flush-out latrines. The programme of converting existing dry latrines flush-out latrines Was worked scheme for the construction conveniences along the marina from San Thome to High Court Beach is nearing completion. The maintenance of underground drainage received all the attention desired.

EDUCATION

The total number of Elementary Schools maintained by the Corporation during the year was 140 excluding two feeder schools. Five incomplete Higher Elementary Schools were developed into complete Higher Elementary Schools and higher standards were opened in five other Elementary Schools. Additional sections in the Lower Elementary School classes were opened wherever needed. There was an increase in the enrolment of pupils in the Corporation Schools by about 2.700. There was also an increase in the number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes studying in the Corporation schools. Compulsory elementary education was enforced in respect of all children of school going age except Muslim girls. Six Attendance Committees functioned during the year. With thousands of children still going without instruction, it cannot be said that elementary education is in practice compulsory. The number of pupils provided with mid-day meals rose from 6,000 to 6,100. Two Reading Rooms were newly opened and adult literacy centres were started in ten Corporation schools.

HEALTH CONDITIONS

During the year the city was completely free from epidemics and there was not a single death from Cholera. Infantile morality also was at the lowest. Death rate was lowest on record. The drive against sale of noxious food in the streets of Madras was vigorously kept up. It was decided to gradually municipalise all private markets, which are in a bad condition. The efforts to mitigate the beggar nuisance were continued. Greater attention was paid to sanitation of side streets, and the anti-mosquito campaign was conducted throughout the year.

Proposals have been sent to the Government, for alienation of the open space between the Zoo and the Buckingham Canal in order that the Zoo may be expanded. Scores of small parks have been provided all over the city. Instead of being places of recreation many of them have been converted into "meeting places for the idle and lazy?" The policy

of maintaining and creating fresh parks of this kind which are "really pocket parks" is being given up. Two new child-welfare centres were opened during the year. All the centres were fully utilised by the public and there is a growing demand for more centres.

The Special Accounts Officer appointed to review the entire system of accounts in the various departments had made proposals for simplifying them. Important changes were introduced in the Central Accounts Department. Keen check is exercised on all expenditure.

The War-Time Policy Of Local Authorities

[By PAUL II, GUENAULT, Cape Town]

PEOPLE have asked me many times what local authorities such as municipalities should help the war effort, Now do to easy question to answer. It leads not an us to probe into the real functions of the local authority and I think we cannot do better than turn to the views of J. S. Mill in his famous work published far on Representative Government back in 1861. Mill very realistically suggested that there were certain matters which could be dealt with more efficiently by local rather than by central bodies partly because the local community was more interested in these problems and partly because it had more knowledge of them. He was well aware as we are to-day that there is no clear-cut dividing line between that which is best left to the central government and that best left local authority: in practice what of division functions has rule been discovered empirically, though now-a-days we can learn much by reflecting upon the very varied experiments in government, which have taken place all over the world.

Now this view of Mill regarding the division of functions is important because it implies that local government is simply a part of the government of the whole country separated or left separate for the sake of convenience and efficiency. We shall likewise discover that the "war-time policy" of the local authority must also be part, and an integral part of the national war-time policy for the effective prosecution of the war effort. Mill might very well have said that the special war-time functions of local authorities are those functions which may be best performed by local authorities, or rather those functions which the State thinks it wisest and best to be performed by the local authorities. Certainly in war-time the judgment of the State as to what is best must be our guide for the simple reason that it is only the supreme guiding body such as the Cabinet, which is appraised of all the facts, knows the real urgency of situation and is able to evaluate the importance of conflicting needs.

In this respect there is a passage in Mill which, though we may deny its full force in peace-time, can hardly be questioned in its application to war conditions. Mill states:—

"The authority, which is most conversant with principles should be supreme over principles, whilst that which is most competent in details should have the details left to it. The principal business of the central authority should be to give instruction, of the local authority to carry out. Power may be localised, but knowledge to be useful must be centralised; there must be somewhere a focus at which its scattered rays are collected, that the

broken and coloured lights which exists elsewhere may find there what is necessary to complete and purify them. . . The central authority ought to keep open a perpetual communication with the localities, informing itself by their experiences and them by its own; giving advice freely when asked volunteering it when seen to be required."

This, of course, is a counsel of perfection; Mill was concerned with describing what should be rather than what was. On the other hand, it is surely reasonable to suppose that in a country at war the Government can gather with ease what information it requires from the local authorities, and after reflecting on this information in the light and wider economic and military situation. the Government can inform those local authorities of the policies ther should pursue. This is the logical and reasonable way in which the war-time policy of local authorities should be formulated. It is not only unfair to these bodies but also detrimental to the national war effort to expect them to determine their policy on their own accord. We cannot expect, for example. an informed debate on war matters in a municipal council, not because the councillors are incomptent or inefficient, but because, on matter relating to the war and to the wider aspects of the war efforand policy, they know little more than the man-inthe-street. But if the council is informed by the Government that it is necessary that such a thing should be done or that such a policy is desirable. then the council can at once set to work to determine the best way of doing such things.

Let me illustrate my argument by two simple hypothetical cases, the case of air-raid shelters and the case of the restriction of building. In the first case can we say honestly that any local authority is competent to make any decithe whether sion as to the question is urgent? . A decision for shelters on that matter requires much fuller knowledge than Moreover, the any municipal councillor possesses. matter is a national matter—a question of the life and death of citizens, which cannot be left or should not be left to the whims of bodies, which do not know the full potentialities of the situation. Now if the central authority feels that the need is sufficiently urgent to warrant action, then its duty is to instruct the local authorities. But surely beyond insisting that such action be taken by the local authorities, the central authority might also examine experiments made elsewhere, it might consult with the local authorities and discuss their difficulties and issue more detailed instructions. In this particular case, therefore, as Mill would say. the principal business of the central authority is to give instruction, of the local authority to carry if Series was

Now letters consider a second example. Many writers and allers have suggested that in war-time the local authorities may call a halt to certain constructional wars which they previously had decided apon. Dr. Sykes, writing before the war in an article published in "Public Administration" assumes that this would take place in Britain, though even here on instruction by the national authority. "It would", he says, "be required by local authoties that they should substantially curtail their demands for materials, goods and personnel in order that war needs might be met." And again he emphasises central control when he says: "It is doubtful if the central authorities would condone that radical curtailment of general local expenditure which they either instigated or tolerated in the period 1914-18." Now in Britain in the last war there was an almost complete cessation of building and constructional work other than building and constructional work connected with the war, and it was reasonable to assume that in the case of Britain being involved in a major war the same position would arise. Here in South Africa our war effort has not involved such drastic curtailment of constructional work, although from governmental statements and recont legislation we can reasonably assume that some curtailment of such work is highly desirable. But this fact may actually complicate the problem. If, for example, the local authorities in their desire to be of help stop some 90 per cent of their constructional activity (except on maintenance and repair), and if we assure that this releases sufficient skilled labour and materials for the Government's requirements for war work, then it may mean that private building and constructional work may not need to be curtailed to any great extent. Now, though the local authorities may have acted from the best motives, the result may not be the best from the social point of view. The local authorities have decided to build fewer working class houses, fewer roads, etc., and, in fact, have allowed private enterprise to provide us with more cinemas. garages and houses for the better off people; we may have more cinemas and shops, but more slums. A choice has been made but it has not been made by people congnisant with all the facts; they cannot be expected to choose wisely from the national point of view, and therefore, it is possible that their choice may be harmful or unwise. Hence we see in this hypothetical example the need for such choices to be made central rather than by local authorities.4

All this may seem far from being constructive. It may seem from what I have said that local authorities must wait to act until they are instructed by some superior authorities. Now in general this is what we all do in war time, and it is a matter of the highest importance in both military and civil life in war time that there should be spontaneous and disciplined support given in implementing the general lines of policy enunciated by the Government.

This month, although what I have said I believe is of fundamental importance, much has been omitted. In South Africa the Government has in fact, given much guidance of a general nature on which our local authorities have been able to work. In accordance with this general advice most local authorities have managed to spare many of their, staff for military purposes, many have replaced men by women workers in various forms of work, many have economised on material, many have economised on the provision amenities, many have restricted expenditure on capital works (perhaps it may be too drastically). Some of these matters I hope to deal with in a future article: they are important. But at the same time we must constantly remember that in the main the activities of local authorities pertake of the nature of key activities; many of them are as essential in war-time as they are in peace-time so that we cannot expect and phenomenal contraction in these activities. Thus the fact that local government activities are not substantially curtailed is not due to lack of energy or patriotism, but due to the very nature of local government activity; in fact, over a large section of this work the main duty of the local authority is to maintain its services at the higest point of efficiency compatible with the nation's requirements of manpower and other resources.

-Human Life Among The Tubercle Bacilli

(Continued from page 846.)

deaths from tuberculosis among adults for every one among children under 20 years of age. There are about 3,600 deaths annually from tuberculosis in Illinois and there are about 9 living patients left for each death. Each of the approximately 30,000 tuberculosis persons in Illinois is a potential source of infection to others. These figures show that tuberculosis is still a very common and a very important health problem. They show also that tuberculosis is essentially a disease controllable through adult hygiene.

Although children arc not infrequently infected, they are usually infected from adults. The infection rate among children moreover, has declined rapidly. In many communities, from two-thirds to three-fourths of all children arrive at maturity—age 21—without being infected at all, a fact revealed by the tuberculin testing of many high school seniors. In Macon County, for example, where practically all high school seniors have been tuberculin tested annually for years, approximately one-third give a positive reaction.

This is clear evidence that active tuberculosis is a risk mainly of the adult. The adult is not only the victim of tuberculosis much more frequently than is the child, but the infected adult is responsible in large measure for the spread of the tubercle bacilli. Hygienic living is the best insurance against tuberculosis. An annual health examination is very helpful as it encourages hygienic habits and it may detect the first sign of disease before serious damage to the body occurs. The annual health examination helps to guard against many other diseases as well as tuberculosis.

 ^{*}Local Authority Finance and War. Public Administration. October 1939.

This is simply putting the case for "Priorities" in war time, priorities which are or should be matters for the central authority. One speaker in the B. B. C. programme stated simply that "rearmament cannot be done successfully without priorities and infloring".

HEALTH & HYGIENE,

Human Life Among The Tubercle Bacilli

If human beings may be regarded as the children of Nature, then tuberculosis can be looked upon as a form of severe punishment for misbehaviour. Tubercle bacilli are always directly responsible for tuberculosis, but human behaviour is responsible for spreading these germs from person to person, and human behaviour is responsible also for the condition of the body which favours tuberculosis. If the behaviour of everyone were hygienically correct, there would be no tuberculosis. At least it would be a great problem, as it is.

One of the most common and most serious of all communicable infections, tuberculosis is usually a disease of the lungs. The tubercle bacilli are expelled from the lungs of an infected person by coughing. They may be transferred to other people by direct contact, as in kissing, or on droplets expelled from the mouth by sneezing, coughing or conversation. They may be spread through dust which has been infected from the sputum of tuberculous persons or on soiled eating utensils which have not been sterilized after being used by tuberculous persons.

If tubercle bacilli were as big as mosquitoes no one would have to be told about these things. Anyone could see them in great numbers on the They could be seen lips of tuberculous persons. in swarms in the sputum from a patient. They could be seen in swarms in the air expelled by a cough from the lungs of a patient. They could be seen in great numbers on dishes and other things which had come in contact with The tubercle bacilli are a tuberculosis patient. invisible to the naked eye however. They can be seen only through the microscope. Consequently people generally must accept by faith the words of the specialists who have seen and experimented with and studied the tubercle bacilli.

Mere infection does not necessarily lead to illness with tuberculosis, however, Indeed a majority of the people are probably infected at some time during life with tubercle bacilli. The resistance of the body has a good deal to do with whether or not infection will cause tuberculosis. If bodily resistance is low because of poor nutrition, dissipation, excessive fatigue, excessive exposure to irritating dusts, illness of some kind or any of various other reasons, an infection with tubercle bacilli is more likely than otherwise to result in tuberculosis.

In short, tuberculosis is a social disease, spreading most easily and most frequently among persons who live in close contact with an infected human being whose habits or behaviour are not such as to protect his fellow beings. It is therefore mainly a family disease, being transmitted frequently from parents to children through long and continued exposure of the children to infection. It may be transmitted from teachers to school children or from one workman to another

where employees are closely associated. By teaching children to protect themselves from exposure to infection, and by teaching adults to behave so as not to endanger others to infection, the disease can be prevented.

Occasional exposure of a healthy person to infection with tubercle bacilli rarely causes tuberculosis, however. Physicians, for example, are notably free from the disease although they come frequently in contact with patients. They are protected both by their care in avoiding infection as much as possible while ministering to the sick and by maintaining their own health, their bodily resistance, at a high level.

The symptoms of tuberculosis usually develop very slowly after the disease becomes active. It may be several months or even years after the onset of active disease before recognizable symptoms appear. The disease can be diagnosed long before recognizable symptoms appear, however, by the use of N-ray photography.

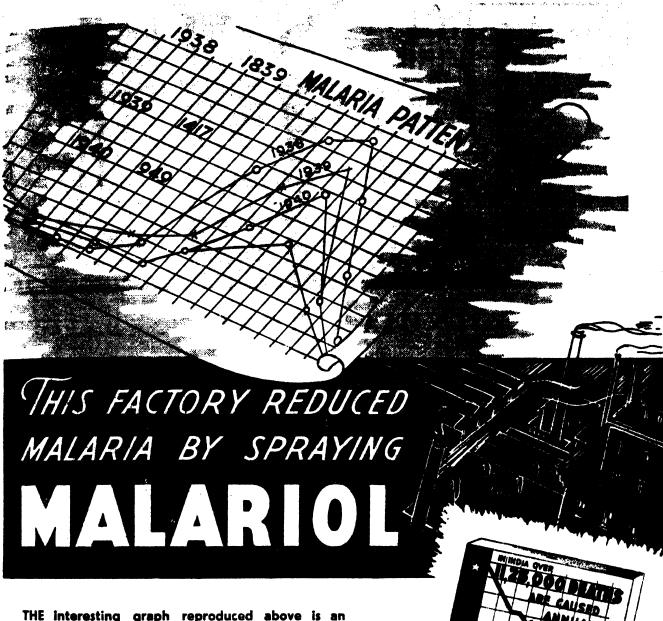
For this reason, the periodic health examination is very valuable in the detection of tuberculosis. A simple skin test, known as the tuberculin test, will show whether or not an individual is infected with living tubercle bacilli. If the skin test is positive, an X-ray picture will show whether or not there is active disease. By looking for tuberculosis in this way, say once a year, an individual may protect himself against the major risks of that disease and assure himself also against exposing others.

Once active tuberculosis begins, the patient has a serious problem with which to deal. The disease is curable when discovered soon enough and treated properly, but recovery is difficult at best. For these reasons every reasonable means should be employed to prevent the disease in the first place and then to discover it at the earliest possible moment, if it does occur in spite of precautions against it. As soon as a case is discovered, prompt and continuous treatment of the patient should be begun.

As a rule, sanatorium care of patients with tuberculosis is necessary for the best results of treatment, and also as a means of preventing the spread of tubercle bacilli. While in a sanatorium the patient receives the best available treatment—the main features of which are rest, plenty of good food and plenty of good air. He also spreads no germs in the community while there, and he learns how to protect others from exposure after his return from the sanatorium.

Tuberculosis is much more frequently fatal to adults than to children, and always has been. Antituberculosis programmes have resulted in a substantial decline in the infection of children so that the disease is now more than ever a problem of adult hygeine. In Illinois at the present time there are about 9

(Continued on previous page.)



THE interesting graph reproduced above is an eloquent testimonial to the efficiency of MALARIOL as an anti-malaria weapon.

In 1938 the Patiala Cement Factory treated 1,839 malarial patients. They began using MALARIOL, and in one year the cases were reduced to 1.417. By 1940 the number had dropped to 949. This steady progress needs no further tribute. MALARIOL, which is strongly recommended by the Ross Institute, has unsurpassed spreading qualities, coupled with powerful toxic action.

an illustrated booklet containing concise information upon correct and most economical use of MALARIOL, and its many advantages over other larvicides. Ask us to send you one.

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND) CALCUTTA BOMBAY

MADRAS

KARACHI

The state of the s

NEW DELHI

BSMK B



INDIAN ROADS

[By REES JEFFREYS]

[Mr. Rees Jeffreys was Secretary of the Road Board of Great Britain for eight years, has visited both India and the United States and many other countries to study the problems of transport. He was appointed one of the representatives of the British Government at each of the eight International Road Congress held during the past 82 years; and was himself Hon. Secretary of the London Congress.

In the opinion of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Joffreys is "the greatest authority on roads in the United Kingdom, and one of the greatest in the whole world."

A LL who have studied conditions in India will be aware that animal-drawn vehicles are the principal means of native transport. How can the requirements of this traffic be reconciled with those of motor vehicles?

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM

Including Native States and Agencies the population of India is over 350 millions spread over an area of 1,800,000 sq. miles. Most of the country is agricultural. The greater part of the population live in small villages and depend upon agriculture for livelihood. The standard of living is incredibly low. It is the tragedy of the British Administration that in spite of good intentions this agricultural population multiplies up to the limit of subsistence (10 per cent, in the last decade) while the standard of living and the average of intelligence remain practically stationary.

In many thousands of villages this agricultural population is marooned during the monsoon period by reason of impassable roads and bulkecks tracks. The lack of transport facilities raises serious problems which will be solved principally by opening up agricultural India by good roads. That is the social issue.

THE ENGINEERING PROBLEM

The engineering problem was well stated by the President of the Institution of Engineers (Bombay) a few months ago, as follows:—

"The old type of waterbound macadam. moorum and laterite roads, built to accommodate the slow-moving animal-drawn vehicle. are no longer suitable for carrying the two types of traffic they now have to carry and are no match for the high speed vehicles in use today. In an agricultural country like India where the bulk of produce is carried by draught animals and old-fashioned carts with distorted wheels, an enormous amount of damage is done to road surfaces by these wheels with their rough iron tyres and the damage is made permanent by pneumatic tyres sucking up the disintegrated surface which is scattered to the four winds of heaven. In this way we get a series of pot-holes which are filled with water during the rains and turned by subsequent traffic into a quagmire."

It may be added that during the dry season the nuisance caused by the dust is indescribable. It increases tuberculosis, already one of the plagues of

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH FEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

and of the cy

BRIEGE BUREAUCRACY'S FAILURE

Towards the solution of the dual problem the British Parliament and the Government of India make no effective contribution. In the towns the setting up of Improvement Trusts has led to a modernising of important roads. I have before me, for example, the files of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The Trust has done a great work. Outside the limited area covered by the Trust the condition of the approach roads to Calcutta and the villages surrounding it are deplorable, native clerk who has to find his way from his home in a village 10-20 miles away to his office in Chowringhee has a painful daily journey.

Another file tells the story of the Howrah Bridge—the solitary traffic bridge at Calcutta over the Hooghly and the years of discussion about its rebuilding. My records illustrate the fact that the British. bureaucracy have failed to solve the problem of the Government of Greater Calcutta as they have failed to solve the problem of the Government of Greater London-and, the population pays in both cities.

On the Bombay side of the Continent I have various notes about the Bombay-Poona Road. It was bad enough when I visited it some years ago: its system of administration was medieval. Some recent photographs show that many parts of it are still full of ruts and pot-holes. Other parts On the Kirkee-Poons have been reconstructed. section segregation is obtained by alternate strips of concrete and asphalt. The bullocks are attracted to the concrete surface owing to the lower tractive effort required. Pedestrians and cyclists prefer it also because of its smooth and non-adhesive surface. The asphaltic section is used by motor that This indicates where traffic justifies it, there must be segregation: motor cars being confined to one track and animal traffic to another. But who is to carry out reconstruction on a wholesale scale, and who is to pay?

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

'Phone: Cal. 64

Telegrams: "Shessko"

India, and other diseases of the respiratory organs Mr. 1. A. Tr Shamon, of the Indian Roads Association, suggests the following interim arrange-

> "The iron-tyred bullock cart is the greatest stumbling block in the rapid improvement of existing roads. The ballock cannot be dislocated from its place in agriculture immediately but the iron tyres can go. work has shown that the pneumatic tyre, which if adopted would save the country crores of rupees annually, is not only a practical proposition, but actually a first-class working economy for the cart owners. . . . A lead should come from the Central Authorities.'

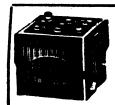
AN UNWORKABLE ROAD SYSTEM

Under recent political changes roads are a "transferred" service, that is to say, it is the Provincial Governments who are responsible for their upkeep. Clearly little can be done by the Provincial Administrations in the way of general road construction and improvement. Their experience is small, their standards low. Any tendency to spend money on extensive schemes is promptly smothered by the Central Government with its insistent propaganda that India has so much money invested in the railways that road development would spell ruination to the railways and loss of the money invested in them. That is why we shall have to call in the United States-with a new vision and a different mentality-if anything great is to be achieved.

BRITISH CS. AMERICAN ATTITUDE TO "ROAD CS. RAIL"

The British and the Indian Governments do not believe in roads. They are tied up to the railways and all that goes with them. I state this not in criticism but as an historical fact. many happenings to account for it. On the other hand, the Governments of the United States, both Federal and State, believe in roads and arc not tied to the railways.

(Continued on page 852)



Phona: Pk. 1532

REGAL BATTERY MFG. CORPN.

86, Chowringhes Road, Calcutta

Manufacturers of.... Quality Storage Batteries of all descriptions.

LEYLAND **OFFER** YOU TWO **ESSENTIAL**



UALITY SERVICE

THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO., (INDIA) LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO., ROW, CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA NEWS VIEWS

GENERAL WAVELL IN CALCUTTA

Excellency General Sir Archibald Wavell Commander-in-Chief in India, has arrived in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas and Prof. J. N. Mukherji have been re-nominated by the Government of Bengal as Fellows of the Senate of Calcutta University.

MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. K. G. Morshed, i.c.s., Chief Controller of Purchases (Supply), Department of Supply, Government of India visited the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta on Monday and discussed with the members of the Committee subjects of interest relating to the Department of Supply. Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, the President, welcomed Mr. Morshed.

THE POET'S PORTRAIT

The unveiling ceremony of a portrait in Rabindranath Tagore took of on Saturday in the Marwari Sabha Library Hall under the presidentship of Pt. Ramshankar Tripati, Editor of the Hindi daily "Lokamanya". under the presidentship

Among the speakers, who spoke on the occasion were Mahamahopadhya Pt. Sakal Narain Sharma, Pt. Biswanath Sastri, Mr. Basantlal Murarka, Mr. Ganga Prasad Bhotika, M.A., B.L., Kavyatirtha. Mr. Bajranglal Nath and Mr. Bhalchand Sharma,

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST

Mr. I. B. Sen has been elected a Commissioner of the Calcutta Port Trust from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Constituency.

Mr. Sen is the founder Secretary and Director of the India Provident Co., Ltd., the biggest provident institu tion in the East; founder of Messrs, Sen and Co., Chief Agents, Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd. and Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Director, Bengal Central Bank I.td., and Managing Director of several leading beaestates. He is a member of the Committee of the Tea Market Expansion Board, He was for many years President of the Provident Insurance Companies Association and he is also an expresident of the Indiange Insurance Institute.

JAPANESE CONSUL LEAVES CALCUTTA

"I am more than confident that there will be no outbreak of hospilities in the Far East although some of the latest Press reports suggest otherwise" said Mr. K. Okazaki. Consul-General for Japan in a Press interview in Calcutta on Saturday last (October 25), on the eve of his departure for Bambay en route to Japan.

Mr. Okazaki maintained that his going back to Jupan had nothing to do with the present political situation. If was collecte suit the convenience of the Rev. R. W. Bream Mr. B. Shan and Mr. G. H. the Foreign Office that he had been offled home.

Besides Mr. Okazaki and his family, about half-a-dozen other Japanese nationals also left for Bombay, while 30 more left on Sunday and Monday.

SCOUT CAMP CHIEFS TRAINING

Until now, practically all those, who wanted to be appointed Camp Chiefs had to undergo the Wood Badge Course (the highest proficiency badge for Scout officers) at Gilwell Park, the International Training Centre in England. With the outbreak of war, the difficulty of going to Gilwell Park has increased, and it was felt that arrangements should be made to have Deputy Camp Chiefs appointed in India without further delay.

The International Bureau agreed to the running of a course in India to which Wood Badge men with considerable experience of having run training Camps could be brought together with a view to recommending some for appointment as Deputy Camp Chiefs. This course, the first of its

IF CALCUTTA IS AIR-ATTACKED

Evacuation And Transport Arrangement

The question of evacuation of the citizens of by means of various port services connecting the city with the districts in case of emergency was discussed at a Conference, held at the Bengal Sceretariat on Monday. Mr. N. V. H. Simons, Additional Secretary, Pub. lic Health and Local Self-Government, Bengal presiding.

Besides Government Officials, the representatives of the Railway companies and the Corporation of Calcutta participated in the discussion.

kind to be held anywhere in the British Empire. has started at the Bengal Provincial Training Centre at Ganganagar on the Jessore Road.

Thirty-two men are attending the course of whom three are from Ceylon-one of them a member of the Ceylon Civil Service; three from Mysore one of them being Government meteorologist-one from Cochin. two from Madras, two from Bombay, one from Bengal, four from Assam, two from the United Provinces, two from the North-West Frontier Province, three from Marwar one from Alwar, one from Kolhapur, one from Jaipur, one from the Central Province, two from Central India-one of them the Chaplin rof Indore; one from Secunderalud, and two from the Eastern States Agency-one of them being the Yuvaraja of Sarangarh State.

The following Senior Departy Camp Chiefs will take part in the Camp .- Squadron-Leader H. W. Hogg, Deputy Chief Commissioner for India; the Rev. S. O. B. Molant, Thaddeus, General Secretary for India.

PROTECTED PLACES

Inder the Defence of India Rules the following have been destared by the Government of Bengal as protected places:—

The Alipere Telephone Exchange in Lower Circular Road, the Narkeldanga Cable House in Canal West Road, the Calcutta Bank Cable House in Station Road and the Howrah Bank Cable House in Howrah.

LATE MR. D. L. DUTT

The death took place in Calcutta on last Sunday of Mr. D. L. Dutt, a former Principal of the Government Commercial Institute in the city and a pioneer in commercial education in Bengal. For many years he served the institute in various capacities and retired as its Principal in 1984. An experienced teacher of shorthand, he was also editor of the journal The Stenographer. Mr. Dutt was connected with a number of charitable and other public institutions in the city. He is survived by his wife, one son, three daughters, and his mother.

RELICS OF BUDDHA'S DISCIPLES

An assurance that the sacred relics of Sariputta and Moggalayne, the two great disciples of Buddha, have been placed in a safe position is conveyed in a letter to the Secretary of the Mahabodhi Society. Calcutta, by the Director and Secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum in South Kensington, London. The letter states that every possible precaution has been taken for the preservation of these relics.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR BENGALEES

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdbury Urges Unequivocal Declaration

A suggestion that the military authorities should be first-induced to make an unequivocal declaration, putting it clearly before the public that it is their intention to throw open all avenues to army recruitment to the Bengalees, is made by Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury. President of the Bengalee Ex-service Association in the course of a letter to the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin in connection with the latter's statement at the Press Conference held on October 22, at the Writers' Building.

"This declaration". Mr. Roy Chowdhury maintains, "is absolutely essential, as due to the idiosyncracies of the military authorities so far, our people are yet labouring under the belief that this talk of military training of Bengalees is in the nature of a political eye-wash, lacking substance and sincerity that inspire confidence."

"Government should appoint an itinerant recruitment Committee, composed of public men of influence and military advisers, which is to tour the different districts of Bengal with a view to getting into direct touch with the right type of men. It is our mofussil districts where we should seek for suitable materials for mobilising the man-power of our province and the reason why these were so scare was due Brimarily to the lack of a clear-cut recruitment programme and the astounding absence of any effective propagands in this behalf."

"What is urgently needed at the present moment." Mr. Roy Chowdhury concludes, "is prompt action on the part of Government and the military authorities, laying down a cut and dried rational programme of recruitment and following it up without the least possible delay or hesitancy,"

The relics which were discovered by one of the assistants of Sir Alexander Canningham at Santistupa, have been preserved in the Museum since the death of the discoverer. It was decided a few months before the outbreak of the war that these would be brought to India and kept in charge of the Mahabodhi Society. On account of the present transport difficulties, however, the proposal has been dropped for the time being.

The Director's letter to the Secretary of the Mahabodhi Society is in reply to an anxious inquiry by the latter in regard to the safety of the relics in air raids.

WAR EFFORTS OF BRITAIN, U. S. A. AND GERMANY

With regard to the engineering resources of the United States in connection with the British Empire an interesting contribution has been made in the shape of a Bulletin by the Queenshaud Government Bureau of Industry. It is diffi cult to give the figures which are expressed in what are termed "international units of value" which represent quantities and cost of material and services purchaseable with \$1 in the United States during a given period, 1925-34. The gist of the matter is that according to these calculations Germany's complete annual war effort corresponds to 36.000.000.000 units whilst the war effort of Great Britain and the British Empire together is now taken as 22,000,000,000 units. Until recently the war efforts of the United States corresponded to 7.850,000,000, and is estimated to-day at 10,000,000,000 units. Already therefore Great Britain and the United States are almost equal to Germany in total war effort, but with this enormous difference, that the Allies are only just getting into their stride and Great Britain's efforts alone are now rapidly increasing whilst those of the United States within the next few months will increase at an even more sensational rate. Germany's on the other hand is at the absolute peak of her power, and is almost certainly commencing to decline, quite apart of course from the possibilities for various reasons of a sudden collapse such as occurred in the last war.

COUNCILLOR SUSIL C. SEN

PERFORS FATHER'S "SRADH" CEREMONY

Brisot-garga 'Sradh' was performed in Calcutta on the 23rd October last of the late Mr. Satis Chandra Sen the wellknown Solicitor of Calcutta by his sons Councillor Susil C. Sen (Solicitor to the Government of India) Dr. Sudhir Chandra Sen of Asansole according to the Sastric rites at the former's residence at Bhowanipore. Amongst those who attended were :-- Lord Sinha, Sir M. N. Mukherjee, Sir N. N. Sirear, Sir Badridas Goenka, Sir Abdul Halim Gaznavi, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. H. D. Bose, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Rai Bahadur Sukh Lai Karnani, Rai Bahadur Panualal Mukherjee, Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghose. Rai Bahadar Mallinath Roy, Mr. Satinath Roy, Mr. K. N. Dulal, Rai Saheb Pulin Chatterjee, Lt. Col. J. L. Sen, Major Dabiruddin Ahmed, Captain P. Mukerjee, Dr. Rajat Sen. Dr. S. N. Roy. Dr. A. C. Ukil, Mr. J. K. Mukherjee, Mr. Benodegopal Mukherjee, Mr. P. N. Brahma (Mayor of Calcutta), Mr. Sailapati Chatterji (Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation). Mr. Moni Roy, (Secretary, Calcutta Corporation). Mr. Haridas Chatterjee (Bharatbarsha), Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose (Basumati). Mr. Amal Home (Calcutta Municipal Gazette), Mr. Neogy (Associated Press), Mr. Gokul Chand Bangur, Mr. Nathmull Rampooris. Mr. Hulas Chand Rampooria, Mr. Radhakissen Chamaria, Mr. Baijnath Bajoria, M.L.A., Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chunder, M.L.A., and others. A large number of Adhyapaks were presented with Bidayas.

THE DACUA RIOTS

Allegations of indifference on the part of the present Ministry to prevent recrudescences of communal disturbances at Dacca and stop loss of life and property were made at a public meeting held at the University Institute Hall on Wednesday last. (October 29). Moulvi Nausher Ali presided.

Syed Nausher Ali addressing the meeting said that the incidents at Dacca were nothing but the result of the policy followed by the Ministry in Bengal. He narrated how the poison of communalism grew and spread all over the country/through the agents of British Imperialism.

Mr. Nausher Ali said that the Id day was a day for the Moslems to forget quarrels and love and embrace each other. It was deplorable that disturbances should have broken out that day. Moreover, he had never heard before of big processions coming out with flags on the Id day. He failed to understand the reasons which led them to make such show.

Concluding Mr. Nausher Ali said that they had condemned the Ministry for their failure to prevent riots. But this would not mean they themselves had no responsibility in the matter. According to him, solution of this problem was in their own hands. All of them Hindus and Muslims should make it a mission of their life to achieve freedom of their country. They should refuse to think in terms of communalism. That they were Indians should always be uppermost in their thoughts. He was sure it was the freedom of the country that could end all suffering. Then Hindu-Muslim quarrels would be a thing of the past and there would be no trace of mischief-makers.

Mr. P. N. Brahma (Mayor of Calcutta) said that it was most unfortunate that riots should break out in Dacca again and again. He believed they themselves were not to blame for this. Different agencies were working among them with cross purposes. However, they should not rest

content by asking authorities to stop repitition of such disturbances. They had also a duty Communal outlook and bias should be hated by them always. A lofty ideal should inspire their thoughts and actions.

Messrs, Hemendra Prasad Ghose, Moulvi Asadulla Siraji and Moulvi Abdul Malek also addressed the meeting.

A resolution was also adopted by the meeting placing on record its most emphatic condemnation of the indifference of the present Ministry in taking adequate steps to prevent disturbances at Dacca.

KIRANSASHI SEBAYATAN

AN APPEAL

The efforts of the Kirausashi Sebayatan in combating Tuberculosis have, by this time, been well-known to the public. Since April, 1941 this humble organisation has treated more than 150 cases of Tuberculosis at its clinic and the number of cases is increasing day by day. It has its own X'Ray instrument and arrangements for the surgical treatment. Recently, however, numerous advanced cases of Tuberculosis have been claiming the care of the Sebayatan. As it is impossible for the Sebayatan with its humble resources and limited means to take up so many cases, we appeal to the generous public to open their purse strings and help the organisation in dealing with the evergrowing menace to the society.

It is to be understood that developed cases of Tuberculosis cannot be treated along with early cases. Poor patients in advanced stage often come from long distance for treatment. This is very harmful. Such cases should be treated at home. If the public support our organisation with adequate financial help we will undertake to attend such cases at home.

It is, therefore, with a fervent hope that we appeal to all kind-hearted persons to help us in this stupendous task. Any contribution, however small, shall be thankfully acknowledged by the Secretary, Daridra Bandhab Bhandar, 65 2B. Beadon Street, Calcutta.

-Indian Roads

(Continued from page 849)

In 1912, when I first visited the United States, the country was not so well off as India in the matter of long distance roads. It was impossible to travel by highway from New York to Washington. A roadway across the continent was the wild dream of a few enthusiasts. In 12 years (1917-1928) the Federal Government and the States in co-operation covered the whole of their vast territory with a network of new roads mainly laid down in concrete of asphalt. (Continental United States is over 1.000:000 sq. miles larger than India but the population is little more than one-third). During the next 12 years (1929-40) they have completed this network and added to it parkways, science highways, coast boulevards, so that the States now possess the finest highway system in the world. I have myself travelled these highways from Canada to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The U.S. A. has the funds. the experience, and the road machinery to cover India with roads as they have their own country. Why not invite them to do so?

GET BACK INDIAN GOLD FROM U. S. A.

The United States holds 75 per cent. of the gold in the world. The hoarded gold of India. for example, has been steadily transhipped in recent years via London to the vaults of Kentucky. The gold will be a curse and a canker if it remains buried and unused in the States. Invite America to invest part of it in a road system for India. But Americans will not give even India a good road system for nothing. Offer them as, a return for this service a monopoly of road transport for Americans are the makers of a definite period. the cheapest motor vehicles in the world. If this deal is carried through, I can see in a few years motor cars. trucks and tractors being sold in India for £20-30, which prices would bring them with in the range of many of the agriculturalists of India. The standard of living of the agricultural families of India would be raised; and, I hope the rate of increase in the population would fall as the allowance per head of "grey matter" facreased.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY BOARD

With a view to giving publicity to the Public Health Department's activities an Advisory Board has been formed with the Chief Minister as Chairman, the Education and Development Minister as Vice-Chairman and the Civil Surgeon and the five non-official members of the Legislative Council each representing one subdivision, as members, the Health Officer being the Secretary of the Board.

SUPERSEDED

The explanation, submitted by the Municipal Commissioners of the Bihar-Sharif Municipality. in reply to the "show cause" notice having been regarded unsatisfactory, the Municipal Board has been ordered to be superseded. Consequently, no bye-election will take place there. The case of the Saran District Board is still under consideration.

UTTARPARA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The elections of the Uttarpara Municipality in Hooghly District will take place on November 23. The Bengal Hindu Mahasabha has this time set up some candidates to contest the elections. Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, the Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has sent an appeal to the rate-payers to see that Mahasabha candidates are returned. He will shortly address a meeting at Uttarpara.

HOOGHLY LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS

At a meeting of the Hooghly District Board held on Monday under the presidency of Mr. Tarak Nath Mukerjea, M.B.E., M.L.A., Chairman, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

That Government be moved to postpone the elections of the Local Boards due to be held early next year in view of the unsettled conditions on account of the widespread distress caused by the unprecedented flood in this district and also in view of the war till the condition settles down and after the conclusion of the war."

C. P. LOCAL BOARDS ELECTIONS POSTPONED

A Draft Bill postponing general elections to Local Boards has been published in the C. P. Gazette Nagpur). Explaining the objects of the Bill, Government state that general elections to Local Boards due this year were postponed till after the 31st December, 1942, to avoid unnecessary expenditure and dissipation of energy at a time when the country's undivided energy was required for efficient prosecution of the war. As these considerations still exist, it is proposed to amend the Act so as to postpone the general elections which fall due this year or next year till after the 31st December, 1942. The Government invite opinions on the Bill before the 15th November, 1941.

MOSLEM LEAGUE AND BIHAR LOCAL BODIES .

The Bihar Provincial Muslim League will shortly have to consider a proposal that members of the League should be permitted to seek elections to local bodies and accept nominations to such bodies.

The Muslim League had boycotted elections and nominations to these bodies since 1938.

Nawabzada S. N. Mehdi, M.L.C., has given notice that he will move a resolution to this effect before the Provincial Moslem League Conference to be held at Patna in November, 28.

His resolution states that since the political situation in the country has changed, members of the League should be permitted to associate themselves with the administration of local bodies.

PESHAWAR MUNICIPALITY

For the first time in the history of Peshawar, a member of the minority community, Mr. Amar Nath Mehra Ballab, Vikil, was elected as the Senior Vice-President, Peshawar Municipal Committee, defeating Mian Abdullah Shah, a prominent citizen of Peshawar at a meeting of the Committee held recently. Khan Ali Gul Khan was elected as Chairman and Mian Abdullah Shah, as Vice-President.

RANCHI DISTRICT BOARD

A piquant situation has arisen in the Ranchi District Board over the resignation of six out of nine Congress members of the Board. No less than 16 members including the Congress members sent a requisition to the Chairman to hold a special meeting of the Board to consider a motion of noconfidence against the Chairman. 25th October was accordingly been fixed for holding the meeting but that day's agenda includes first acceptance of resignations submitted by the Congress members and then the no-confidence motion was to be taken up at a Special Meeting to be held later on that day.

The Congress members, it is understood, are taking exception to this and they seem to be of opinion that as they gave notice of no-confidence motion earlier than their resignation letters, the no-confidence motion should be considered first to which they will not be entitled to vote if the special meeting is held after their resignations are accepted in the ordinary meeting. It is further understood that they will move a resolution if necessary to hold the Special Meeting to consider the no-confidence motion first. Some of them are also of opinion that if they are not given a chance to vote for the no-confidence motion they will withdraw their resignations and will resign again only after they have voted for the motion.

e

Cetter

Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," Central Municipal Office, 5. Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always he written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied ... by fully stumped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue.

Smoke Nuisance In Nalin Sircar Street

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE."

Sir,—There are two oil mills amidst our locality from which bad and obnoxious smell and dense smoke emit day and night. This is immensely injurious to the health of the neighbours also damages our house a good deal. The matter was brought to the notice of the District Health authorities on various occasions but nothing was done.

We then approached Health the for the removal of the nuisance and he very kindly personally inspected these oil mills and seemed to be convinced of the justness of our request. This was nearly five months ago.

We the inhabitants of the locality, beg to request the Health Officer, through the medium of your columns, to remove the nuisance without any further delay.-Yours etc.-

GOUR MOHAN RAKSHIT,

For

SM. ABHABATI DASSI,

11/A. B & C. Nalin Sarcar Street. PASHUPATI CHARAN MUKHAPADHAYA,

9/5, Nalin Sarcar Street. HARI PADA BHAR.

21/A, Sikdar Bagan Street. SUDHIR KUMAR BOSE,

17/B. Nalin Sarcar St.

S. K. SINHA.

J. P. GANGULY,

9, Nalin Sarcar Street. FANINDRA NATH SINHA,

17/D, Nalin Sarcar Street. TARAPADO BRAR.

25/B, Ganendra Mittra Lene.

NANDA LAL GUIN, Generaliza Mittra Lane SARAT CHANDRA DAS. 27, Ganendra Mittra Lane SHAMBHU NATH DE. 9/6, Nalin Sarcar Street KANAI LAL MAJUMDAR. 9/7, Nalin Sarcar Street.

and others.

Calcutta Associations = Institution

KALIKATA SAHITYIKA

Vijaya-Sammilani

Under the auspices of the "Kalikata Sahityika", a "Vijaya-Sammilani" of literary men, journalists and citi zens of Calcutta was performed at the residence of Mr A C. De at 79/9, Lower Circular Road. About 300 people assembled on the occasion, Mr. Satyendranath Mazumdar. Editor of the Ananda Bazar Patrika, took the Chair and Mr Sailapati Chatterjee, Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, was the Guest-in-chief. Songs by Mr. Pankaj Mallik, Kirtan by Mr. Subodh De and dancing by Mr. Maharaja Bose were appreciated by all present. Mr. A. C. De welcomed the guests present,

Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, said: "Unity is the essence of the 'Vjaya' festival. No achievement worth its name is possible without unity. Unfortunately for us the present-day Bengalees are divided into so many coteries that they have very little unity amongst themselves. The universality of the Puja Festival has been reduced to a mere form, it having lost its real spirit. In these days of gloom and adversity, such all party 'Vijaya' Sammilanis are to be greatly welcomed."

The Mayor, Mr. P. N. Brahma said :- "Sarbajanin Worship of the Mother Goddess 'Sakti' is the symbol of unity. But a narrow egoistic outlook has vitiated the Ben galoe life whether in its social or literary aspect. It has befooled the people of Bengal. In these gloomy days of strifes and conflicts, the necessity of imbibing the real spirit underlying the 'Vijeya' Festival cannot be exaggerated. I hope this festive gathering will outlive its functional side and the essence of the 'Vijaya' would be understood and followed

The President in his speech analysed the social life of Bengal and pointed out the very great necessity of effecting a re-orientation in the existing wrong outlook. He said. "The 'Vijaya' festival indicates a deep relation of the individual with the society. There was a time when this festival was the symbol of prosperity and advancement of Bengali society in all its aspects. But at the present day everywhere there are signs of ruin and degradation. In every field, the Rev galees are suffering under the ignominy of defeat. The faulty system of education, prevailing at present, is greatly responsible for this. The national character has lost its pristine purity and glamour. Unless it can be revived to its former glorious height, there is no hope for a prosperous Bengal. We find, however, a faint ray of light coming est

of the dark region of gloom and desolation. Let us hope for the dawning of the bright day of glory."

The guests were treated to light refreshments.

HUSSAIN COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

FIRST CONSULTATIVE MEETING

The first consultative meeting of the Hussain Commemoration Committee of Bengal was held on October 20, at 13. Canal Street, residence of Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, Rt. Hon'ble Lord Sinha presided. After the Secretary, Mr. Huzur Alam, had read out his report, the following resolution was passed unanimously, which was proposed by Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, seconded by Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani and supported by Mr. Wordsworth, Editor of the Statesman.

"Resolved that a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be collected to commemorate the 1300th Anniversary of the martyrdom of lmam Hussain throughout Bengal in the following manner in Moharram next:—

- (a) Organising meetings in all the important places in Bengal with a view to deliver speeches on the life and martyrdom of Imam Hussain.
- (b) Distributing literature to explain the significance of the martyrdom in different languages."

It was further resolved that any money collected in excess of Rs. 10,000 should be set apart as a nucleus fund for the establishment of a permanent memorial in commemoration of the 13th Centenary of the Tragedy of Karbala, for which a comprehensive scheme will be devised later on.

Prominent amongst those present were:—Rt. Hon'ble Lord Sinha, Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi; Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Hon'ble Haji Abdul Razzak; Abdul Sattar; Shamsul-Clama K. B. Dr. Hiyat Hussain; K. B. Gholam Hussain Dossani; Khan Bahadur K. M. Asad Ullah; Khan Bahadur Captain Abu H. Jafar, Khan Bahadur Obeidul Bari, Prof. Tahir Rizvi, Prof. Qama Siddiqi, Khan Saheb S. A. Rashid, Messrs. Ibne Imam. A. K. Khaleek, S. M. Abbas; S. A. Afzal, Momani, S. Afazal, A. Jalil, S. Razi Hussain, S. M. Askari, H. M. Hafiez, A. R. Abdur Raheem, S. Mohdi, Abdur Rahman Mauji, Hosan Mirza, S. O. Yabbas Sahžwari, S. Fatah Ali Mirza, Amir Raza Kazmi, Ali Sarfaraz Alam, F. E. Alam, A. H. Natiq, K. Pani and Mohd, Huzur Alam (Secretary).

THE "BODY BEAUTIFUL"

"India need to build up a stronger and healthier nation. We are faced now with a struggle for our existence, with a war for the defence of our motherland, and we have to depend on the youths of the hand for the defence of our hearths and homes."

These observations were made by Mr. P. D. Raikut, Minister for Forest and Excise, Bengal, presiding over the paize distribution ceremony of the Middle English School at Ghoom.

The Hon. Minister added that in all ages and in all climes the "body beautiful" had been worshipped by all. It should be the life's ambition of the children to build up a strong character.

Improvement Trust

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 23rd August, 1941.

Present :--Mr. C. W. Gurner, (Chairman), Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Mr. A. J. Thompson, Mrs. Hasina Murshed, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mr. J. J. N. Birch, Mr. Md. Rafique, Mr. F. Rooney and Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kr.

LEAVE AND ACTING APPOINTMENTS

Sanction was accorded to the grant of leave on average pay for 30 days from the 25th August, 1941, with permission to affix Durga Poojah holidays and prefix Sanday, to Mr. W. H. Prosser, Officiating Chief Engineer, and to the following acting arrangements in his place:—

- 1. Mr. S. Bandopadhaya, Officiating Deputy Engineer, to act as Chief Engineer,
- 2. Mr. Z. Khan, Assistant Engineer, to act as Deputy Engineer.
- Mr. J. N. De, Clerk of Works, to act as an Assistant Engineer.

Pending further consideration by the Rules and Establishment Committee of the pay to be drawn in the acting arrangements, the Board resolved that officers promoted should provisionally draw an acting allowance of one-fifth of their own present pay in each case with the conveyance and bridge allowances of the posts in which they will be acting.

SOUTHERN AVENUE

Sanction was accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 19,439 for installation of electric street lamps, in Scheme No. XLVII---Southern Avenue---between Road No. 4 and Monoharpukur Road including South End Park and Kayatala Lane.

HOWRAH BRIDGE APPROACH

Sanction was also accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 31,006 for road construction, sewerage, drainage works, etc., in Scheme No. L (Howrah Bridge Approach--widening Raja Woodmunt Street from Strand Road to Clive Street).

MILITARY DUTY

The Board accorded their approval to the adoption of the Government rules and conditions in connection with the transfer to Military duty of servants in civil employ as embodied in the Annexure to Army Instructions (India) 13 of 1940, to apply to Trust officers granted Emergency Commissions in H. M's Indian Land Forces. The Board noted that Mr. H. C. Thomas, Deputy Assistant Valuer, had been officeed a commission in the I. A. R. O. and approved of the application of these, rules to his case.

ENJOY

WITH A

PHILLIP'S

RADIO PLAYER

Enquire at:-

THE

PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES 4 ACEUCY CO., LTD.

54, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 25th October, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 603 against 593 and 527 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 30. The general death-rate of the week was 27.5 per mille against 28.4 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1 ... 25 and 27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 25th October 1941, was 510 against 502 and 454 in the two preceding weeks. There were 3 deaths from cholers, against 1 and 1 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 8 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 31 and 80 respectively against 21 and 76 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26.5 per mille per annum.

There were 29 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 24.5.

There were 95 deaths from respiratory diseases against 98 in the previous week.

There were 36 deaths from tuberculosis against 44 in the previous week.

There were 117 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28...32.)

The number of deaths registered was 93 against 91 and 73 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 1 was from cholers, 1 from small-pox, 2 from influences, 12 from fevers, 13 from bowel-complaints and 19 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 33.9 per mills

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 31.4.

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 m the previous week.

There were 17 deaths of infants under one year.

DR. DEY'S KULTI OUTFALL SCHEME

Re: Conservancy of the Kultigong,

Quotations will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Tuesday, the 11th November, 1941, for the supply of the following boats for a period of 3 months on monthly basis. The Corporation will not be responsible for complete or partial loss of the boat and a security deposit of Rs. 10 for each dings and Rs. 30 for the tapuria boat will be necessary for proper performance of the work.

- (1) Two dingi boats each 30 ft. long and 5 ft. wide completely equipped and manned by two dandis and one manji.
- (2) One accommodation tapuria boat of Hasnabad type more or less 45 ft. long and 8 ft. wide completely equipped and manned by one manji and 3 dandis.

A. N. BANERJEE, Outfall Engineer

Central Municipal Office,

The 27th October, 1941.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Town or Mofussil (Inclusive of postage) ... Rs. 4 per annum.

Back Numbers when available are charged at 4 annas per copy.

For further particulars apply to-

THE EDITOR, "The Calcutta Municipal Gasette," 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	Per mon	th of	Per month of 4 Insertions.	
Yull Page	Ra.	100	1" × 3\frac{1}{2}" (top of page) Rs. 7/5	5
Half "	••• 11	55	1" × 81" (ordinary) ,, 5	
Quarter ,,	••• 11	80	Casual rate Rs. 2 per column inch (1" × 3	<u>}")</u>
One-eighth page	••• ,,	16	One year-52 insertions; six months-	-26
1" × 7" (top of page)	••• ,,	15 .	insertions; three months—18 insertion	ns.
1" × 7" (ordinary)		10	10% extra for periods under 8 months.	•

For further particulars apply to- Manager, Advertisement Section,

"The Calcutta Municipal Gasette,"

5. Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutts.

VENDORS CONVICTED.

Last of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Byo-laws thereunder.

Basanta (Fisherwoman) Adya (Fisherwoman) Sarafat Hossain Netai Ghosh Panchanon Ghosh Netai Ghosh Haripada Ghosh Panjab Ali Gazi Mabarak Atul Chandra Roy Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Golam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Tarini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Champatalla Market Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Milk Short weight Do. Exposure Do. Do. Milk Do. Exposure Milk Mustard oil Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	1 30 4 49	R As. 10 0 4 0 4 0 10 0 15 0 10 0 15 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0 16 0
Basanta (Fisherwoman) Adya (Fisherwoman) Sarafat Hossain Netai Ghosh Panchanon Ghosh Netai Ghosh Haripada Ghosh Panjab Ali Gazi Mabarak Atul Chandra Roy Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Golam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Jyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Tarini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Champatalla Market Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Po 24-3A, Mirgapur Street 24-3A, Mirgapur Street Sealdah Station Do Sangadhar Babu Lane 213, Bowbazar Street 12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 1, Kolutola Street 21, Phear Lane 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do Do Do Do	Short weight Do. Do. Exposure Do. Do. Milk Do. Exposure Milk Mustard oil Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	28-8-41 28-3-41 21-8-41 14-8-41 14-8-41 14-8-41 28-8-41 28-3-41 14-3-41 7-8-41 7-3-41 14-3-41 18-3-41 18-3-41 18-3-41	4 0 4 0 10 0 15 0 10 0 4 0 10 0 4 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0 16 0
Basanta (Fisherwoman) Adya (Fisherwoman) Sarafat Hossain Netai Ghosh Panchanon Ghosh Netai Ghosh Haripada Ghosh Panjab Ali Gazi Mbarak Atul Chandra Roy Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Golam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh Shitai Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Dyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Braini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmouy Ghose and Kisto	Do. Sealdah Station Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. To. Do. To. Do. To. Street Sealdah Station Do. Stangadhar Babu Lane Stangadhar Babu Lane Stangadhar Babu Lane Stangadhar Babu Lane Stangadhar Babu Lane Stangadhar Babu Lane Stangadhar Babu Lane Stangadhar Babu Lane Stangadhar Babu Lane Stangadhar Babu Lane Street Stangadhar Babu Lane Street	Short weight Do. Do. Do. Do. Milk Do. Exposure Milk Mustard oil Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Chee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	28-3-41 21-8-41 14-3-41 14-3-41 14-8-41 28-3-41 28-3-41 14-3-41 7-3-41 14-3-41 18-3-41 18-3-41 28-3-41 18-3-41	4 0 4 0 10 0 15 0 10 0 4 0 10 0 4 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0 16 0
Adya (Fisherwoman) Sarafat Hossain Netai Ghosh Panchanon Ghosh Netai Ghosh Haripada Ghosh Panjab Ali Gazi Mabarak Atul Chandra Roy Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Golam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Dyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Brarini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Dealdah Station Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. To. Do. To. Bowbazar Street Sealdah Station Do. Gangadhar Babu Lane 218, Bowbazar Street 12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 11, Kolutola Street 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Exposure Do. Do. Milk Do. Exposure Milk Mustard oil Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	21-8-41 21-8-41 14-8-41 14-8-41 28-8-41 28-3-41 28-3-41 7-8-41 7-8-41 14-3-41 18-3-41 28-3-41 18-3-41 28-8-41 18-4-41	4 0 10 0 15 0 10 0 4 0 12 0 10 0 4 0 16 0 8 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0
Sarafat Hossain Netai Ghosh Panchanon Ghosh Netai Ghosh Haripada Ghosh Panjab Ali Gazi Mabarak Atul Chandra Roy Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Golam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. To. Do. To. Do. To. Bowbazar Street Sealdah Station Do. Gangadhar Babu Lane 13, Bowbazar Street 12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 1, Kolutola Street 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do. Milk Do. Exposure Milk Mustard oil Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Chee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	21-8-41 14-8-41 14-8-41 28-8-41 28-3-41 28-3-41 14-3-41 7-8-41 7-3-41 14-8-41 18-3-41 28-3-41 28-3-41 18-4-41	10 0 15 0 10 0 4 0 12 0 10 0 4 0 16 0 8 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0
Panchanon Ghosh Netai Ghosh Haripada Ghosh Panjab Ali Gazi Mabarak Atul Chandra Roy Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Golam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh Shambhu Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Dyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Braini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. To. Do. To. Do. To. To. To. To. To. To. To. To. To. T	Do. Milk Do. Exposure Milk Mustard oil Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Chee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	14-8-41 14-8-41 28-8-41 28-8-41 28-3-41 14-3-41 7-8-41 7-3-41 14-8-41 18-3-41 28-3-41 18-4-41	10 0 15 0 10 0 12 0 10 0 16 0 0 25 0 25 0 16 0
Netai Ghosh Haripada Ghosh Panjab Ali Gazi Malarak Atul Chandra Roy Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Golam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh Shambhu Ghosh Shambhu Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Brart Ghosh Brart Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. To, Bowbazar Street 24-3A, Mirzapur Street Sealdah Station Do. Gangadhar Babu Lane 213, Bowbazar Street 12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 11, Kolutola Street 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Milk Do. Exposure Milk Mustard oil Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	14-8-41 14-8-41 28-8-41 28-3-41 14-3-41 28-8-41 7-8-41 14-8-41 18-3-41 28-8-41 18-4-41	15 0 10 0 4 0 12 0 10 0 4 0 16 0 8 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0
Haripada Ghosh Panjab Ali Gazi Mabarak Atul Chandra Roy Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Bolam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Vyotish Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Braini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do. Do. Do. To, Bowbazar Street 24-3A, Mirzapur Street Sealdah Station Do. Gangadhar Babu Lane 218, Bowbazar Street 12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 1, Kolutola Street 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do. Do. Do. Do.	Do. Exposure Milk Mustard oil Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	14-8-41 28-8-41 28-3-41 28-3-41 14-3-41 7-8-41 7-3-41 14-8-41 18-3-41 28-3-41 18-4-41	10 0 4 0 12 0 10 0 4 0 16 0 8 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0 16 0
Panjab Ali Gazi Mubarak Atul Chandra Roy Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Golam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Vyotish Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Sangadhar Babu Lane B18, Bowbasar Street L2, Lower Chitpur Rd. D1, Kolutola Street D37, Bowbasar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Exposure Milk Mustard oil Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Chee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	28-8-41 28-3-41 14-3-41 28-8-41 7-8-41 14-3-41 18-8-41 28-3-41 28-8-41 18-4-41	4 0 12 0 10 0 4 0 16 0 8 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0
Atul Chandra Roy Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Jolam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Vyotish Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Parikhit Das Md Siddique Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do. 175, Bowbagar Street 24-3A, Mirgapur Street Sealdah Station Do. Gangadhar Babu Lane 213, Bowbagar Street 12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 1, Kolutola Street 137, Bowbagar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do. Do. Do. Do. Do	Milk Mustard oil Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	28-3-41 28-3-41 14-3-41 28-3-41 7-3-41 14-3-41 18-3-41 28-3-41 28-3-41 18-4-41	12 0 10 0 4 0 16 0 8 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0
Atul Chandra Roy Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Jolam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Vyotish Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Brijo Ghosh Parikhit Das Md Siddique Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	175, Bowbagar Street 24-3A, Mirgapur Street Sealdah Station Do. Gangadhar Babu Lane 213, Bowbagar Street 12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 11, Kolutola Street 131, Phear Lane 137, Bowbagar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do Do. Do. Do	Mustard oil Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	28-3-41 14-3-41 28-3-41 7-8-41 14-3-41 18-3-41 28-3-41 28-3-41 18-4-41	10 0 4 0 16 0 8 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0
Priya Nath Chatterjee Panchoo Ghosh Jolam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Vyotish Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Braini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	24-3A, Mirrapur Street Sealdah Station Do. Gangadhar Babu Lane 213, Bowbazar Street 12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 1, Kolutola Street 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do Do. Do. Do.	Under Sec. 390 Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do	14-3-41 28-3-41 7-8-41 7-3-41 14-3-41 18-3-41 28-3-41 28-8-41 18-4-41	4 0 16 0 8 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0
Panchoo Ghosh Jolam Maub Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Vyotish Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Braini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Sealdah Station Do. Gangadhar Babu Lane 213, Bowbazar Street 12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 11, Kolutola Street 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do Do. Do. Do	Milk Exposure Milk Chhana Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	28-8-41 7-8-41 7-3-41 14-8-41 18-8-41 28-3-41 28-8-41 18-4-41	16 0 8 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0
Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Vyotish Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Brat Ghosh Braini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Gangadhar Babu Lane 218, Bowbazar Street 12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 11, Kolutola Street 131, Phear Lane 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do Do	Milk Chhana Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do.	7-3-41 14-3-41 18-3-41 28-3-41 28-3-41 18-4-41	8 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0 16 0
Sanker Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Vyotish Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Brutath Ghosh Braini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Fangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	213, Bowbazar Street 12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 11, Kolutola Street 131, Phear Lane 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do Do	Chhana Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do	14-8-41 18-3-41 28-3-41 28-8-41 18-4-41	8 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 25 0 16 0
Prafulla Kumar Ghosh Hari Mohan Saha Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh Vyotish Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Bruini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	12, Lower Chitpur Rd. 11, Kolutola Street 131, Phear Lane 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do Do	Ghee Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do	18-8-41 28-3-41 28-8-41 18-4-41	20 0 25 0 25 0 16 0
Nagendra Mohan Dey Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh. Syotish Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Braini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	11, Kolutola Street 131, Phear Lane 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do Do	Terpentine Keeping adulterant Milk Do. Do	28-3-41 28-8-41 18-4-41	25 0 25 0 16 0
Hashem Abdul Rahaman Syed Ali Mondal Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh. Jyotish Ghosh Akkur Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Jyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Barat Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Shambhit Das Md Siddique Sangadhar Shaw Shambhit Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	137, Phear Lane 137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do. Do. Do.	Keeping adulterant Milk Do	28-8-41 18-4-41	25 0 16 0
Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh. Jyotish Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Jyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market) Do Do	Milk Do Do	18-4-41	16 0
Shambhu Ghosh & Sidhweswar Ghosh. Lyotish Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Lyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	(Nafar Babu's Market) Do Do Do	Do		
war Ghosh. Jyotish Ghosh Akkur Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Jyotish Ghosh Jyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Tarini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do Do	Do	4-4-41	12 0
Akkur Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Jyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do		l 1	
Akkur Ghosh Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Jyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Iarini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do		1 4 4 4 - 1	10 0
Nitai Ghosh Brojo Ghosh Jyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Shutnath Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto			4-4-41	16 0
Brojo Ghosh Jyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Carini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Fangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmouy Ghose and Kisto	170.	D.	4·4-41 18-4-41	11 0
Jyotish Ghosh Sarat Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Farini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	The	1)	18-4-41	10 0 6 0
Sarat Ghosh Bhutnath Ghosh Farini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do	The	4-4-41	19 0
Bhutnath Ghosh Farini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do	Do	4-4-41	15 0
Carini & Panchanon Ghosh Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmouy Ghose and Kisto	Do	$\widetilde{\mathbf{D}}_{0}$	4-4-41	12 0
Chaganlal Ganwari Parikhit Das Md Siddique Fangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmouy Ghose and Kisto	Do	Do	4 4 4 1	20 0
Parikhit Das Md Siddique Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	, Munshi Bazar Road	Keeping adulterant	26-4-41	Warned
Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do	Exposure		5 0
Gangadhar Shaw Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	6-1, Chingrighata Rd	Keeping adulterant	5-4-41	Warned
Mewalal Saidul Hq. Alijan Urmilla Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	20, South Sealdah Road	Exposure	26-4-41	5 0
Urmilla Radhia Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	12, Ananda Gopal Palit Road	Do	26-4-41	Warned
Urmilla Radhia Rishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	81, Smith Lane	Do	5-4-41	2 0
Radhia Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Faltala Market	Short weight	5-4-41	5 0
Bishnupado Nandy J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	Do	Do	5-4-41	5 0
J. C. Mukherji Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Mati Lal Sha Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	. Do	Do	5-4-41	7 0
Sk. Salauddin Sk. Asgar Ali Sk. Mati Lal Sha Shilmony Ghose and Kisto	39-6, Ripon Street	Citrate	5-4-41	50 0
Sk. Asgar Ali 1 Mati Lal Sha 7 Nilmony Ghose and Kisto 6	2, Phulbagan Road	Exposure	19-4-41	10 0
Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	32, Do	D o	5-4-41	5 0/
Nilmony Ghose and Kisto	0, Beniapuker Road	Ghee	5-4-41	15 0
	11, Januagar Road	Milk	5-4-41	15 0
Ghose.	Mandi Dama Tian			4 0
	,	Unwholesome food	19-4-41	4 0
		Mustard oil		_
			5-4-41	20 0
Md. (S.) Behari Shaw	and the second s	Do.	7-4-41	25. 0
	144-1 Collin Street	T)-		20 0
Dost Mohammad	44-1, Collin Street		26-4-41	
Md. Hafiz	144-1, Collin Street	TT STROUGHT ABVILLED AAA	19-4-41	-
Debendra Nath Pramanik	144-1, Collin Street 12, Bedford Lane 58, Lower Circular Rd,	Mustard oil		16 0
Md. Ekhal	144-1, Collin Street 12, Bedford Lane 58, Lower Circular Rd, 2, Bright Street	Mustard oil		
8 1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	144-1, Collin Street 12, Bedford Lane 58, Lower Circular Rd,	Mustard oil Exposure	19-4-41	

VENDORS GONVICTED-(Contd.)

		Company of the Company	A The World House Commencer	Date of		•
Name of vendor.	*:	Address.	Nature of offence.	conviction	of	oun fine
·					Rs.	Aı
Mritunjay Ghose	•••	84, Lansdowne Road	Sweetmeats	19-4-41	Warne	ed as
Abdur Rahman	•••	74, Chakrabere Road North	Exposure	19-4-41	10	0
Dinabandhu Shoo	•••	35, Puddapuker Road	Do	19-4-41	5	0
Yakub Mia & ors.	•••	41, Market Street	Mustard oil	5-4-41	15	Ŏ
Rangalal Ghosh	•••	1, Free School Street	Milk	26-4-41	25	0
Yakub Mia & ors.	•••	41, Market Street	Exposure	19-4-41	15	0
Harsan Das (P.)—Brits Disry	inia.	E. 45-47, S. S. Hogg Market	Butter	19-4-41	10	Ü
Shyam Sundar & ors.	• • •	182, S. N. Banerjee Rd.	Exposure	5-4-41	2	0
Bhuramol	•••	26, Swallow Lane	Mustard oil	26-4-41	20	0
Puran & Maghar	•••	16, Portuguese Church Street	Exposure	19-4-41	. 5	0
Jainarayan Ramgopal	••	174, Harrison Road	Do	25-4-41	4	0
Inder Singh	•••	4B, Mechuabazar St.		5-4-41	8	0
Jainarayan Ramgopal	•••	166, Harrison Road	Do	25-4-41	6	0
Do. Do.	•••	Do	Do	25-4-41	6	0
Jethmull Hanuman Baksl	h •••	16, Mallik Street	Do	5-4-41	8	0
Bhupendra Maity	L	38, Strand Road	Rotten curry Do	26-4-41	5	0
Jugol Kishore Agarwalle others	e or	145, Chittaranjan Ave-		5-4-41	8	0
Romesh Ch. Pal & other		Howrah Bridge Crossing	Milk without cover	5-4-41	8	0
Baidyanath Ghosh & oth	ers	5, Hastings Street	Milk	4-4-41	15	0
Suraipal Singh	•••	1, Mission Row	Ghee	4-4-41	15	0
Beharilal Marwari & oth	ners	20, Kenderdine Lane	D o	4-4-41	25	0
Mittroolal & others	•••	84, Bowbazar Street	<u>D</u> o	4-4-41	20	0
Nabi Bux	•••	34, Prinsep Street	Without license	4-4-41	3	0
Nural Haque	•••	84, Do	Do	4-4-41	3	0
Ananta Ghosh Darga Charan Marwari	•••	137, Bowbazar Street 1-B, Sashi Bhusan De	Milk Keeping adulterant	4-4-41 18-4-41	15 25	0
Jabbar Singh	•••	Street 12, Waterloo Street	Exposure	18-4-41	20	0
Nathuni	•••	84, Bowbazar Street		18-4-41	1	Ō
Amulya Ch. Ghosh	•••	42-3, Chandney Chawk Street		18-4-41	15	0
Purna Ch. Ghosh	•••	84, Bowbazar Street	Ghee	18-4-41	20	0
Ranajit Mondal	•••	1, Chandney Chawk St.		18-4-41	7	0
Ramdas Singh	•••	3-1, Bankshall Street	Ghee	18-4-41	25	0
K. N. Challapapulla	•••	60, Bowbazar Street	Keeping adulterant	25-4-41	20	0
Sarban Singh	•••	8-2, Hastings Street	Without license	25-4-41	2	0
Gopinath Shaoo	•••	12, Halder Lane	D o	25-4-41	2	0
Panchu Gopal Singh	•••	5, Sreenath Das Lane	Do,	25 4-41	1	0
Samiran Ch. De	•••	2-1, Do	Do	25-4-41	1 2	0
Bhagirath Hota Bal Gobind Shao	•••	21, Do 22. Do	Do Do	25-4-41 25-4-41	2	0
Amulia Ghosh	•••	G-13-1 GL-41-	IV-madium.	4-4-41	4	0
Satish Chandra Ghosh	•••	Do	Do	4-4-41	4	0.
Derberi Kurmi	•••	144-1, Amherst Street		18-4-41	2.	0
Bava Singh & Prosad Sin		8, Keshab Sen Street	Do	18-4-41	. 2	0
Bimal K. Dey	•••	70, Frem Chand Boral Street	Do	4-4-41	5	0
Ramprasad	•••	Amherst Street	Do	4-4-41	2	0
Panchoo Ghosh	•••	Sealdah Station	D o	4-4-41	4	0
Dulai Ghosh	•••	<u>D</u> o	Do.	4-4-41	4	0
Purna Ghosh	•••	D o	Do.	25-4-41	4	0
Hebul Ghosh	•••	Do.	Do	4-4-41	8	0
Beejo Ghoch	•.••	100 and 100 an	Elg.	18-4-41		0
Napen Ghaek Abdul Bari	•••	Do. 12, Lower Chitpur Rd.	TOL	4-4-43	2	0
	***	Thurst mentalises Topp				

NOTICES

To Comtractors

lenders are invited in duplicate for the slowing and will be received by the econd Deputy Executive Officer on the ate noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each ender in duplicate must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed Tenders are invited in duplicate for the

Removal of Steam coal from the Yard to ne boilers at the Palmer's Bridge Pumping tation for one year from 1st October.

Tenders for the above will be opened on th November, 1941. The rates quoted in enders for the above are to hold good for hree months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a ertnight in the execution of agreements n respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to exe-ste the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Com-

In case a party deposits earnest noney by cheque, he must deposit the heque at least three working days before he date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uni-lermity of their names and styles of busi-ies, appearing on various documents. c.c... Fressurer's receipts, tender forms, agree-ments, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, wrender his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Cor peration, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed to the property of the payment by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the arm and be similarly attested.

Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office. The 27th October, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover reperseribed, "Tender for", on Wednesday, the 5th November, 1941, ispid 2 n.m.

inplo 2 p.m. = 259. Repairs to railing at the junction of Hughes Road and Christopher Road—Rs. 270. dated 27th October. 1941, (1

ns. 270, dated month).

260. Construction of a boundary wall in the Iron Yard at Central Stores...Rs. 372, dated 27th October, 1941, (3 weeks).

261. Repairs to Pig shed and Pig pens in Pig Slaughter House...Rs. 824, dated 7th October, 1941, (2 months).

October, 1941, (2 months).

252. Repairs to R. C. slab culvert at the junction of Rai Charan Pal Lane and Tobaia Lane Rs. 11, dated 27th October, 1941. (15 days).

263. Repairs to roadside railing at the nection of Hughes Road and Tangra junction of Hughes Road and Tangra Road—Rs. 367, dated 27th October, 1941, (14 months).

264. Repairs to Cooly Quarters and alls in Gowkhana III Rs. 827, dated 27th October, 1941, (11 months).

265. Repairs to narrow passage between premises Nos. 64 and 82, Ripon Street—Rs. 460, dated 27th October, 1941, (3 Ra. 460,

266. Repairs to narrow passage around European Asylum Lane Park opposite premises No. 9—Rs. 318. dated 27th October, 1941, (15 days).

267. Repairs to boundary wall and pale fencing in Gor-i-Gariban Cemetery, Ward 18—Rs. 949, dated 27th October, 1941, (2 months).

268. Repairs to gate and its entrances in Gowkhana III—Rs. 355, dated 27th October, 1941, (3 weeks).

269. Repairs to narrow massage opposite 41, Doctor Lane... Rs. 195. dated 27th October, 1941, (14 days).

270. Repairs to Stalls Nov. 48.58 in sertram Street in Sir Stuart Hogg Mar-pt. Rs. 945, dated 27th October. 1941, ket-Rs (14 months).

-Please note that words in italies
"7 days" notice" in clause 6 of
the Tender and Agreement Form for
piece work should be read as "3
days" notice". N. B.-

> K. L. DE. Offg. District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office, The 27th October, 1941.

Street Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Staud-Committee of the Corporation ing exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of the public passage connecting Tollygunge Road and the newly constructed 20 ft. road at No. 46, Tollygunge Road in Ward 27, to a width of 20 ft.

Any person having any objection to the (10) One wooden bench (old, and broken), same should submit it in writing so as to (11) One wooden cloth alnu (old and broken).

November, 1941.

8. CHATTERJI, Offg. Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office. The 27th October, 1941.

(1) Notice is hereby given under Section 308 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III, (B C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of a portion of D. Gupta Lane from its junction with Kali Charan Ghose Road upto the westernmest 20 ft. road recently constructed at 66 Kali Charan Ghose Road and taken over by the Corporation to a width of 20 ft. in Ward 31. over by the Corne 20 ft. in Ward 31.

(2) Notice is hereby given under Section 302 and Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of the southern portion of Seven Tanks Lane near its junction with Dum Dum Road to a width of 50 ft. and extending the same South Sinthi Road at its junction with Kali Charan Ghose Road in Ward 31.

(3) Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Caltinum Municipal Act. III (R.C.) of 1923.

cutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan showing the alignment of a 50 ft, projected public street from Paikpara Road to Uma Kanto Sen Lane and thence to Dum Dum Road in Ward 31.

Any person having any chiestion to the

Any person having any objection to the above ahould submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before 7th November, 1941.

> S. CHATTERII. Acting Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office, The 16th October, 1941.

Auction Sale

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 8th November, 1941, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m. punctually :-

- (1) One old Singer Sewing Machine.
- (2) One old Portable Remington Type-writing Machine.
- (3) Two old and broken glass simirahs,
- (4) One old and broken glass showcase,
- (5) One old and broken wooden chair.
- (6) One wooden small table (old and broken).
- (7) One wooden khat (old and broken).
- One wooden dressing table fold and
- Two wooden taktaposhes (old and broken).
- One wooden cloth alna (old and
- (12) One wooden chair (old and broken). (13) Eight iron hoods (old and broken).
- (14) One small wooden cash box (old and .broken).
- (15) One pair of scales (old and broken).
- (16) Three weights (old and broken).
- (17) Two big wooden taktuposlies (old and broken).
- (18) One hurricane lantern (old and broken).
- (19) One mirror with bracket (old and broken).
- (20) One iron chair (old and broken).
- (21) Eight weights (old and broken).
- (22) One axe (old and broken)

F. BAHMAN, Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office, The 27th October, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES-Contd.

College Street Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. S. K. Banerjee for the registration of his name in place of Babu Gopinath Bardhan in respect of Stall No. 86/6 in Block "E". College Street Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 10 days from date hereof.

M BHATTACHARJEE. Superintendent.

College Street Market, The 27th October, 1941

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Baidya Nath Shaw for registration of the name of his brother Robindra Nath Shaw

within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM, Revenue Officer.

S. Hogg Market, The 16th October, 1941.

C. F. P. Schools Text Boo For 1942.

NOTICE

Authors, book-sellers and pumpiners, hereby notified that the Text Books the Corporation Free Primary Schools the session 1942, will be received by Denartment upto 5th Nac Authors, book-sellers and publishers name of his brother Robindra Nath Shaw the Corporation Free Frimary Schools as partner in the business carried on in Stall No. 41 in Block "G" in the S. S. Education Department upto 5th North Hogg Market.

Objections, if any to this application should be submitted to the undersigned this period between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

> A. BARUA. Education Office

Hogg Building Extension, The 15th October, 1941

LANDS FOR SALE

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave half the purchase price outstanding on mortgage for a Period of 12 years.

Valuable Freehold Building Sites

Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgachia area facing the Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space (Sections I, II & III), in the Beliaghata area (Scheme IIM), to the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIM), en the Narkeldanga area (Scheme VIIG), in the Moydapati area (Scheme XXVII), on Chittaranjan Avenue and neighbourhood (Schemes VIIE, VIIH and VIIJ), in the Shambasar Street area (Scheme XXXVII), in Mission Row, Bentinck Street and Chittaranjan Avenue areas (Scheme XXXVIII), in the Chittaranjan Avenue and Wellington Street area (Scheme XLI), in the Chandni Chak Street area (Scheme XLI), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Bazar) area (Scheme XLII), in the Ahiritola area (Scheme XIIV), Eastern Portion, from Grey Street to Shanker Halder Lane to Nimtala Ghat Street, in the Radhabasar area (Scheme XIV—Portion from Dalhousie Square North to Canning Street), and in the Southern Avenue Extension and Lake areas (Scheme XLVII—Blocks III, IV and V). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shops, fiats, dwelling houses, etc.

Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,

5, Clive Street, Calcutta. Dated 3rd September, 1941. Chairman

CALCUTTA'S NEW SANITORIUM

RAM COOMAR PARK and CHARU PARK (Regent Park) and LAKE COLONY-(Opposite Lakes)

The picturesque sanitoriums and ideal salubrious health -the loveliest garden city in evergreen open meadows—exuberant in aesthetic beauties, charming natural sceneries—ample fresh air, sun-rays, moonlight, lovely artistic bungalows all round-no dust, din, bustle and

artistic bungalows all round—no dust, din, bustle and T. B. infections.

If you like to enjoy a Happy, Peaceful and Healthy Life, then Build your Bungalow in these DREAMLANDS.

Thousands of plots suitable for buildings and factories are for sale in our Estate. Pay one-third now—balance afterwards. Our lands are best in quality, cheapest in price and our terms are easiest.

Apply-

Messrs. Mugneeram Bangur & Co. and (LAND DEPT.) Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee

2, Church Lane, Calcutta

Charu Market.

TOLLYGUNGE,

Ph : South 135

SPACE AVAILABLE

SOME SELECTED INSURANCE COMPANIES

PHONE CAL. 5286 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

of INDIA CONCORD

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

8. CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India)

TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE SUSINESS

LET US SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS TELEPEONE: GAL 7061

HAAD OFFICE: S, CLEVE ST. CALCUTTA.

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA: BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the tollowing rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice.

 Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Yellow numbers on a Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superin tendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD, Supdi., S. S. Hogy Market.

WHERE TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

Insure with

India's Oldest Life Office . The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

Enquiries :- DASTIDAR & SONS, CHIEF AGENTS. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

'Phone: Cal. 455

THE

Gram: "Jatikalyan"

FEDERAL INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Combination of 12 Companies. Last Valuation Disclose a Decent Surplus.

Territorial Office: -- 1-1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 5726, 5727 & 5726

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

7, Council House Street, Calcutta IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Total Business in force exceeds

... Rs. 13,00,00,000

Total Claims paid exceed

2,65,00,000

Total Assets exceed

3,75,00,000

"HUMAN SERVICE OUR AIM."

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., (BOMBAY), LTD., Calcutta Office :-86-B, CLIVE STREET.

CALCUTTA. Please ask for Prospectus & Agency condition.

INDIAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BONUS-Rs. 15 Endt.

13-2. Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA

BONUS-Rs. 18 W. L.

EASTERN NATIONAL **INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

12. Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 7037.

The Most Progressive Indian Life Office is THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Managing Agents: BIRLA BROS., LD.

Head Office: NEW DELHI

Calcutta Office: 8, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE

FOR PARTICULARS

OF

ADVERTISING IN THIS SPECIAL PAGE

Please write or Phone up ADVT. MANAGER.

Phone Cal. 6600

(MUNICIPAL GAZETTE DEPT.)

Estd. 1920.

PHONE: 389

ENUS ASSURANCE

CO., LTD.

14, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA

PRABARTAK INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Steadily Progressing National Life Office

Phone: Cal. 2626.

18-2, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE (INSUBANCE COMPANY (India) LIMITED

Head Office ;—8, Canning Street, Calcutta, Phone : Cal. 3175 (2 lines) Change TIPTOE " Calcutta

AN IDEAL LIPE OFFICE-

BROTHERS,

Health should not be waste to waste

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutte

Sound Plumbing means health and longovity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market the current week.

	1st Olass.	, 3nd Class.	N. W. C. T. 140	2nd lass	3rd Class.
•	From To	From To	a rtioleb.	From To	From To
BEEF.	Re. A. P. Re. A. I	P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P	VEAL (a)	Ra. A. P. Ra. A. P.	Re. A. P. Ka. A. P.
Brisket per seer Curry Beef Fillet or undercut per see	0 5 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 6 0 1 0 0 1 8 0	0 4 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 8 0 0 12 0	Breast per piece Head, each Leg per seer Lion	0 60	0 A 0 0 6 0
Hump per seer Rib Round •	0 50 0 60	0 60 0 80 0 40 0 50 0 40 0 50	Shoulder LAMB.	0 6 0	0 60
Sirloin Suct (Kidney)	1 00		Fore-quarter per seer Hind-quarter ,, Saddle Jeg per lb,	• 14 0	
no. Salted per seer	0 11 0 0 12 0		Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	
SALT PROVISIONS.				1st Class.	3nd 3rd Class. Class.
Brisket, per seer Hump	0 10 0 0 12 0 0 14 0	0 7 0 0 8 0 0 10 0	MUTTON. Chops per seer	1 00 1 40	0 14 0 0 12 0
Round Tongue each	0 6 0 0 8 0 0 12 0	0 4 0 0 5 0 0 6 0	Breast ,, Curry Mutton per seer Leg ,, Saddle per lb	0 10 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 1 0 0 0 12 0	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.			Shoulder per seer Kidneys, each	0 10 0 0 12 0	0 10 0
Brain each Beef sweet-bread per doz Heart, each	0 9 0 0 19 0		Heart	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 6 0 0 2 0 0 3 0	
military per ma	0 6 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 13 0 0 8 0 0 13 0	0 4 0 0 6 0	Trotters Head (without tongue and brain) each Head (entire) each Mutton Dripping per seer Goat and Kid meat	0 0 6 0 0 9 0 1 0 0 1 6 0 5 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 10 0	



ΔMRIITANIAN

SOLD EVERYWHERE AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta FOR HEADACHE

-AND-

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	From	To	DRY MISH		From	т.
In the building on the south east of the Market. Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. — Chops per seer Sait Pork per seer Bacon per lb. Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. Collard Pig per lb. Clocked Ham er lb. Pig Trotters per dozen Pig's Lard per seer Gooktail Sausages per lb. Luncheon Rossted Pork Sausages Rolls per dozen Patties per dozen	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 13 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0	Rs. A. P. 0 12 0 0 13 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 3 0 0	Bilsa Fish per seer Shrimps with shell per seer Do. (without shell) per seer Hilsa Fish Boe per seer Bombay Duck per 100 Pomfrets per seer Bhetkee "Maldine "China Grass White per packet Do. large per "Bali chau per seer Papadams per 100 Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per	seer	Rs. A. P. 014 0 019 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 5 0 1 5 0 0 8 0 1 4 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 9 6 0 1 9 6	To Rs. A. P. 1 0 0 0 12 0 2 0 0 1 12 0 1 4 0 2 0 0 1 4 0 3 0 0 4 1 4 0 5 0 0

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

orporated in the United Kingdon Bankers to the Governmentsin Kenya Colony and Uganda

... £ 4,000,000 ... £ 2,000,000 ... £ 2,200,000 Subscribed Capital ... Pald-up Capital ... Reserve Fund ...

Head Office: -26, Richepagate, London, E. C. 2, Branches: -Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritanr, Cawapere, Delhi, Lahore, Tuttoorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Randy, Nuware Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jing, Tanga, Dar-os-Salaam, Mwansa.

The Benk transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

Air conditioned according to most mostern methods.

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Eay of which there is so duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Restals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and seviods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

ary waiting

. 💘

Prompt service rendered

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK. LTD.

Head Office: -7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Burnbasar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Naraingun

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at \$% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1\$% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

RYBERD DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOARS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHIMA
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1851.)
(Liability of shorsholders United)
with which is affiliated the Albahad Book Limited

Capital ... 43,000,000 ••• Reserve Fund Head Office: 38, Blab 43,000,000

A\$,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bisheparts, London, E. C. 2.
Lendut § 117-123, Lettichall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches (14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Browness throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All ferms of Eighting Business transmissed

AECOVERY OF INCOME-14X

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executer and or Trustee of Wills and/or fightlements for its constituents and as fax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutts [1-1], Clive Street... D. Walls Comm.

Calcutte | 1-1, Clive Street_D. R. KINLOGH, Agent. Offices :- | 1. Fairlie Place, J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England,) (Linklity of Shareholdere limited.)

Bead Office:-2 & 3, Creeby Square, Bishopgate

Subscribed Capital Paidana Carital £ 2,000,000 Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund £ 1,000,000 £ 500,000 Reserve Liability of Share-holders 4 1,000,000

Brenches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrab Mostil, Bombay, Galcutta, Golombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore, The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.
N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clise Street, Calcutta.

Manager,

THE BANK OF INDEPA

(ESTABLISHED 1808)

Head Office: —Oriental Buildings, Bembay.

Calentia Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 701, Harrison Mossi, (Marabanar) and S, Chittaranjan Avenue, South, Estables Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colabe, Kalbadevi and Malabat Hill.

Other Branches:—Alimedaben (Shadra Main Office), Ahmedabed (Elis Bridge Branch), Ahmedaben (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bindra, (Near Bombay) Jamabedpur, Karach, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Hafket and Surat Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Wannel ... Rs. 1,18,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohas Prasad Gosnka.

Mr. Gaganvibari L. Mebta, Mr. Lakahmi Niwas Biris,

General Benking Business Transacted

WHITTIMGERS.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Chive Street, Calcute

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE Branches :- CALCUTTA, RAJSHAH! 11, Clive Row,

Phone: Cal. 6517

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal. Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India The State of Line .

and the second of the second o

Production and are being along the con-SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. Si, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent, p. a. on Ra. 200-SAVINGS HANK:—Interest at 2 per cent, p. a. FIXED DEFORTH:—Interest at 4 per cent, p. a. LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved

Telephone: Fark 1144

Phone: Cal. 455, 6307, 5135.

Gram: "Jatikalyan"

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.

Subscribed Capital exceeds Rs. 6,00,000 Paid-up Capital & Reserves exceed Rs. 5,50,000 All Banking business transacted. 1-1, VANSITTART ROW, CALCUTTA.

Branches: - Chittagong, Compore, Chetla.

Grams: "Citadel"

Phone: Cal. 6967

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8, Madan Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

Phone: Cal. 4550.

THE FEDERATION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office: -57, RADHABAZAR STREET

Branches: -Chinsurah, Burdwan, Mymensingh Scraiganj, Jamalpur, Kushtia and Sarishabari.

Mng, Director: -Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, M.L.A..
Ex-Minister Government of Bengal.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: -9A, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125

Branches:—Hare Screet, Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Shatpara, Sirulgani, Dinajpur, Rangour & Bonares, Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 61 per cent. Free of Income-tax.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.

Promoted & Organised by RAHA BROTHERS

Branches:—DAGGA, BANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG

Telegram: "Safebonds" Telephone: Cal. 1818

ESTD, 1927

Phone No. Cal. 2831

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED

Head Office .- 29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :- BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transactes. Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people. Rates, rules and all information on application,

P. K. CHOWDHURY, Managing Director

Phone-Cal: 5735.

ORIENTAL PUBLIC BANK LIMITED

12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

Branches-Mymonsingh, Gauripur (Myn.), Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Sushong & Barisal.

Wanted influential Agents for Branches in the represented ares. (G. 6 (G. G/0-1)

Established 1933

Phone: Cal. 503

BENGAL EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

Head Office: -29, Dalhousie Square

a all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lis Branches: MYMENSINGH, ULTADINGEE, TANGAIL, JANALPUR AND SHERFUR.

Manager:-R. KANJILAL.

Managing Director:-R. N. ROY.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal, 2300 (3 lines) 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business

Rate of Interest on Deposits, 1. Navings 24 per cent. per unnum

Current 1

3 Fixed Spc. to 6 ..

No Account is too small to be taken cure of by this Bank. Brenches -HOWRAIL BALEIA, BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA

and SERAMPORE



BANKOF COMMERCE L. 12, CLIVE ST CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES

KSTD, 1926.

BENGAL BANK LIMITED Phone: Cal, 2073.

H. CLIFE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Dividend declared for 1889—6 per cent. free of Jucome-tax. Dividend so far pad—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.

Louns granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Runches,—Midnapore, Nahadwip. Chinaunish, Kharappore, Ghatal.

Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Sardal & Kushtis.

Telegram:

BANK—Galcutta,

A. C. L. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6. Clive Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office: -SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ABBAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

ERTO. 1028

Head Office: - CHITTAGONG.

Branches: CALCUTTA 14, Clive Street.

NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA

The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends

from its inception.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD. 8, CANNING STREET, CALCUITA.

hes: --Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna

Our Specialities :- Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest, Novel Provident Fund Scheme, Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service. All sorts of Banking business transacted.

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office: -8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.

er:—Lake Market (Cal.), Burdwan Asanhol. Bambalpur and Jharhuguda (Oriena) EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 3436

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3. Mangoe Lane. Calcutta TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

IT PAYS

TO ADVERTISE HERE

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

	1					<u> </u>			j		•			_
ARTICLES.	F	TO	m ;	!	То	ARTICLES.	F	rom		To	ARTICLES.	1	rom	T
POULTRY.	R×	. A	. P.	Rs	A. F	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs.	A. P	· Re	. A. P.	FRUITS.	Rs	. A. I	P. Rs. A
	0		0		4 0	Cauliflower, Beneres each			İ		Apples Ring per lb	1	8 0	
Chicken (both)	3		0	0	60	Do. Monghyr ,, Do. Labore .,	1			_	Do. (Cooking)	1		1
	Ö			Ö	14 0	Do. Country ,	0	8 0	0	5 U	Do. Kulu 6 to 8	1 .	0.0	. 1
Do (rossting)	-		0	1	2 0	Do. Darjeeling "				•	Do. Nanital 6-8		0.0	1 1
Do. (special)	-		0	1	8 0	Do. Renchi " Vasses Spout per doz	1				Do. White Pearman Do. American 6 to 8	1]		į
Do. (cutlet) " "	ŏ		Ö		10 0	Colery cach Darjeeling		5 0	n	10 0	Do. Cashmere 8 to 1			į
Do. (ordinary rousting)		:	_			Cucumber per score				20 0	Do. King David	1		1
Po. (special) each		10	0		12 0	Garlic per seer Ginger	1	5 0	0		Do. Jonathan Do. Japan			Ì
Do. (Appelar) takin	1	U	U	1	• •	Green Chilly per seer	, •	40		6 0 5 0	Do. Australia 6 to 8	1	0 0	1 4
cese "	2		0	3	0 0	Turmaric Indian Corn each	1	_	Ö		Do. Delicious	1	- •	;
igeons		3	0	0	4 0	Indian Corn each Knol khol Country each		16			Do. Rings per lb Do. per z lb. packet			i
ullet						Ladies finger per score	1	0 9	1	10	Almond, English per lb	1	0 0	114
urkey Cock			0	12	0 0	Leak each Do. Darjeeling each	, -	1 6	0		Do. Fresh Kabul	1	0 0	1
Do. Hen " "	4	0	0	6	0 0	Do. Darjeening each	Ì				Do. Shelled per lb Do. English fred per	0	10 ō	0 12
						Lettuce per score	0	3 0	0	5 0	seer	į.		3 0
EGGS.				ĺ	•	Lobia per bundle (small)	0	ĩÕ	10	16	Apricots per lb. Peshawar Apricots dry per lb	1	• _	i
		Δ	•			Onions, Madras per seer					Amra per score		8 o 5 u	1 4 40
ucks per score owls, fresh, per score		9 13			10 0 14 0	Do. Patna red "	1		0	30	Alobokhara per seer	ŏ	13 0	0 10
owis, tresh, per score			٠	ľ	-1 V	Do. " white "	0	3 6			Bael Fruit each Bedana Kabul per seer	1		
GAME.						Do. Country red	1				Brazil uts per lb	1 -	0 0	7
ovo each	0	•	0		0 0	rarsing cacu	į				Black Berry per seer		4 0	-
ove each vines fowl	1 -		ŏ	2	00						Chestnut per lb	i		
ortridge		8	0	3	0 0	Peas Modhupur per seer Do. Darjeeling	}				Do. dry per seer	•	10	0 2
eacock	8	0	0	10	0 0	Do. Hazaribagh	0	70	0	8 0	Country Apples	ł	10 0	0 12
	4	Λ	0	5	0 0	Do. Ranchi per seer					Currants Australian per lb.	0	8 0	0 10
eahen lovers per dozen	3		Ŏ	4		Do. Kagbangla	ĺ				Do. English per lb	1		
uail each			Ŏ		1 2 0	Do. Country "	İ				Dates Arab per secr		6 0	
abbit	1		0	8	00	Potatoes (Nainital) per					Do. Muscat per packet	1 -	0 0	0 6
nippets per dozen	1 =		ŏ		8 0	seer	1				Do. Basrah in 1 lb. ykt. Fig Kabul per lb.			0 4
nal (large)	4	8	0	6	0 0	Do. Kidney hill per secr Do. New per seer	1		1		Fig Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt.	0	1 0 0	0 12
al (cotton)	3	0	0		8 0 4 0	Do. New per seer Do. (Old) Nainital			1			1		1
ild Duck each	1	U	U	1	* U	Do. (Hill) (O.d)	ĺ				Goosebery per seer Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb			1
and Groupe durin	1					Do. Madras	l				Do. Nasik 1 ib	0	8 0	0 10
BIRDS.						Do. Rangoon , Do. Shillong	0	4 0			Do. Kabul per box			!
nary (Cock) each	8	0	0	10	0 0	Robob cach	1		İ		(large) Do. Austra ia per lb			-
Do. (Hen) "	2		0	5	0 0	Puldul per seer	0	26	0	4 0	Do. Spain per lb	1		1
geons (Fancy)	2	0	0	8	0 0	Radish English per bundle (large)			į		Do. S. African per lb			1
VEGETABLES.			i			Do. Country per score		3026	0	4 O 5 O	Grape Fruit each Java	i		
VEGETABLES						Spinach per lot of 20		20	ő	26	Guava (Allahabad) per			
tichoke Darjeeling each						Squash per seer	U	3 U	0	40	800 th			
Do. Ground per seer	0	4	0 :	Λ	5 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.		20		2 6	Do. (Country) per score Jack Fruit each	0	8 0	0 13
et root Darjeeling per		•		v		Do. Pumpkins, each	1	4 0		13 0	Hazel auts per lb	!		1
bundle	1 6	3	0	0	4 0	<u>.</u>				- 1	Kajoo nuts per seer	i	4 0	1 8
oo. Country per bundle			Ì			Tomato Darjeeling per sr. Do. Ranchi per seer	0	60	0	80	Khubanee "	! -	- •	! -
Oo. French (Darjeeling)			i			Do. Ranchi per seer Do. Country	i İ			1	o. (large) ,, Khurma ,,			0 6
per seer	0	4	0	0	5 0	Do. Chukerdhurpur "	0	80	0	10 0	Kesur China per seer	0	5 0	0 0
). Dutter ner conse	^	0	0	0	2 6	Do. Sikkim "			ł		Lime patty per score	U	8 6	0 5
Oo. Butter per score	0		ő	-	40	Turnip Darjeeling per bundle	0	20	0	26	Lemon (English) per doz. Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-			
abbage each		_	-	•		Do. per seer		6 Ď		70	pur)			i
Do. Mursidabad						Vanatable			ĺ		Do. (Country)			!
Do. Country Do. Darjeeling	0	4	o		18 0	Vegetable marrow Country each	•	2 0	n	30	Locket per I seer Monkey nuts Madras per			İ
Do. Darjeeling per		•	•	٦	0	Do. Darjeeling each		- "	1		seer	٦	9 4	
_ bundle		_								, ,		0	3 (ï
Do. per seer	0	8	0	0	10 0	White Pumpkins each	0	10	0	40	Monkey Lichees per 100	i		i

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-Contd.

ARTIOL	From	To	articles,	From	To	artioles.	From	- ;	*
rr JITS—(Contd.) Melon Jauppur	Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VRUITS-(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Ro. A.	P.R.	. 4 ,
-L-sion par test		!	Plantain Champa bunch	0 3 0	0 4 0	Raleina Kabul Sunkissed	ı	- 1 .	
Lasion (Lasknow	İ	,	Do. Martaban Do. Singapore per dos.	0 3 0	0 60	In 1 lb. packet Do. Descert in 1 lb.	i 1		
angoes Alfonse per dos. Do. Pyri (Bombay)	1	•	Do. Amritasagar ,		0 60 0 12 u	Do. Dessert in 1 lb.	:	- 1	
Do. Langra	1		Do. Kabul	0 3 0	0 6 0	Do. Table in 1 lb	1	1	
Do. Sukul	ĺ		Papaya Ranchi each	V 3 V	0 00	_ packet	0 10		12
Do Fasil			Do. Country	0 1 6	0 40	Do. Muscatal loose per	1	9 -	
n. Kissan Bhog		<u>'</u>	Plume per lb. (Kabul)			lb		- 1	
Do, Kanchan 16-20	l	<u>'</u>	Do. S. African per lb		:	Do. do. in 1 lb.			
o. Golapkhash			Do. Country per score-	ļ	1	Rose Berry per soore	1	i	
Do. Himsagore			Pemegranate Bhowana-	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bofata	1	1	
Do. Green per score	Į.		gore per seer Kandahar	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sunkist (Orange) per dos	1 0	n 1 '	
o Bombay			Pumalo each (country)	0 16	0 30	Star Apple per score	1.0	" -	•
m Madras 8-10	1 0 0		Pumalo baibar each	• • •		S. Africa Orange needed		- 1	
00. Lilam 4—6	1 00		Prunes Fresh per lb	2 00		Jafa per dos. (Orange)	1 0 (0 E	8
			Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)			Do. Small per soore	1	1	
ngosteen per doz	1		Do. Liby do			Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	i	_ {	
liberry per score			Do. Delmonte do			Do County 8 to 10	1 0 ()	
gpur Mussomi 6-8			Calasia do	1 00		Do. Country per score Surdah Quetta per seer	0 64		8
mbay per doz			Pears Cashmere 8—13 Do. (Cooking)	1 00		Tamarind per seer	1000		8
ness Sikkur			Do. Kulu per lb. English			Water melon Country each	i 	1	•
Nagdel 9 Nagdel	1 00	1	Do. California per lb.		1	Do. Goalund		,	
ne. Bombaj ····			Do. American per lb		1	Do. Farukhabad	i	1	
Darieeling			Do. Peshwar 12-16	1 0 0	1	Do. Questa	1	- 1	
o. Multa per dos	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Australian per lb			Water Meton Bhagalpur	1		_
sta Arab per seer lo. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. California Dry per lb.	1 80	.]	Water fruit per seer	0 2 (-	2
	3 0 0	4 00	Do. S. African per lb	1		Walnut per lb.	0 7 (V -	•
o, Fried	2 8 0	• • •	Do. Cashmere -	İ		Do. do. (Shelled)	0 10 (' .	
o. Kandahar			Peaches America dry p. lb.				}	-	
o. Multan			Do. S. African per lb		1	BUTTER, Etc.	i	1	
o, Fried	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Peshwar Do. English Dry per lb.				<u>'</u>	j	
nut per seer	1 4 0	1 80	Quince (Quetta)			Aligarh Butter per lb	1 2 6	1	4
eapple Country each		0 12 0	Raisins per 1 lb. packet	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay	0 11 0	اةا	13
Do. Assam	0 60	0 12 0	Do. do. (California)		[Dinapur	0 11 0	lõi	
Do. Singapore	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Red) per lb	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter for cake	0 14 0		ō
Do' Calina ha	0 13 0	1 80	Do. Kabul	0 10 0	0 13 0	Cow's Ghee per seer		3	
Do. Kalimpong each			Do. Sultana per seer	1 0 0	1 40	Ghee per seer	1 80	1 1 1	13.

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE

FOR

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shope To Let

Applications for the privilege occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
2 5 88 88 A 84 Chandney 32	Ra. A. P. 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0 0 8 0 daily 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 5 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chantner, 85-86 Chantner 29 & 30 16—20	Ra. A. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 8 0 , 4 0 0 , 1 11 0 ,	Business to be approved by the authority.

B N D S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL, Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

articles.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	artiules.	From	To
ALLE AND ODDAM	Rs. A. P.	Rs, A. P.	/flour.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.	COAL AND COKE.	Rs. A. P.	Ra. A.
MILE AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 1			Soft Coke per md	0 11 0	1
Pure cow's milk fresh per	0 4 0		Californian flour per bag	0 3 3	0 3 6	CONFECTIONERY.		
Fresh oream per lb	1 4.0		of 5 lbs Californian flour No. 2	ļ		Cakes, Assorted per lb	0.00	١.
			per seer		0 8 0	Plum Cakes	0 12 0	1 0
Fish.			Country flour per seer Atta D	0 3 0	0 3 0 0 3 3	X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per Ib.	1 80	2 18
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sujee		0 3 0	Plum Puddings (English)	•	į.
Do. (out pieces) Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 40	1 80	RICE.			Assorted Tea Cakes per	1 12 0	2 8
Do. (out pleces) per seer	2 0 0	2 80	Deshi coarse per md			ib. Slab Chocolates per)	1 40	1 8
Outle per seer	0 12 0	0 10 0 0 14 0	Do. per seer		-	pagket	0 1 6	1 0
Do. (Cut pieces) Rohi per seer		0 10 0	Patna 1st quality per md. Do. per seer	6 8 0 0 2 6	7 00	Milk Chocolates slab		
Do (Cut pieces)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Do. coarse per md Do. per seer	_		Confectionery.		
filsa each	0 80	1 4 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0	-(Contd.)	·	
Orab per lot of 4 Mango fish with roe	0 3 0	0 6 0	Do. per seer Chinisakkar per md	0 3 0 8 0 0	9 0 0	Assorted Chocolates per		
Do. without ros			Do. per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0	ib. Short Bread per ib.	1 80	2 8 4
Mullet per seer	0 10 0	0 18 0	Kabul rice per seer Kashmere rice per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	English Sweets, Assorted		4 5 (
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Out pieces)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golab Soru Rice	0 4 0	0 5 0	per lb. Caramels Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	3 0 0
	1 0 0	1 4 0	SUGAR.			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. ting	1 60	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer Prawns_ per seer (Small)	6 40	0 6 0	Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	0 46	2 lb	2 4 0	4 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Orystal	0 4 6	0 5 0	PEAR FREANS BISCUITS.		
Lobster	0 8 0	0 12 0 1 4 0	DAL Etc.,			Glazo	1 18 0	
lea fish	0 12 0	1 80	Arabar per seer	0 3 0	0 38	Golden Puffs	2 00	2 4 0
7144. 222			Chana ,,	0 30	0 2 6	Barley Sugar (English)	1 0 0	
			Mung haree		0 3 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)	_ , ,	
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Mung sons	0 4 0 0 1 6	0 5 0	Assorted Patrice per de-	0 4 0 0	1 80
			Cocogem—		0 20	Jacob's Oream Orackers		
Bread (White or Brown)	0 5 0	0 3 0	1 lb, \$\frac{1}{2} lb, \frac{1}{2},	0 18 0		per sin	2 4 0	2 60
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each Do. do. 1 lb	0 16	0.20	6 lb. ,, ,, Coccanut Oil per seer	3 18 0	!	HUNTLEY PALMER.	İ	
Do. do. 8 05	0 1.0	ě 1.8	Castor Oil .,	0 8 0	0 6 0			
			Mustard Oil ,,		0 70	Marie 3 lb. tin Nice 2 lb. tin	2 8 0	
Percant Loaf 1 lb. each	0 4 0		Chester per case			Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	
filk Roll	0 1 3 0 0 6		Snowfiake					
heese Bandel each	0 1 9	0 2 0	Monkey Brand per tin "Victoria"—' Swan" per		ميت	BRITANNIA. 1 ib. Tin.	9 Ib 44-	
Do. Dacca per lb		1 0 0	4-I. G. tin		3 5 0	Rs. A. P.	He. A. P.	
Do. Edam	1 80		Do. 4-I. G. Bulk "Rising Sun"—"Chukker"			Gem 0 10 6	1 80	1
Do. Cheddarn per lb	1 18 0	,	per 4-I. G. tin Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk		3 15 0 3 5 0	Gem Iced 0 13 6 Ginger Nut 1 5 0	1 60	å
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0		Elephant Brand Tin		3 15 0	Ko-Nut (Reg.) 0 11 9	1 30	price
" namixed, "		0 5 0	Do. , Bulk Do. , Small		3 5 0	Marie 1 2 0 Milk 1 1 0	1 13 0	1 ×
Puava obesse per lb	0 5 0		Owl , Tin White Rose per tin			Mixed (House- hold) 1 1 0	1 13 0	2
			Mulse Prose bellin	4 14 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

-VITALITY

is maintained & rejuvenation resorted by the time of A. P. Yelenti the most potent drug to increase vigour and virility. Re. 10 per phisi. RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI 25 Southean Street, Calentin Selling Branch,—177, Harrison Bond, Calentia

ACIDITY

ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)

Guaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indigestions. Ask for free sample (with postage).

For particulars apply to— S. C. BOSE,
Ob THE BASTERN UNION BANK, LTD.
14. CLIVE STREET, CALCUITA. Phone Cal. 461

ACIDITY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To .
OONFECTIONS Y	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Ra. A. P.	l	-Contd.	Rs. A.P.	
BRITANNIA BI SCOITS —			Spencers' "Doretto"	2 0 0	2 4 0	Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin Cowlec Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 8 0	0 18 0
1 lb. tin. Re. A. P. 1 lb. 13 0	3 ibs. tin. 1 3 0	1.	50 State Express 555 Ciga- rettes per tin	1 10 0	1 11 0	Soups, Assorted, Tart Fruits, Bott. Isinglass per pkt	0 8 0 1 12 0 0 13 0	1 0 0
Petit Bearre 0 10 6 School 0 10 6	1 8 6 1 1 9 1 7 9 1 3 9	% price up.	Passing Show Olgarettes per tin Black & White tin of 50	0 12 0	0 13 0	White Sugar, 5 seers per bag I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	1 80	0.05
Water 0 15 0 Zoological 0 10 6 Oream Cracker, 12 lb tin.	1 19	15 % p	Craven A tin of 50 OILMAN'S STORES.	1 60		C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin Delmonte Prunes per 1-12	1 70	0 18 0
sew & Gate Milk Food few & Gate Rusks	per tin 2 12 0 1 8 0	5 5 0	LIPTON'S TEA— Yellow Label tin 1 lb	1 70		os. tin Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 18 0	• • •
LIPTON'S BISCUITS-			Red do. do	1 0 0 1 14 0		King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin C. & B. Vinegar per bot-	3 12 0	
silkmaid Full Oream Sweetened Condensed			IMPERIAL TEA— Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		tle Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	1 8 0	
Milk— Per Tin — Cowlec Malted Milk Pow-	0 4 0	0 12 0	Red do, do Orange do, do Pyramid do, do	1 0 0 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba- con per lb Morton's Scotch Oatmeal	3 8 0	
der 1 lb. tin per tin skimmed Milk	1 6 0	1 60	TOSH'S TEA—		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$ lb. tin Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats \$ lb.	1 18 0	
Horlick's Maised Muk Do	1 6 0 5 1% 0	2 6 0 11 0 0	Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 8 0		SUNDRIES	0 14 0	
tiorlick's Malted Milk-Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 60	11 0 0	Do. 3nd quality Blue Label 1 lb. pkt	1 4 0		Jobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 60	
per lb	1 0 0		Red Ensign Coffee	1 6 0		Mair Oream small Mosquito Destroyers, boz Eno's Fruit Salt	1 0 0	4 0 0
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			Quaker Oats 20 oz. Robinson's Barley 1 ,,	1 2 0 0 14 0 0 15 6	lı	Bisurated Magnesia, me- dium Ellerman's Embrocation	1 13 0	1 18 0
Deresake per tin of 50	1 0 0	ļ	Delmonte Fruits 2 ,,	1 30	1 80	Zam-Buk Amrutanjan Pain Balm	0 8 0	0 14 0 1 0 a
Oapstan Navyout per tin	1 00		Pickles 1 ,, Mustard Colman per tin	0 12 0	1 10 0	Bloan's Liniment Eruschen Salt	0 15 6 1 11 0	- • •
Gold Flake per tin of 50		1 40	Mustard Salad Oils Pt. Bott.		2 0 0	PAINTS. Enamel Paint English		
Oavender per tin of 50	1 00		Sauces, Worcester Bott. Salmon 1 lb, tin	1 15 0 2	8 0	Do. (India) per doz.	9 0 0	•
Glasgow Mixture per lb.	2 3 0	1	Sausages, English	0 12 0 1	00	Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of Waz.

Tea Merchants

Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B, B, 2901)

Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF

· TOSH'S TEA

A. TOSH & SONS

Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24

(Phone: Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants

Local Branches:
2. Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal.
(Phone: Oal, 1881)

153-1. Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Scaldal Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent,	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
•	Rs. As. P.				
Veg. 1 to 6) " 9 to 15}	0 8 0 each	Vegetables,			i

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	То	ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	6 8 0		BREAD. Bread 1 lb Do. \$ lb Do. \$ lb	Ra. A. P. U 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6	Rs. A. P. U 3 0 0 1 6 0 1 0	MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	0 12 u
Banktoolsi (Manja) Do, (Kora) Do (Atap) Kamini (Do.) Chinisakkar (Do.) Dadkhani Dadhkalma	7 2 6 7 4 0 8 4 0 9 0 0 10 0 0 6 4 0	7 4 0 7 8 0 8 8 0 11 8 0 6 8 0	BUTTER. Aligarh Salted per lb. Bombay per lb. Salted Pabna per seer Polson's 1 lb. tln Milk Cows' Head	0 14 0 0 14 0 1 4 0 1 3 0	1 0 0 1 0 0 U 4 0	EGGS, EGGS, EGG (Fowl) per score (Dack) Do CONFECTIONERY.	0 9 0	0 12 0
Fagra	6 12 0 7 8 0 6 0 0 6 8 0 6 8 0	6 4 0	Condensed Milk Milk Maid OIL. Mustard Oil Coccoanut Do FRUITS.	0 3 9 0 11 0 0 7 0	0 4 0 0 8 0 0 6 0	Lipton's Tea— Yellow per tin Cocca Hornby Coffee Polson's lb.— Condensed Milk	0 8 6	1 70
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer Do. (Sona) Do. (Krishna) Arahar Dal Kalai Dal	0 4 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 2 3	0 5 0 0 3 6 0 3 0	Mangoes 20 to 25 Apples 8—16 Alubokra per seer Oranges 8 to 12 Bedana per seer Pesta Dates Arab Grapes per seer	1 0 0 0 0 8 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 10 0 2 8 0 0 6 0 0 13 0	BISCUITS. Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin H. & P. Do Household per tin Jacob's Cream Cracker CIGARETTES, ETC.	-	1 9 b
Messor Dal (Split) Do. (Khari) Matter Dal GHEE. Sawa per seer	2 0 0	0 2 6	Pomegranates per seer VEGETABLES. New Patal New Potatoes Potatoes (New)		1 00	State Express Cigarettes, 555 Passing Show Cigarettes Robinson's Barley & lb. Pearl Barley (C. B.)	1 10 0	0 11 6
Ranch! Barbhangs Ree (Mark) Khurjs Lakh! Lakh! Debia Debee " per seer	1 7 0 1 4 0 1 12 0 1 4 0 1 6 0	1 10 0	Brinjal Cabbages each Ginger Cucumber each Ladies finger per seer Onion Cauliflower	0 3 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 3 0	0 4 U 0 6 O 0 1 O 0 4 O 0 1 6 U 4 O	Pascal's Care (glass) each Jam Jally	0 18 6 	0 14 0 0 10 6 0 7 0
SUGAR & FLOUR. Sugar (White) per seer Do. (Brown) Do. (Bata) Hour per seer Atta Do. B	0 4 0	0 4 6	FISH. Parsey per seer Pona , Do (Cut pieces) , Bagda , Bhetki Crab (each) Kol per seer	0 8 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 8 0	U 10 0 0 12 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 0 1 0 0 10 0	Coora Boot Polish (Tin) Quickwhite(White) KEROSENE OIL. Elephant Brand tin Do. per bottle Do. , bulk Rising Sun Do. per bottle	0 14 0	0 70

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stell Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1-2 A. 3, 6-12 C. 19A & 19B E. 2-5 & 8 G. 8 C. 24	Rs. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	C. 1st floor Betel 3 Meat 8 Milk 2 Potato 9 & 3 C. & H. 5	Rs. A. P. 37 0 0 (per month) 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Milk Potato Cloth

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTIOLES.	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTIOLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	I Galain non	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	RIOR.	Re. A. P.	Re A I
Maston lat class per neer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Mango of Rari	0 80	0 10 0	21-1-1-1	1	i '
Do. 20d			Do. Kanchan	į .		Dinajpori Khatari Bhog Deshi (Nagra) permd.	6 8 0	8 0 0
Seat per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0	Do. Madrae			Do. (Medium)	6 8 0	7 00
Poultry Chicken each	0	0 14 0	Do. Langra Do. Bombay			Patnal (Atan) md	7 80	8 0 9
Ol (Grove F)			Do. Fasli -			IIIII (Uid) nar md		2 t - ¥t
few! (ordinary for russ-			Do. Kissen Bhogh			Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md. Jhingasal per 1		
peck (curry and roseting)	į		Do. Nilambari Musk melon per seer	Ì	I	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	7 00	7 R O
			Kharbusa per see?	į		per maund	. ••	
EGGF.	0 9 0		Orange Ichanagore			Champemont No. a per mu.	6 8 0	7 00
Ducks per score	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Sylbet Do. Darjeeling		1		7 00	7 8 0
Fowls	- 10 0	0 0	Do. Nagpur 8 to 10	1 00	1	Balam (Old) per md	8 00	9 0
VEGETABI.E.	0 00		Do. Bombay		1	Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)	!	
Brinjals per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pesta Bagdad per seer		ı	Kaima (polished) No. 1 per	7 80	8 11 Q.
Cucumber each	0 6 0	0 1 0 0 8 0	Do. Multan Do Kabul -	3 8 0	1	49auna		+ k
Cingat	0 7 0	0 8 0	Peara 36-40	1 0 0	- 1	Kalma (polished) No. 2 per		
cati Lemon per score	0 \$ 0	0 3 0	Pineapple Singapore each	1		werd :	6 8 0	7 0 0
Ladies finger per seer Esgji Lemon per score	0 2 0 0 1 6	0 26	Do. Darjeeling		- 1	Kamini per maund Peshwar Rice per md.	7 8 0	8 8 0
Eagli Lemon per soore Onione Patna red per seer	0 2 0	0 2 0	Do. Country each Do. Assam		- 1	VOREI (Thata	11 00 1	4.00
Do. Bombay "	0 16		Peaches	0 3 0	0 8 0	-	6 8 0	7 8 0
Do. Country	0 16		Plantain Champa per		1			
Potatoes Nainital per seer		1 1	•1008	0 1 0	0 2 6	SUGAR, ETC.	ļ	41.5
Do. Deshi (New) Do. Madrasi		! !	Do. Martaban per	0 40	0 10 0	Orystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Rangoon	0 26	0 86	Muscat per seer			vuva ;	0 43	
Do Gaubati		i 1	Pomegranate per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Cocoanut Oil	0 46	
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		! !	Do. Multan per seer	1		M'Ustard Ott	0 8 0	<u>.</u>
req badabidaruM later	0 2 6	0 4 0	Do. Kandahar Do. Dholka	į	- 1	Flore	0 6 6	0 8 9
Do. Disi per seer	0 4 0	0 60			U 10 U .	Atta B per md. (Tota)	1	0 2 9
Do. Hilly	0 2 0	000	Do. Bultuna			94.188 :	6 0 0	6 80
Dabbage each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Almond shelled	1	2 00	Atta fresh per maund	6 4 0	:
Dauliflower each	0 8 0	0 10 0		1 80			1	8 4 0 88 0 0
Peas Ranchi per seer Do. Darjeeling			Surdab Quaman per	- "	13	Chandausi Atta per md.		7 8 0
no, Deshi	0 4 0	0 60	8007	0 10 0	1		0 10 0	- •
Beans "	0 60	-	Water melon Goalando	1	1	DAL.	1	
quash	0 40	0 80	Do. Deshi	0 12 6	1 80	Mus Dal (Bhaja)		
reen Mangoes per score	0 .6 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta		1	Mug Dal nevan		5 Ò.
			Do. Bhagalpur			L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L	0 3 6	
FRUITS.	1 0 0		137 - 1 1	0 0 0 0 13 0			0 3 3 0	26
Do. Cashmere 16—20 —	1 00	j	Do. Shelled	0 4 0	li	Mosopr (aptie)	0 19 0	16
Do. American		1	Nut Ground	20	ſ	Do. (khari) "		•
Do, Kulu		1				Mator	0 8 6	
Do. Questa		1.	BUTTER, ETC. Shillong Butter per pound	1 00			2 4	. 3 '
Int. M. Toronton	0.10.0		Darjeeling do. ,	7 2 (Bluli " - C	20 0	
prioot	0 10 0	1 80	Bombay	00	- 1		2 9 0	8.0
	0 3 6	0 40	Aligarh	00	1			
	0 0 6		Dimenus " per seur	40	1	ľEA.		
	0 12 U		Pabna		1 30 1	family Mizsure		
Do. dry per seer		0 10 0 1	Darbhanga ,,)	0011		olden Orange Hand	10 0 0	12 0
4		1 40 1	Masafferpur 1	00 1	. 301_	Quality per lb.	8 8 2	a a
N. S. J. J.	0 5 0		Shee		13 0	Quality ner lb		
rapes Kishnagiri per seer	0 3 0		Do. Milk 0	- 1 -	500	range Petros		~ •
Do. Nasik "	1	U 13 0		-	P	ekoe per lb.	18 0 1	
Do. Quetta	1	1.	F18H.		مار	TO THE A DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PE	60 0	10 0
Do. Chaman Do. Australia per seer			Bagda "per seer 0 Bhetkee (Balt) per md.	0 0 0	8 0 0 0 0 E	Petros Duet 1		8 0
	0 60	١,	Do. (cut pieces) p. s. 0	10 0 0	18 0 1	O		12 0
esur Deshi	10 0		Bhetki; 0	80 0	10 0 C	OKE & KEROSENE OIL	l	
o, Singapore			rawns 0	40 0	40 0	Na s		
sion Nutra per sea	1 00		Hilsa , 0 Rohi 0		10 0 R	ising Sun per tin (4 L.G.)	1	
ajoo Nuts per seer	į				77 7 1	Bulk (4 I. G.)		14 0
9. Mosaffernur ner 100		le	mall fish		6,0	wi & Swan per tin	3	4 0
ack Rateins ner seer	80		hetal		أما	lanka- Barad san Ma	.	
maa	1	10	rab per pair 0			lephant Brand		13 0
ane per 1b.	امما	A A A I =	Tal mas sas-	8010	K U i we			
DAYA Country (1.0			80 2	201	Bulk _	1 8	14 0
paya Country ater fruit per seer ater Rarra per lb. reen Cocoanut	1.0			13 0 1	00 8	nowfiske per tin oft Coke per md,	3	14 0

N. B.—Prices vary-according to supplies

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

9. Clive Street. Calcutta.

Engineers, Builders and Contractors,

Telephone :- Colcutte 5632, Telegram !- " REWARD " Cal.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

		Prices pe	r maund.	Retail pr	ice	s per seer			Prices pe	r mauad,	Rete	li pel	Cea
ARTIOLES,		From	To	From		To	ARTIOLES.		From	T•	F	Om	-
RICE.		Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. 1	P.	Re. A. P.	VEGETABLES.		Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Ra.	A. P.	1
lam (Coarse)		-		0 2		0 3 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	•••	-	-	0	2 6	
Do. (Medium) nktoolst (Manja)	•••	•	-	0 3 0		0 3 6	Do. New (Country) Do. (Gauhati)	•••	-	•••	1		
Do. (Kora)	***			0 3	Ŏ	0 3 3	Do. (Rangoon)		_		0	2 0	1
Do. (Atap)		***	-	9 3 (0	0 3 6	Patal				U		
imini (Do.) inishakkar (Do.)		•••	•••	0 /3	3	0 3 6	Brinial		-	-	0	2 0	İ
lan Khas (Atan)	***			,	١.	0 4 0	Peas	···		_	0	8 0	1
dkhani	•••	-	•••	0 4	6	0 4 9	Cauliflower each	-	•••	_	!	•	
shi Boiled	-		-	l		0 2 9	Cabbage each Ginger			•	0		!
idhkalma	•••	-	-	-	- 1	0 2 6	Ginger			-		4 0	
igra (Medium) inal (Coarse)		-		_	- 1	0 3 9	Onion	_	_	•••	0	16	
ngoon (Boiled)	***					0 2 6							1
Do. (Atap)		•••	•⊷	0 2	6	0 2 9	MEAT.				ţ		İ
ipsal itari Bhog	-00		***	0 3	3	0 3 6					:		
						. •	Mutton	•••		•••	U	10 0	Ì
DAL											1	_	
am (Painal whole)					.	U 2 6	Goat & Khashi		-	•••	Q	10 o	
am (Dal)	•••	***		0 2		0 2 6 0 4 0	Fìsh.	(į		i		1
ng Dal e, (Sona)	***	•••			ŏ	056		1	1		i :		
e (Krishna)		•••	-	0 3	ŎΙ	0 3 3			 .	-	. 0	10 0	ĺ
shar Dal			•••	0 2		0 3 0	Wiles			•	Ü	8 0	
dat Dal	***	***	***	0 2		0 30	Prawns		•••	***	ŏ	8 0	
seeri Dal Soor Dal (Split)				0 2	3	•					0	8 0	
Khari			-	0 3			TO L - A L A	•••	•	•••	U	6 Q 6 Q	
stor Dal			***	0 3		0 1 9	Orah		-	***	ŏ	10	
14		-	***			0 1 0	T	-	_		Ú	вŏ	
	İ			.			eggs.	i					
BUTTER & GHE	C.				Ì		Egg (Fowl) per sco.	re ;		:			
mbay per seer			•••				(Fresh)			;	U	10 O	
igarh			•••	1 2			Egg (Duck) per sco (Fresh)	- 1]	:	0	8 0	ĺ
bna		•••		1 4 (1 12 0	(FIWEL)	·•• !	-	-	·	3 0	
ee (Gawa) (Buffalo)		***	***	1 6		1 80		1	1				}
P (Damero)	_	•••	-	1 6 (0		sundries.		į				•
OIL.	ı						Cobra Boot Polish larg	50		!			!
	1						each tin	-	-	-	0	10	
ani Oil		•••		070		0 8 0	Hair Oream small .	- 1	1	i	U	6 0	ĺ
ntard Oll	-	•••	-	0 6 0		0 8 0	Hell Oldem small	-	-	- !	•		
rosene Oil		***	•==	0 3 6	3	Per bot.	Mosquito Destroye	rs	j	1	_	_	
	,					of 26 oz.	box	-	-	0 1 6	Ü	3 0	! i
UGAR & FLOUR	- 1			_			Amrutanjan Pain Balt		-	- ;	0	7 0	
sar (White Java)	•••	-		0 4 6		0 4 6	Oriental Balm .			0 4 0	Ω	13 6	
D. (Brown Java)				0 3 6	3 I	0 4 0	CITERIAL POINT	-	-	- 40	•	•	i
o. (Bata) er (Country)				0 2 9)	0 3 0			i 1	!			ı
B	-	- "		0 2 3	١,	0 3 6		1		i			
(Sugar Came)	-	-		0 2 0				*					
. / Ummar (]ABB)													

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on reuts noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	4 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 12 0	Sweetmeat. Business to be approved by the authority. Sweetmeat. Dashakarma. Business to be approved by the authority. Shoe.	W. B. 9—1 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 10 Do. 11 Do. 11A Do. 12—16 & 18	0 4 0 0 15 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 1 2 0 0 12 0 1 0 0	Betel Mudi, Do. Do. Do. Do. Reedy made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 877)

Residence Phone N. GUIN & CO. Office Phone No. B. S. 5278 N. GUIN & CO. B. S. 2171

Architects, Builders and Contractors
127-3, Chitterenjan Assense, Calcutto

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1	Fro	m	•	To	•	ARTICLES.	From	į	То	ARTICLES.	I	non		To
F18H.	R	s. <i>E</i>	A. P	R	s. A	. P	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Nainital) per	•	F	₹s. A. P.	FLOUR. Flour per seer		. A.P.	Re	
		۱ ۱	R O		10	4		i		0 40	Atta White No. 1	1	. U	-	8 0
ona per seer Do. (Cut pleces)		1	ñã		19	Ä	Pulbul per seer	10 16	•	0 3 0	Sujee		8 0		3 6
Do. (Cut pieces)		1	5 0	- 7	1 10	ñ	Raddish (Country) per	;	ţ	. • •	A A A - T)	Ä	19	ŏ	
long	(` ^	9 0) 10					0 16	'B' Atta		80		16
() Da	(9 6		, 10	, ,		1	;	× 181	'B' Atta RICE.	U	8 0	יי	- 0
) 8				•	Squash per seer Sweet Potatoes	10.0	;	• • • •		_		l	
angaur	0	, ,		(10	0	Sweet Potatoes	0 10			Patna per seer	U	3 0	1	
etki -	0	1 10	ט כ	. () 12	G	Latin DEIN egon	10 10	11	0 40	Banktulshi (Manja)				
ther Fish	y	, (5 C	(10		New Potato	1			per ma		4 0	1	
ilaa -	٠ ١	, ,	ΒV	: (10			•		ŧ	" (Kora) per seer	0	3 6	1	
ol & Magour	(۱ ا	0	FRUITS.	:	1	i	Chinisakkar " md.				00(
O W	; () 1	B 0	. (19	0	I		:		Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	5	0 0	6	8 0
ab each	- () (0 9	. () 1	Õ	Mangoes 8 to 10	:1 00			Rangoon per seer	0	2 6	1	
						-	Conne	1 1 0 0			Katari Rhow (Attan)	_			
							Alubokhora per seer	0 8 0	٠,	0 10 a l	per md	10	0.0	9	0 0
MEAT.	- 1						Amra (Belati) per score	1 - 0 0	ı	" · · · ·	por mo.	••	•	-	-
2 102. 2 ·							Bedana per seer	1			SUNDRIES.			1	
1744	- (n n			^	Declara per seei	0 06	٠,		Mustard Oil ner seen	_	6 0	10	7 0
	(, 1	, ,	U	12	ŭ	Dael each	, 0 0 0		2 1 0	Suman Cir per seer	×	9 0	1 %	5 U
utton	··· (, 10	v	U	12	U	Dates per seer		- : '	9 9 0 1	Ton month	Ä	• 0	1 2	00
							Almond ,	1 00		2 00	Con per 10	ŭ	8 0	1 3	UU
							Lime per score	0 16	1	0 .80	SUNDRIES, Mustard Oil per seer Sugar Tea per lb Gur per seer	O	* 6		•
EGGS.							Orange 8 to 12	1 00	Ì	f	• • •			1	
							Plantain (Champa) per	1	1	1	UAL.	i		1	
uck's eggs per score	() 1() (SCOTO	0 19	į (0 36	Arabar per seer		3 0		8 (
wl's oggs	0) 12	26				Do. (Martaban)	i	i		Chana			0	3 (
0							per doz.	0 20	-}-(0 60	Khari Masoor ,,	0	3 9	1	
							Papava such	0 10		0 4 Ó Í	Bhanga	1		10	1 1
VEGETABLES.							Papaya sach Sugarcane sach	0 10	į		Khasaree	0	28	1	
VEGETABLES.							Domegranute ner seer	10 20		a ia a l	Kalai	Õ	2 5	1	
an (French) per see	- 10	٠.	4 0	. 0	5	n	Apples 8—10 Pears 20—30	1 00	1	۱ ، ، ،	Biuli .	ň	3 5		
WU (Lieucu) bet see		,		Ö		ŏ	Doors 9090	1 00	1	ľ	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	ŏ		1	
rinjal .,				: 0		ŏ	rears 20—30		ł	1	/10ml a.d.)			1	5 (
bbage (Country) eac			, U			ŏ	BUTTER.			1	Mattan	ŏ			
uiflower each .	}	, ,	U		8	V	BUILER.		:	1	7, 14,			10	8 (
mato per seer .	('	ט פ	; u	8	U	- · ·	1	:	1	Salt "	U	16		
neumber per score	1 8) ;	3 0	1				1 30		40	6475 AB 541 AB 5			(
			5 ()				Madras " Ghee Lakhee	1 00	1	1 20	COKE & COAL.			(
arlic	0) 8	3 0	ı			Ghee Lakhee	1 40	ì		Soft Coke per Md	0	8 0	10	10 0
reen Chilly	0)]	16				Do. Bhadwa	1 14 0		1	Coal	0	76	1	
nion				. 0	2	0	Do. Sree	1 12 0			Pue:	0	11 0	10	13 0
	0) 3	3 0				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	1 ;	a ool	Kerosene Oil-Elephant			1	
		•					Milk		. (0 401	Brand per bottle			0	2 4
CABAD (TESTIROOM)							ı " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1				1		1	- 1

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies;

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Ra, As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel leaves.	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 2 & 3	0 3 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

Prices in the Park Gircus Market for the current week.

Articles.		F	rom	1	T		Articles.	1	From		To .	Artioles.	F	rom.		To.
FISH.		Rs.	A. 3	ł			·VEGETABLES—(Coutd.)	Re	. A. P.	R	, A. P.	FLOUR.	Re.	A. F.	Ra	. A.
ona per seer Do. (out pieces)	-	0	8 0 10 0		10		Garlic per seer Green Chilly ,	0		0	6 0	Flour per seer Atta white No. 1	0		0	Ų
ilong .	_	Ō	8 (10	10	0	Onion "	0			2 0	Su jee	-		Ŏ	3
obster			7 0		10		Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	10		0		Atta Brown		•••	0	2
agda		0	80) 12		Do. (Modhupur)			ő	5 () 3 ()	"B" Atta	0	26	0	2
hangaur	•		10 0) 10		Potatoes (Mainital) ,	10	• 0	١٠	80	RICE.	•		1	
hotki	***				10		Pulbul "	: 0	8 0	10	4.0	16102.				
ther Fish			6 0		i i		Ladies finger	1 =			8 0	Patnai per seer	0	29	0	
ol & Magoor			12 (l	0	Raddish per score ,	1		1		Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7		8	8
reey		0	8 (1 6	1 1	0	Squash' ,,		•=	1		Do. (Kora) per seer			0	
rab	_	1	•	1	••	•	Sweet l'otatues ,,	. I	16	1	4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md		00	6	1
		1		1			Sweet Pumpkin each White				8 0	Rangoon per seer Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	U	2 0	1	-
34 W A 170		ĺ					Tomato Darjeeling	Ü			10 0	md	7	0 0	7	1
MEAT.							Tomate Darjeening		• •	1	-00	Do. (Atap) "	8	0 0	ؤا	
eef per seer		0	4 (1) (6 0		}		1		Golap Soru		0 0	1	
ntion	-	0	9 (10		FRUITS.			1						
at & Kid		0	8 () () 1(0 (İ.,		1		SUNDRIES.			ł	
							Almond per seer	0	14 0	2	υU	Mustard oil per seer ,	0	β 6	0	
				1			Alubokra	1	· 1 o	1.:	``i 3	Sugar Tea per lb.		6 U	1	4
POULTRY.		1					Amra (Belati) per score Bedana per seer	1 =		١٧	1 0	Gur per see:				
net each	-	0	8 (۱,	10	0 (Bael each	1 -		ĺο	· 0 9	Cocoanut oil		60		
nek esch ewi m	_		6		10		Dates per seer		4 6	lo	5 0				Ī	
hicken	-	0	8 () (Grapes ,,	0	12 0	1		DAL.	1		!	
200D		l		10) ;	3 ()	Lime per score		20	0		l			1	
		1		1			Plantain (Champa) per dos.	0		0	16 80	Arahar per seer	0	20		1
		i		1			Do. (Martaban)	0	26	100	• -	771	10	2 0 2 8	1 -	:
EGGS.							l'apaya eson	1 5	10 0		12 0	Khasaree ,,	lŏ	20	١٠	
nok's eggs per score		0	8 (۱,	1	0	Mangoes (Green) per 100		4 0		8 0	Kalai	ŏ	28	Ιo	-
owles exter "	_		9 (Õ	Sugarcane each	0	0 9	0	10	Biuli	0	28	U	
,,,,,	-						Oranges per score -	0	10 0	0	14 0	Mug(Hari) Katcha	0	3 0	١.	_
		1		1								Do. (Sona) ,,	Ü	4 0	0	
												Matter	0	28	Û	
VEGETABLES.				1			BUTTER			ĺ		Sait .,	10	1 0	٦	
an (French) per seer	<u> </u>	o	4 (٠,	5 4	5 ()	BOILER	:		1	•	BARLEY POWDER.				
rinjel "		0	2 6		5			!)						
bbage (Darjeeling)	ach	0	1 (3 0	Butter per seer	1	2 0	1	80		U	46		7
wliffour		0	1 (3 0	Ghee Lakhee ,,	1	4 0		•••	Do. Pearl		66	0	_
rrot (Country) per	eer					3 ()	Do. Bhadwa ,,	1	130	1	•••	Robinson's Barley	. ~	4 3	0	
	,	0	4 (12 0			Jelly	0	50	U	12
nonmber per score	•••	0	2 6		2	50	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	•			40	Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	٨	26		
inger per seer		0	5 (, , ,) (, ()	Milk	1	•	ľ	90 U	Brand per bottle	10	20		•••

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A—3 Do. 18 & 14 Do. 16—17	0 8 0 0 14 0 0 14 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Block A-11	0 7 0	Business to be approved by the authority.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Pres	cribe	ed r	ent.	Business.		locks and talls Nos.	Pres	arib	ed 1	ent.	Business.
	Per	day s. A	ea	ch.			* * 100 * 100 *		day			
A. 138-139	Ü	11	· ()	•	Fresh fruits,	E.	87-5		15	Ō	DOT	1
"148—144 "148—144	.ŏ	8	Ö				99	ı	9	Ü	day.	Business to
", 147 to 154	ŏ	4	ŏ		" "	"	100	2	_	Ü	"	be approved
"155	Ü	5	ŏ		**	"	107	ī		Õ	**	by authority.
$\frac{1}{100}$	Ö	9	0		"	"	106	1	6	Ö	**	by authority.
", ½164-7166	ŏ	12	Ü		99 *	"	100	!	U	•	"	[* :
" \$158-\frac{1}{2}160	ő	11	Ö		,		110	. 0	13	0		Godown.
", ½167-168	Ö	7	6) 1	"	112		10		"	Do.
,, 3 107-100	0	10	0	٠	Milk.	"	114		10	0	,,	
" 258	U	10	U		, MILLY.	"	114	; (10	0	"	Shoes.
001	Λ	10	Λ					:				
, 261	0		0		97	123			_	^	L	1
, 259		10	0		D 6	F.		1	_	0	each.	Do. Business to be appro
" \frac{1}{2}166-\frac{1}{2}169		13	()		Dry fruits.	"	12	1	13	0	**	_ ved by authority
" 282—283	1	()	0	"	Confectionery	۰,	16	0	_	0	"	Shoes.
—	•		.			,,	33	1		0	••	Do.
B. 48	0	8	0		Mutton.	,,	31	2		0	,,	Do.
,, 47	0	8	0		> 1	,,	32	1	6	()	,,	Do.
,, 6 3	1	4	0		;;,	٠,	34	, 1	0	0	"	Do.
,, 64	1	8	0		Mudikhana.	,,	35, 36	1	_	0	,,	Do.
" 69-1	10	()	0	per month.		,,	37 , 38	1		0	,,	
,, 69-2	10	0	()	19	Godown.	,,	18	2		0	,,	1
,, 72	1	4	0	un.	Cloth & Tailoring.	,,	9, 10	1	13	0	,.	Do.
" 44 & 45	Û	8	0	,,								
C. 20 —21	28	0	0	per month.		Be	tel. 4, 8, 8 9 & 11	0	8	0	**	Betel.
,, 40	37	8	0	٠,				İ				•
,, 52	45	0	0	"		_						1
, 15	18	0	0	,,		B	N. C. 3, 4 & 6	0	8	0	**	Cut Betel Nut.
E. 1	•,	4	Λ	pe r								•
	_			day.		т.						TA .
,, 40	1	7	6	97	Business to	E	ggs. 5, 6, 7	0	4	0	,,	Eggs.
,, 32	1	11	0	,•	be approved		& 9					
, 39	1	8	0	,,	by authority.	/m	1.3	.	^	^	51m=	!
, 35	1	10	0	"		1.1	n shed	1	0	0	ner day.	
" 33	1	4	0	,•	•	٦.		i -		_		
V7 . /						ישן	otato 19	0		0	"	Potato
,, 87-6	0	11	()	,,			,, 30	0	6	0	77	79
,, 44	1	13	6	**	T'N	1						
, 52	i	0	0	1,	Do.			!				•
,, 58	1	11	0	"	1		Book.					
,, 51	1	5	0	**	1)	T7	309, pper Circular	1				1
	_					1	Road.					Business to
, 2	1	8	0	"	Spices	l		•		_		be approved
,, 3	1	0	0	"	"	,,	8—10	9		0	"	by authority.
						,,	11	1	. 0	0	7>	Do.
						"	14	1	0	0	"	Do. 177
								:				İ
•							•	+				•
	·					l				•		
				•							•	1
											*	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 s.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.		Re	B1.		Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	!		Re	nt.		Business.
	P	r day	, aa	eh			-	P	r day		anh	
	R	, A	P		/ /	1	Ì		A.			
C. (old) 56		0 12	0	•	Dry fruits.	N D = 0 0	h			_	•	liveiness to
74-75	(12	0		,,	N. B. 7, 8, 9	1	4	0	0	66,	be approved
*C.(new) 26		2 0	Ü		Shoes,	,, 22-1 & 28	1	_				by authority.
●E. 45-47		12	0		Butter.	,, 26-1	15	1	12	0	,,	Do.
125-126		1 0	0		,,	* ,, 29-1	}		-	•	"	
* ,, 49 & 50		0	0	•	or Indian	,, 41		2	2	0		Do.
.,					// www.co.co.co.co.co.co.co.co.co.co.co.co.co.	W. R. 38, 39		2	0	0		Do.
Trace 4 6 99			•	i	TP	*W. R. 32, 33		1	4	0	daily	1
Egga 4, 6, 28 & 24.	,	3	U	68.	Egga.	W. R. 86	}	84	0	Ō	per	Do
97-98		^	Λ			,, 87		25	Ŏ	0	month	Do.
38		0 4 0 8	0	**	••	W. R. (new) 3		8	14	0	daily	
20.21			0	90	• • •	,, 10—11		8	9	0		Da
35-86		_	0	77	"		1	269	8	0	per month	Do.
P. R. 5, 31, 16 & 34			0	99	7,	H. 26, 28		4	0	0		
32, 86, 37, &	•	-	0	"	Potatoes.	., 5—12		21	12	0	1	
28	•	•	•	99	**	*,, 9	1	0	4	0	J	Do.
P. R. 88, 89			υ 0	99	177	,, 13, 14-16		3	0	0	ea.	
K. (New) 46		0 6	-		Fruits.	,, 17, 18, 19		8	0	U	,, ,	
" 48—60		4 14	0		Do. Do.	,, 81 to 85,86	l	12	0	0	"	Do.
₁₀ 84		0 8	U		10.	Milk i		1	8	0	••	Milk
Rooms with						,, 8, 4, 8 & 9	i	2	8	U	•••	
4 doors on						,, 11	1	1	b	0	"	,,
Hogg Street			•			1 _ 2, 12	į	2	8	0	»	1
to the east						M. 14, 15 16)					
of Chandney.	1	0 0	0		Oilman's Stores	87, 82, 88,	1	0	4	0	20	Country fruits
						84, 17 & 18)				••	
Suct. 19-20	(0 4	0	each	!	., 25—26	1					
, 8, 8, 9,)				j	,, 85, 86, 87	1	0	4	0	99	Do.
12, 13, 17,	}	5	0	each	99	,, 47—48)				••	
18, 22 & 24)					" 89—40	1	_				
						,, 49		0	10	0	9,7	Do.
Mutton. 8 & 4		2 12	0	**	Mutton.	,, 8, 4 ,, 45 & 46.		1	0	0	99	Plantain
,, 15, 29, 2		1 8	0		***	Kish Stalls—						
,, 8, 12, 14		0 8	0	•••	Heads & Trotte	87 to 88,	1	•				i
, 81 & 82		2 12	0	99	Mutton.	77 to 84,	l	_		_		
OT TO 305					-	110 to 186	1	0	4	6	19	Fish.
O.V. F. S. 105		1 0	0	•	Dates.	17 & 18	1	0	5	6	"	Do.
., 106		1 0	0	**	,,	N. 5, 28, 47,		v	-4	6	77	Do.
en D e		n e	•		0	48, 68-66,						
*3. R. 6		D 6 D 10	.0 U		Cocoanute.	72,78,74,	}	0	5	0	00.	E. Vogetabies
., 21, 18, 14 ., 17 & 18		D 8	0		Potatoes.	75, 67 & 77.						
7 % 2		0 10	Ö	99	Totalogs,	36, 46, 4: 54		0	6	0		
P. 7-9		1 8	0	••	Oliman's Stores.	,, 57—59		ì	0	0		Do.
19-20		06	Ö	>P	OTTEMER S 1240166"	,, 44, 45 & 46			11	0	20	Do.
F.G. 1, 2 & 8		0 12		each.	Business to be	Poultry-		U	11	U	**	Do.
2.0.1,200		12	U	CaCH.	approved by	Hen Coops						
					authority.	. 67-74	•					
					Skirte.	115-130.	1	8	0	0	**	Fowls
H. R. 3, 3, 4, 9 & 10	(8 (n	each,	Betel & Beri			1	0	0		Do.
•,, 14		0	ŏ	-	Business to	" 139-142		ō	8	0	10	Do. Do.
"	•	. •	•	27	be approved	,, 191-194		· 6	8	Ö	P	Da.
						105-100			_		99	
					by anthomism	M TA-120		•	8	0		l Do:
Do. 11, 18, 14			0		by authority.	" 90 —106		1	8	0	· ************************************	Do. Do.

Prices in the Entally Market for the correct week

ARTICLES.	From	To	artioles.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Re. A. P.	40. A. P	VEGETABLES-Contd.	Ro. 4. P	Re, A. P	FRUITS-Contd.	Ba. A. P.	Ra. A.
Hee!	0 4 0	0 5 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 30		Keshin Bhog 13 to 16	. 1 00	
fution Kid ,	0 10 0	0 13 .	Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 3 0	0 16	Fazli 8 to 10	1 1	
	0 10 0		I Sweet Pumpkin each	A 1 A		Prnes S. W. per seer		1 4
POULTRY.			Tomato (Hanohi) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sarda per seer		
nck oach		0 10 0	o. (Country) per seer	0 6 0		Sugarcane Water Melon each	0 0 6	9, 1 (
low!	0 60	0 10 0	White Pumpkin each Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 3 0	A grat maton each		
hicken	0 3 0	0 4 0	I distib (Designation become	0 40	0 50	BUTTER.	1 1	
rigeon EGGS.		0 20		, • • •	0 3 0	Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
hick s eggs per (score)	0 8 0	0 9 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur	1 1	0 13 4
lowl's " " " "		0 10 0				Ghee per seer	1 40	1 11 0
FISH.			Alubokhora per seer	0 12 0	1 00	Pure Cow's Milk	0 40	. 7
nor saar	0 8 0	0 12 0	Apricot		:		1	
Do. (Cut pieces)	C 10 0	0 14 0	<u>A</u> pples			BREAD. Bread 1 lb.		
long -		0 10 0	Figs per seer	1 40	, 1 12 0	7)- 111	1 2 7 1	0 3 0
chater ***		0 12 0	Amra (Belati) per soore	1 0 0	1 40	Do. 1 lb.	1.2 - 11	
agda		0 12 0	Bedana per secr Beal each		0 10	FLOUR		
hangaur hatki	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pomegranate		0 12 0	Flour per seer	0 23	
	0 6 0	0 9 0	Blackberries per 100		0 26	Atta "		0 10
	0 10	0 2 0	Cocoanut each	0 i o	0 13	Sujer ,		0 8 0
lijsa	0 70	0 8 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0		D. F.C.IM	! 1	•
oi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 40	Dates per seer	0 4 0		RICE. Patns per seer		_
omfret per seer		1 00	Dates per seer Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	1	9 9 0
ango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 18 0	Clebe 1,	0 12 0	1 40	Do. (Kora)		0 4 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. per box Goosbarry per seer		ļ	Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 6	0 4 6
sectroot (Darjeeling) per				0 10	0 20	Deshi	1001	ŏ
dos	0 6 0	0 12 0	Jack fruit each Khubani per seer					• • •
Do. (Desi) Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kharbuza	U 20	: 1	Sundries.	: [
Rean (Ranchi) ,	0 50	0 6 0	Lichis per .00 Lime per score Lokote ,			Mustard Oil	U 66	0 7 0
Rrinjal	0 2 6	0 3 0	Lime per score			Sugar	0 46	
abbage (Country) each			Lokote	0 16			0 14 0	1 8 0
Do. (Darjeeling) -	0 10	0 6 0	Oranges 16 to 20	1 00		Cocoanut Oil	0 5 6	0 6 0
auliflower			Pesta per seer	2 0 0	3 8 u	DAL,	1	1.0
arrots (Country) per dos.			Plantain (Champa) per	0 1 6	.0 20	Arahar per seer	10 26	
Do. (Darjeeling) ,	0 3 0	0 6 0	Bo. (Martaban) per	0 2 0	0 8 0	Chana	10.01	0 14
blery per doz	0 5 0	0 60	dos	0 2 0	0 4 6	Khari Masoor "	0 23	• • •
inger per seer	0 50	0 60	Papaya each	0 10	0 3 0	Bhanga		0 1 0
arlic	6 4 0	0 5 0	Pineapple	0 1 6	0 4 0	Khasaree "	1 1	
reen Chilly per seer	0 40	0 5 0	Plums per score		1	Kalai ,, Mung (Hari) ,,		0 \$ 6
adies finger ,,	0 2 0	0 26	Raisins	0 10 0	0 13 0	Do. (Sona)	0 3 6	
onion	0 10	0 2 0	Roseberry per score			Mattor		
eas (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple			Salt "		0 3 0
Do. (Patna) " Do. (Desi			Tamarind per seer Walnut	0 1 0	1 001			
D. (11	1 80	0 3 6	Mangoes (Green) per 100	a ta a		COKE AND COAL.	ì	
otatoes (Nainital)	0 2 3	J J J	Do. (Madras) 12-16 -			Kerosene Oil in Bulk	i	0 8 6
Do. (Desi		0 8 6	Golap Khas		1	jo. (Elephant)	-	p. bot
ulbul	0 20	0 8 0		1 00		Brand per tin Refined	1	
addish (English) per			Bombay 25 to 80		İ	Ordinary BARLEY POWDER	3 10 3	
bundle	1		Totapari per score			Robinson Barley 1 ib. tin		
addish (Country) p. score	ı İ		Sipia		i i	TANDEMININ POLICY I IN. III	4 14 4	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—Coned.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			Daily rent. Rs. A. P.			Business.	She	ops or ls No	8.	1	_	rei A.		Business.
	Ks.	A.	<u>P.</u>		 			10	5. .		<u> </u>	and the same of the same of the					
South 9	1	2	0	Oilman's Store.	Chan	dney	43		0	4	0	Potatoes					
W. B. 20	ī	8	0	Cloth.		51—		Each	0	4	0	Da.					
Do. 22-25	Each O	_	Ŏ	Business to be approved by the authority.		56-			0	4	0	Do.					
Do. 27	i	4	Ō	Do.	Do.	(61	•	0	. 3	0	Do.					
Du. 28	Ō	12	0	Milk.	Do.	62-	64	99	0	4	U	Country regetable and					
Do. 29	o		Ŏ	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do.		69	-7	0	2	0	Eggs.					
Do. 30	Ŏ		Ŏ	Do.	Do.		72		0	3	O	Country Vegetable.					
Do. 81—86	o	_	ŏ	Do.	Do.	75-	77	,,	0	3	0	Do.					
handney 5	" 0		Ŏ	Butter.	Do.		80		v	3	0	English Vegetable.					
Do. 17	1 0	7	Ŏ	Dry fruits.		84-	86		0	4	0	Fresh fruits.					
Do. 18	ŏ	6	Ö	Do.	Do.		92		0	6	0	Dry fruits.					
Do. 30	ŏ		ŏ	Country Vegetable.		8, 5-		••	0	8	0	Pork					
Do. 34-86	0		ŏ	Spices.		dney			0	6	· 0	Dry fruits.					
110 42	1 "	_	· 0				_ •	∤ "									

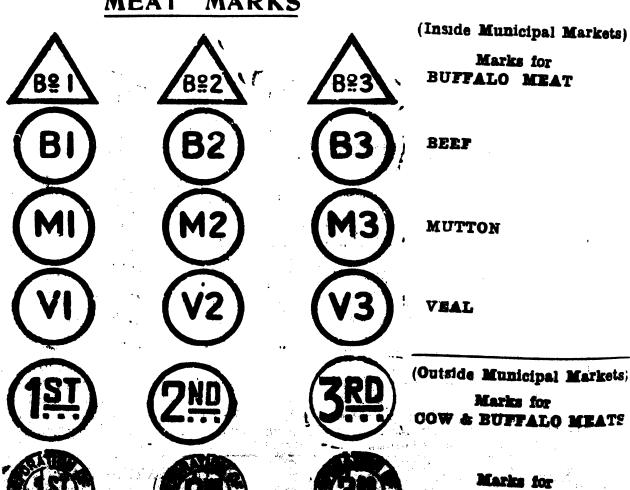
P. C. RHATTACHARJI,

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the carrent week.

articles.	1	F	ios		i	Te	•	ARTIOLES. From	To	ARTICLES.	7	Tom		Tu
FISH.		ts.	۸.	. P.	R	. 4	. P	ZEGETABLES—Contd. Rs. A. P. Re Potatosa (Kainital) per	. A. P.		B.	A P	Re	
Pona per seer	_	0	8		1	(•	sout		Patna per seer Banktulshi (Mania)	0	3 0	0	3
De. (Cut please) -		Ŏ 1	10		Ī		Ò	(New) per seer 0 10 0	20		8	0.0	١.	
Llong _	-	Ò	•	0			0	Mangoes (Langra)		(Kora) ner seer	ŏ		8	8
obuter -	- 1	0	•				0	Pulbul ,, 0 30 0	60	Uhinisakkar md.	9	Õå		3
egds -	• 1	0	8				0	Raddish (Country) per		Deshi (Boiled)		- •	6	8
tangaur	•	0	8	0			0	Source 0 2 0 0	2 6	Rangoon per seer	0	8 9	l ō	3
hotki -	•	Ŏ	8		0	_		Diameter Por soot O 10		Katari Bhog (Atap)	1 .		Ĭ	•
thar Fish -		0	1		0		Ö	Pumpkin each 0 1 0 0		per md	9	0 0	9	4
illes -	•	U	•	v	۲	•	, ,	FRUITS.		SUNDRIES.	İ		1	
Col & Magoor -		n	6	٥	٥	12	0	Mangoes		Mustard Oil per seer	0	6 0	١.	
85007	•	•	•	•	-			Grapes		PUELL	0	4 0	0	6
rab each -	٠								13 0	Tea per lb.	ŏ	6 0	0	4
_	1				l			Amra (Belati) per score 0 3 0 0	30	Gur per seer (New)	ŏ	10	i	8
•	!							Bedana per seer 1 0 0	٠. ا		1	- •	•	4
MEAT.	i							Bael each 0 0 6 0	10	DAL.	į			
-	1.	D 1			١.	12		Pares 100 200.		Arahar per seer	0	3 0	0	3
oat & Eld per seer	٠ ا ٠	נ ע	LU	v	U	12	U	Lime per score 0 3 0	١٠٠١		0	2 3	U	2
	į							Oranges 16 to 20 0 4 0 0	80	Khari Masoor	Ŏ	3 6	l	
	i							Plantain (Champa) per	, ,	Khasanaa	0	2 6	0	3
EGG 8.								800TO 0 2 0 0	40	Kalat	ő	2 3 2 6	0	2 (
	()	7	0	0	7		Do. (Martaban)		Binit	'n	26	0	3
mok's eggs per soore -	()	7	6	0	8	0	per dos. 0 3 0 0	40	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	Ď	4 8	0	3 8
ion is offer "	1			- 1				apaya each 0 10 0	40	, (Sona)	ŏ	4 0	u	4 6
								Sugaroane each 0 0 9 0	10	Matter	Ŏ	3 6	ŏ	2 9
VEGETABLES.	1							Comegranate 1 0 0 1	80	Balt	0	1 0	Ü	1
	1	0	2		0	4	0	BUTTER.	80	COKE & COAL.			_	• •
ean (French) per seer				ŏ	ŏ	å			~ ~	Boft Coke per md	0	90	0	11 (
eluiai	. 1 2			ŏ	ŏ		ŏ	thee Lakhee 0 14 0 1	••1	Coal	0	7 6		
abbage (Country) each	Η,	•	•			-	•	Do. Bhadwa 1 13 0	1	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	•	•		
dose rewelling	. ()	1	0	0	4	0	Do. Bree 1 11 0	f	BARLEY POWDER.	0	36		
emato per seer				0	0	3		ure Cow Ghee per seer 1 12 0 2	U U]	Barley Powder & lb. tin.	U	4.6		
nemmber per soore	1 4	,	•	0	0	8	0		40	Do I	Ö	7.6		
inger per seer				6		_		FLOUR.	- 1	Barley Pearl 1,	ŏ	6 6		
erlie				0	Ŏ		0	lour per seer 0 2 6 0	30	Do. 2		12 0		
room Chilly	- 1			0	0	3		tta White No. 1 0 26 6	3 6	Corn Flower 1	ŏ	7 0 :		
nion vas (Darjochug)	- 1 -			0	ă	3			3 0	Robinson's Barley	Ō	6 6	Ú I	11 6
	1	•	•	٦	V	•	"		2 9	Uobra Boot Polish	Õ	10		5 (
) 0.				- 1			- 1		~ ¥] ,	Jelly	Ü	5 0	0 1	- 1

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL, GAZETTE





OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 8th November, 1941

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page.		Page.
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT Evacuating Calcutta Calcutta Tramways And Trolly Buses	879	HEALTH AND HYGIENE— British Doctors Test A New Theory—Bio-Rhy- thmic Cycles For Health	8 88
The War And English Municipalities The London To Come		ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL— The Concrete House—Quick Construction	. 8 9 0
MIDDLES"		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS-A Digest	. 891
Evacuation For Calcutta Citizens—Two Lakhs Of		CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR	. 892
People To Leave City Daily Professions Tax Limitation Bill—Corporation Deputation To Delhi Bengal's Health In 1939—Higher Birth Rate	881 892 885	CALCUTTA SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS— Meetings And Assemblies	. 893
The Bar b Tradital by Tage Trightor Dirac Tages	000	LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	. 89 3
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION	883	THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST	. 895
Professions Tax Limitation Bill—Calcutta Corporation Exempted From Its Purview		VITAL STATISTICS	. 896
Unfiltered Water In Calcutta "Sir Deva Prosad Row"		HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS	896
Referred Back Govinda Sundari Ayurvedic College		VENDORS CONVICTED	897
GENERAL ARTICLE—		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	899
The Calcutta Improvement Trust—Operations During 1940-41	886	MARKET PRICES CURRENT	901

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

Evacuating Calcutta

The publication of the outline of a scheme drawn up by the authorities for the evacuation of a section of the population of Calcutta to meet the exigency that may arise in case of enemy action has, we believe, done more harm than good. The arrangements that are proposed to be made at the railway stations at Howrah and Sealdah are published elsewhere. According to the scheme drawn up in this connection, 100,000 people will be allowed to leave the city daily by trains from llowrah Station, while 128,000 persons will entrain at Sealdah. This announcement has caused quite a panic. And no wonder. While people have been told that traffic will be controlled, sanitary arrangements will be made, drinking water supplied, firstaid given to the people gathering in thousands in and around the two railway stations, not a word has been said where are the remaining lakhs of people to go who have no home, no place to go outside Calcutta; and if the men have to stay and send their women and childr away, who are to look after them at a

strange place and how are they to be sheltered, ted and protected. Nor have people been told what arrangements the authorities propose to make to main tain the city's essential amenities in case an exodus begins, as a result of panic, among the sweepers who sweep the streets, the scavangers who carry away the filth, the men who cun the pumping plants, light the lanes and carry on the hundred and one tasks that maintain the life of a city. The labour population is likely to be particularly affected if an evacuation order is given. Then there is the question of the supply of foodstuffs for those who have to stay behind. We know some arrangements have been made for storage of supplies in our city markets but we are yet to know that these arrangements are in any sense adequate in case supplies from places away from the city, on which her people have so very much to depend, fail on account of the dislocation consequent on even partial evacuation. Clearly, a more comprehensive and reassuring announcement is needed on the subject to allay discontent and fear by no means unreasonable and to avoid preventible confusion.

Calcutta Tramways And Trolley Buses

After protracted negotiations that have continued for about eight long years the Government of Bengal, it is understood, have finally intimated the authorities concerned that there is no necessity for amending the old Calcutta Tramways Act for enabling the Calcutta Tramways Company to run trolley buses in the city municipal area.

Negotiations for this purpose started as late as in 1988, when the Tramways Company proposed to lay tramway track in Chittaranjan Avenue, a proposal that was turned down by the Calcutta Corporation. In 1986, an alternative proposal was put to the Company by the Corporation suggesting the introduction of trolley buses (trackless trams). The negotiations between these two bodies proceeded smoothly and the Company agreed to act upon the proposal of the Corporation with this reservation that this service should not be operative under the Motor Vehicles Act.

In the meantime, however a sense of uncertainty as regards the legal position of the trolley service was felt, and it was decided that the Corporation should approach the Local Government for the amendment of the Calcutta Tramways Act so as to enable the Company to run trolley buses in Chittaranjan Avence and other roads of the city. The recommendations of the Corporation to the effect that there should be an amendment to the existing Act were forwarded in 1986. The matter was allowed to remain there undisturbed.

The final exposition of the legal position as to whether the Calcutta Tramways Act is to be amended for covering the trolley buses has now been made. The Government state that trolley bus is a public service vehicle and, therefore, comes in for license and control and is under the provision of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1989. There is, therefore, no justification for amending the existing Tramways Act of 1880, for running trolley buses and the Corporation should approach the Regional Transport authority for the matter. The Government, however, do not accept the view that trolley buses should be immune from taxation under the Motor Vehicles Act.

It may be recalled that the idea of running trolley buses in Calcutta orginated with the late Mr. L. M. Sen when he was a Councillor of the Corporation. Mr. Sen was a brother of Mr. N. C. Sen, a former Mayor of Calcutta. He served as Municipal Engineer of Howrah afterwards.

APPOINTMENT OF C. E. O.

Services Committee's Recommendation

The Services Committee No. I of the Calcutta Corporation discussed on Monday, the question of permanent appointment of the Chief Executive Officer in place of Mr. J. C. Mukarjea, who is to retire from the services of the Corporation with effect from December, 1941.

The Services Committee, it is understood, unanimously decided that Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, who is acting in place of Mr. Mukerjes should be appointed Chief Executive Officer, but the question of period and terms of appointment was postposed till Mesday next.

The War And English Municipalities

Mr. Arthur Moore seems to be at his best when he describes in his remarkable series of articles in the Statesman on his war experiences in England found to be ill. most cities were prepared for enemy attacks. And what he dencribes has, perhaps, a wider lesson. Mr. Moore savs that when regional organizations for defence against bombings of provincial cities were set up they were "tacitly or even openly costructed by the local municipalities." When Mayors and Corpora. tions were approached by regional organizations they were told that they had the matter in hand and would prefer to deal with it themselves; also that they thought they were equal to dealing with any emergency. "They weren't poor dears", adds Mr. Moore, "as they discovered to their cost" Generally the Mayors and Corporations appointed an "Emergency Committee", beforehand, and felt that they had disposed of the issue. The Committee, as usual, met several times and drew up a fine scheme. Fires, rescues, casualties, housing

THE ALDERMAN ELECTION

Five Candidates

Dr. B. C. Roy, cx Mayor of Calcutta and Mi Pramatha Nath Banerjee, M.L.A., Principal, University Law College, are among the five candidates of whose behalf nomination papers have been filed in connection with the bye-election of an Alderman in place of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

The election takes place on Monday, November 10

The other three candidates are :—Dr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Mr. Amulyadhan Addy, and Mr. A. (Banerjee.

Scrutiny of the nomination papers took place of Friday afternoon. All the nomination papers were declared to be valid.

Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah. ex-Mayor of Calcuttawho also filed his nomination paper, has withdrawn his candidature in favour of Dr. B. C. Roy.

feeding—all found a place in the beautiful plan. But that was as far as things got in some cases. The plan had no existence except on paper.

"Then came the blitz, and the breakdown. Chastened Councillors, finding their own resources inadequate for the cutastrophe, sent an S O S to regional headquarters. The fact has already emerged that the cities and boroughs are too small areas to be self-contained and self-controlled in the emergency of modern war. Both resources and experience have to be pooled. But it takes a lot a bombing to teach some of the Mayors, and above all the Town Clerks (Municipal Secretaries). In London they are only now getting down to a conmon fire-fighting organization. And on the general questions the Mayor of a leading London borough wrote to "The Times" quite lately expressing his determination to defend its independence to the last. 'Over my dead body' was in effect what he wrote". [The italics are outs].

"Here see in miniature the isolationist rot that has paralysed the world, and given flitter his walk over. We have been told that no man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself but it is surprising what a lot of people there are who want to do both".

The London To Come

Mr. Arthur Moore's impressions of London under Nazi bombings that have been appearing in the columns of the Statesman reveal human nature in its heroic mood and its capacity to find pleasure and fun in suffering and destruction. It is this spirit that has enabled the Londoner to stand up against the Blitzkrieg. It is this spirit that enables them to detect in the destruction of London way of having a better and healthier London. to regard Herr Hitler's Luftwaffe as doing a good bit of demolition work in the East End of London.

thus saving the London County Council authorities a huge amount of money. They appear to regard this as one of the things for which the German "Leader" deserved thanks. Mr. Moore in his article of the 3rd instant has referred to the perennial subject of the rebuilding of London which has now been made inevitable by the German destruction, just as the fire of London afforded Sir Christopher Wren to draw up his plans for the beautification of the city. We have read, however, how his plans were wrecked by the Guilds of London, who could not reconcile themselves to changes in the "twisting alleys, narrow lanes and dark corners' of London. Their spirit still lives among Englishmen, and has found a representative in Lord Hugh Cecil, who has written to The Times that London should be rebuilt exactly as it was when German bombers flew over the City on their mission of demolition. The fight over London thus appears to have another lease of life when the bombings over her cease!

Evacuation For Calcutta Citizens Two Lakhs Of People To Leave City Daily

THE question of making additional arrangements at the two Bailway stations on the extremities of the city at Howrah and Sealdah to meet the exigency that may arise at these places in the event of evacuation of a section of city's population being necessary owing to enemy action, is now engaging the serious attention of the Government of Bengal.

According to a scheme drawn up in this connection it is estimated that about a lakle of people will be allowed to evacuate from the city daily by trains leaving Howrah Station, and the arrangement will be made by the authorities in such a way that an approximate number of 2,000 people will be allowed to leave the station at every half-an-hour.

There will be no special train reserved exclusively for evacuation purpose. Outgoing trains will run as usual and to cope with the extra rush, only a few extra trains will be allowed to run. The passengers will be permitted to get down at any station they desire. Altogether about 106 trains will run from Howrah Station by the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways including the special ones during the period of evacuation when the local train services will be curtailed to a certain extent.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENT

As the evacuating people will be of floating nature the sanitary arrangement for them will be a very simple one. The concourse area including the platforms will accommodate about 2,000 people and the Bailway authorities have already ample sanitary arrangement for them. The authorities have decided to make fore-shore area clear of all vehicles and the space thus available will be kept reserved for the waiting evacuees of about 2,000 for whom the extra sanitary arrangement will have to be made on the fore-shore road.

WAY To CHECK RUSH ...

In order to check the rush of crowd, the traffic will have to be regulated by the creetion of baricades at different important junctions of roads leading to Howrah Station by the Railway and Police authorities.

Company of the second

The scheme also suggests the making of arrangements for the supply of wholesome drinking water by sinking several tube-wells in the station area, the provision of medical attendances of a dozen sub-assistant surgeons and half-a-dozen dressers to work in shifts to stop any outbreak of epidemics, the Ambulance and First-Aid arrangement to deal with the faintings, collapses and other urgent cases, etc., on such an emergency.

The Railways concerned, it is suggested in the scheme, who will be profited by the huge sale of tickets to the evacuees, will have to bear the cost of extra-shelters on the fore-shore road watersupply arrangement for passengers and other things in this connection.

AT SEALDAR

At Sealdah Station, the Railway authorities will run about 32 trains daily for the evacuation of the people which is expected to last for about 12 days. Every half-an-hour a train will leave the station, carrying about 4.000 persons. The evacuees will be admitted into the Station enclosure to the extent of this number at a time and therefore the approaches to the Station will have to be guarded by the police to see that this number does not exceed.

Sanitary arrangements on the lines proposed with regard to Howrah Station have also been suggested for Sealdah.

CARRYING OF WEAPONS

CALCUTTA BAN

The carrying of any dagger, sword, spear, bludgeon, lathi, gun or other offensive weapons in any public place in the town or suburbs of Calcutta has been prohibited by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta for a period of one year from November 1, 1941.

The prohibitory order states that the prohibition will not extend to persons exempted under the Indian Aguss Rules of 1924, or holders of a personic granted by the Commissioner of Police in a prescribed form or to weapons covered by a license under the Arms Act.

Professions Tax Limitation Bill

Corporation Deputation To Delhi

MR. P. N. BRAHMA, Mayor and Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, former Mayor of Calcutta, left for Delhi on Saturday to meet the members of the Select Committees on the Professions Tax Limitation Bill and the Railways Local Authorities Taxation Bill recently introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly.

While at Delhi, the deputation will place before the Government, the Select Committees and the members of the Legislature the case of Calcutta Corporation regarding these legislative proposals, which if passed would, according to them, prejudicially affect the revenues of the Corporation to the extent of about Rs. 67 lakhs annually.

MERT SIR ANDREW CLOW

New Delhi, Nov. 3.

A deputation on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation consisting of Mr. P. N. Brahma, Mayor and Mr. A. R. Siddiqi ex-Mayor met Sir Andrew Clow, Sir Sultan Ahmed, and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker in connection with the Railways Local Authorities Taxation Bill and the Professions Taxation Limitation Bill, and explained to them the possible prejudicial effects of the Bill, if passed into law. They also met Mr. A. C. Datta in this connection.

Mr. D. N. Ganguli and Mr. S. N. Ghosal, Assessor and License Officer respectively of the Corporation of Calcutta, also accompanied the deputation.—United Press.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Chairman, Finance Standing Committee, has been telegraphically informed that the Select Committee appointed to consider the Professions Tax Limitation Bill introduced by Sir F. E. James in the Central Assembly, has recommended exemption of the Corporation of Calcutta and of all municipalities of Bengal from the purview of the Bill.

SALES TAX

"To Be Borne By The Consumer"

A Press note states :---

The attention of Government has been drawn to certain criticisms in the Press regarding the operation of the Bengal Sales Tax Act. It is alleged that at the time of introducing the Bill in the Assembly the Hon'ble Finance Minister gave an assurance that 'the burden of the tax would not fall on the consumers but would have to be borne by the sellers.' This is quite incorrect. There was no assurance given in the Assembly by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that the burden of the tax would not fall on the consumers. On the contrary, the Hon'ble Minister made it quite clear that the essence of a sales tax is that it is borne by the consumer. The following extracts from the Hon'ble Minister's speech in the Bengal Legislative Assembly will clearly establish this:—

"I have no desire to conceal that the essence of a sales tax is that it falls on the consumer." And again:
"It is, therefore, necessary for me to emphasize that this tax is not a tax on shop-keepers; it is a tax on sales and will be borne by the consumer."

Mr. B. P. Pain, Chairman of the Howrah Municipality, has also been informed to the same effect in reply to his telegrams to certain members of the Central Assembly.

Mr. Pain thanks Mr. Jogesh Chandra Das Gupta, Secretary of the Howrah Municipality, for his untiring services in this connection.

PROFESSIONS TAX BILL

Select Committee Amendments

New Delhi, Nor. 5.

The Select Committee on the bill to limit to a maximum of Rs. 50 per annum the amount payable in respect of any person by way of tax on professions, trades, callings or employments have excluded from the operation of the bill certain taxes which provincial Governments desired to be excluded. These are taxes under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1928, the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1916 and the Central Provinces Municipalities Act, 1922.

The Committee say:—"We considered in this connection whether it was necessary to provide for the license fees levied under the Bombay Abkari Act 1878, and the fees levied for license under the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act 1912. We are of opinion that these are not affected by the bill as now amended," from which "duties, cesses or fees" have been omitted, because Section 142A of the Government of India Act, 1985, confines the power of legislation of the Central Legislature to that of, legislating in respect only of taxes.

The Committee has changed the date of commencement of the bill to April 1, 1942.—Associated Press.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

Mr. Biren Roy. Secretary, All-Bengal Municipal Association in a statement says that the Bengal Municipal Association representing Municipalities of Bengal has also sent their protest against the "Professions Tax Limitation Bill" of Sar F. E. James. resolved at a meeting held under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. P. Pain, their President. Mr. B. P. Pain and Mr. Biren Roy were elected to proceed to Delhibut for unavoidable reasons, Mr. J. C. Das-Gupta, Secretary of the Howrah Municipality and Mr. P. N. Sarma, a Member of the Municipal Association and Commissioner of the South Suburban Municipality proceeded to Delhi on the 18th of October, 1941 to place their cases before the School Committee.

WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7, 1941

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH NOVEMBER, 1941

PROFESSIONS TAX LIMITATION BILL-CALCUTTA CORPORATION EXEMPTED FROM ITS PURVIEW

THE Corporation of Calcutta has been excluded from the purview of the Professions Tax Limitation Bill, introduced by Sir Frederick James in the Central Legislative Assembly and now pending before it.

This information was vouchsafed to the Adjourned Meeting of the Corporation, held on Wednesday, the 5th November, to consider the pending items of the Agenda of the Special Meeting of the Corporation dated the 31st October, 1941.

Mr. D. J. Cohen who presided over the meeting in the absence of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, in reply to a query, told the House that a telegram had been received from Delhi stating that the Calcutta Corporation had been exempted from the scope of the Bill.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee also informed the meeting that he had also received a telegram from a member of the Government of India to the effect that the Select Committee on Sir Frederick's Bill had recommended the exemption of the Calcutta ('orporation and all municipalities from the operation of the measure.

Another telegram had also been received from Sir Henry Gidney stating "We had succeeded in excluding Bengal from the purview of the Bill."

By the exclusion of the Calcutta Corporation from the operation of the Bill, the Corporation, Mr. Chatterjee added, would be saving Rs. 4,00,000 a year.

The information was received with cheers by the members.

AN OATH FOR OUR CITY FATHERS

"We believe in Our City, in the spirit of her institutions, and in the principles of freedom of thought, equality of opportunity, and sense of individual responsibility, for which she stands: and as an expression of our gratitude to these who have wrought to give us this priceless heritage, we pledge to these free institutions our allegiance and loyalty in times of peace as well as in hours of peril, and we will do all in our power to aid Our City to reach the

goal visioned by our forebears."

Unfiltered Water in North Calcutta

Councillor Debendranath Mukherjee (Ward 1) drew the attention of the House to the scarcity of unfiltered water in North Calcutta. Mr. Naresh Nath Mookherjee also referred to the same state of things in Central Calcutta.

Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, the Acting Chief Executive Officer, assured the House that he was taking steps to remedy the grievance and hoped that within three or four days' time he would be able to make good the deficiency.

"Sir Deva Prosad Row"

On the recommendation of the District Standing Committee. District No. II, a portion of Suri Lane starting from Lower Circular Road was named Sir Deva Prosad Row after the name of the late

BENGAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Opens On November 27

The next session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, which commences on November 27, will last twenty-one days during which there will actually be only sixteen aittings, three of these will be devoted to non-official and the rest to official business.

The agenda, as presently drawn up, consists of thirteen official Bills of which seven are new and the rest all carried over from the last session. The new Bills are: the Bengal Police Rates Bill, the Bengal Agricultural Income-Tax Bill, the Bengal Finance (Amendment) Bill, the Bengal Tanks Improvement (Amendment) Bill, the Bengal Non-Agricultural Tenancy Bill, the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education (Amendment) Bill and the Indian Universities (Bengal Amendment) Bill; while those carried over are: the Bengal Secondary Education Bill; the Workmen's Compensation (Bengal Amendment) Bill, the Bengal Agricultural Debtors (Amendment) Bill, the Bengal Patni Taluks Regulation (Amendment) Bill, and the Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Bill, and the Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Bill.

The Bill which is expected to evoke considerable interest in the House and outside is the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, the debate on which will be resumed on the first day of the session.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL

Third Amendment

The Calcutta Municipal (Third Amendment) Bill, which is proposed to be introduced in the current session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, will, it is reported, enable the Provincial Government to nominate more than eight members to the Corporation. The Calcutta Municipal Act, as amended at the instance of the present Ministry, empowers the Provincial Government to nominate eight members to the Corporation. This measure, it is said in ministerial circles, has been necessitated by the fact that Government cannot under the present circumstances send one or two experts, for instance the Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, to the Calcutta Corporation and also by the fact that Government cannot provide representation for important minority communities, who are the come in through election.

Sir Deva Prosad Sarbadhikari, a distinguished citizen of Calcutta, and a former Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University.

Referred Back

The previous resolution of the District No. II Standing Committee accepting the suggestion of the Assessor for naming the road from Mission Row to Bentinck Street along with the portion of Mangoe Lane from Old Court House Street to Mission Row as "Brabourne Avenue" re-affirmed and recommended for acceptance by the Committee dated the 3rd September, 1941, was referred back by the Ilouse to the Committee for reconsideration.

Govinda Sundari Ayurvedic Cellege

The recommendation of the Public Health Standing Committee for a grant of Rs. 15,750 (without cut) to the Govinda Sundari Ayurvedic College for the year 1940-41 made in view of the fact that the College and Hospital has been organised and remodelled under which it is expected to work satisfactorily—was accepted by the House subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That Maharaja Srish Chandra Nandy confirms in writing that he has accepted the Presidentship of the institution and also expresses his approval to the revised constitution, and
- (b) That Councillor Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri informs the Corporation that he has accepted the office of the Secretary of the institution.

RAILWAY TAXATION BILL

Local Bodies To Be Excluded

The special correspondent of Hindusthan Standard wires from New Delhi, under date November 5:---

As a result of Lobby understanding, it appears that the objectionable features of Local Authorities Railway Taxation Bill will be dropped.

It is understood that rights of Local Bodies to tax Railway property will not be curtailed. Railway property will become liable to taxation by Local Bodies both for property thus liable after 1937, when the New Constitution came into force and that before 1937, also

The Government would have no power to alter or reduce tax or exempt any Railway property therefrom.

Unofficial demand for disputes being referred to arbitration by judicial authority is not likely to be accepted

BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES

Amending Bill Before Assembly

The Bengal Municipal Amending Bill, which is proposed to be introduced in the current session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, is likely to be of comprehensive character seeking to remove many of the existing anomalies in the working of the present Act and also it is believed to introduce separate electorate in the Municipal bodies.

The Bengal Village Self-Government (Amendment) Bill seeks to introduce important changes in respect to the constitution and election of Union Boards and to empower them to have complete control over the village characters.

Bengal's Health In 1939

Higher Birth Rate

THE year 1989 was comparatively a better year for public health in Bengal, states a Government Resolution on the report of the Director of Public Health, Bengal, for the year.

The number of births registered during the year was 1,597,651 as compared with 1,521,254 in the preceding year representing an increase of 76,897. The birth rate was 4.9 per cent, above the rate of 1938. The deaths in 1939, numbered 1,090,530 as against 1,315,886 in the previous year a fall of 225,356, the death-rate being 17.0 per cent, lower than that in the previous year. Compared with the year 1938, the figures for 1939, were remarkably favourable and it is satisfactory to note that the normal condition in the provincial birth and death rates temporarily disturbed in the former year was again restored in the year under review.

It must be borne in mind that the above figures are not absolutely free from an element of inaccuracy due to the imperfections in the existing system of recording vital statistics in this province.

The total number of infantile deaths in 1939, was 234,301 compared to 280,923 in 1988. The infant mortality rate per thousand births fell to 146.6 from 184.7 in 1988.

Maternity and child welfare work is mainly a responsibility of the local bodies towards which Government made annual grants inclusive of a grant for the training of indigenous dais and provided for training pupil nurses and dais in the State and pri-

vate hospitals. Suitable recurring grants-in-aid were also given to certain maternal and child welfare centres and towards educative propagands through the Bengal Health Welfare Committee.

The total number of deaths from cholers during the year under report was 88,221 as against 71,183 deaths in 1988.

Small-pox took a toll of 7,029 lives in the year under review against 9,289 in the preceding year. The mortality from this disease thus fell 50 and 75 per cent, compared with the previous year and the previous quinquennium respectively.

MALARIA

It is gratifying to observe that there was a phenomenal reduction of 75,200 deaths in the total mortality from malaria in 1989, as compared to the previous year in which 416,521 deaths were registered. The death-rate correspondingly came down in 1989, by 18-1 per cent. Malaria was responsible for 49-6 per cent or nearly half of the total deaths from "fevers" and 81-8 per cent. of the total provincial mortality during the year under review as against 50-8 and 81-6 per cent, respectively in the preceding year.

KALA-AZAR

This disease accounted for 17,056 deaths as against 21,642 in 1988. The number of deaths in the rural areas decreased by 4.540 from that of the previous year.

---continued on next page

EPIDEMIC OF SMALL-POX

Signs Of Early Recrudescence

The public of the city are aware that in course of last two months several festivals took place in the city the principal of which was Churamoni Yoga when a large congregation of men and ladies flocked to the city from different parts of the province and the outlying areas for sacred dip in the Ganges. Past experience shows that epidemics of Cholera, Small-pox and other dangerous diseases break out in the City just after such festivals are over. After having watched the situation for a safe period, I am glad to be able to say that our city has not been on this occasion visited by any epidemic of dangerous disease.

I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking the various voluntary organisations, who did yeoman's service in helping this department by attending to pilgrims, with a view to prevent congestion, accidents, sickness, injuries and also many other allied causes, and the Press for free publicity. But pari passu I must tell them that they may be of further lasting service to us and to the public of the city if they help us in pushing on Vaccination and Cholera Inoculation work amongst the masses of the city throughout the year and specially before the epidemic time. I need hardly add that the epidemic of small-pox shows signs of early recrudecence from the beginning of December, and it is "xtremely desirable to get oneself vaccinated before the epidemic breaks out in any of the localities of the city or its suburbs, and it would, therefore, be in the fitness of things

if the people of the city get themselves vaccinated from now. I have repeatedly stated to the Press that when the epidemic breaks out, in all its virulence, the demands for vaccination and revaccination are so great and incessant that it becomes very difficult for our limited staff to attend each and every case in time and even then it becomes difficult to extinguish the flame of the epidemic when it is in full force.

Small-pox is one of the most highly contagious, dangerous and fatal diseases. In cases which survive the attacks, very often permanent disfigurement, blindness, deafness, etc., are the sequel. Small-pox is a preventible disease and it can be prevented by timely vaccination and revaccination. The proper time to vaccinate is before an epidemic sets in. The members of voluntary organisations whose number are fortunately not few in this city can be of great service to us and to the public as well by pushing on propaganda work amongst the busice people and new-comers to the city and by supplying this Department with the names and details of unprotected persons and children detected in course of their activities.

8. N. GHOSE,

Health Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st November, 1911.

The comprehensive malaria survey of representative areas in different parts of the province which was started in 1987, was concluded in November, 1939, and a complete and detailed report will be published shortly.

The survey and control measures in connection with the anti-ludlowi campaign in the vicinity of Calcutta were continued satisfactorily in the Salt Lake area, Budge Budge and the suburban areas with the co-operation of the Corporation of Calcutta and other local authorities and interests concerned.

Tubreculosis

It accounted for 12,422 deaths compared to 14.668 in the preceding year. There was thus a phenomenal decrease in mortality from this disease in 1989. Of the total deaths in the urban areas from this cause in 1989, Calcutta alone was responsible for 69-9 per cent. the death-rate being the highest (2-61 per mille) of all districts. The highest death-rate was reported from as in 1988, South Dum-Dum (5-4 per mille). No deaths from pulmonary tuber-culosis were reported from 20 towns in the year under review.

As a first step towards the effective control of tuberculosis in the province, a tuberculosis survey of certain selected typical areas—industrial and rural was sanctioned by Government and two centres, one at Serampore and the other at Barisal were started year under during the review. comprehensive scheme for the control of disease was also drawn up by the Public Health Department. It comprised three main stages, each stage being expected to be worked out in a period of five years. The Bengal Tuberculosis Association continued to carry on valuable publicity and propaganda work in the province with the usual grant from Government. The Association also trained a good number of tuberculosis workers and home visitors during the year.

LEPROSY

As many as 1.517 deaths from leprosy occurred in 1989, of which a vast majority viz. 1.446 were reported from rural areas. Leprosy is a growing menace in the province for the control of which a provincial anti-leprosy scheme to be brought into operation by stages in five years has been formulated. The first item of this scheme, viz., a special

course of training of medical and health officers in leprosy in anti-leprosy work was arranged with the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, since the close of the year under review.

WATER-SUPPLY

During the year under review increased grants by Government towards supply of drinking water in the rural areas, as in the preceding year, were distributed among the different districts in accordance with the revised policy of distribution and disbursement of the annual grant for the improvement of rural watersupply. It is, however, a matter of great concern to the Government that proper steps are not being regularly taken by the local bodies for due maintenance and repairs of the sources of water-supply provided by the Government.

The year 1939 was comparatively better vear for public health. It was free from any natural calamity and was a year of respite after the devastating flood of 1988. The rate of mortality from each of the principal diseases came down appreciably during the year under review. The Minister of Health has, on more than one occasion both inside and outside the Legislature, explained in detail the programme he has set before him for improving the health of the people of the province, Government have under their serious consideration a comprehensive scheme for the reorganization of the rural public health services. which is proposed to be introduced in the first instance in seven selected sub-divisions in seven districts of which the district boards have agreed to adopt and participate in the scheme.

C. P. GOVERNOR'S TOUR

SAMBALPUR MUNICIPALITY NOT TO PRESENT ADDRESS

H. E. Sir William Lewis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Orissa, will begin his tour in Sambalpur District on the 18th December next and will, it is understood, spend the Christmas holidays there.

The Sambalpur Municipality by a majority rejected the proposal of presenting an address to the Governor on behalf of the Municipality during his visit there. The Sambalpur District Board will, however, present an address to the Governor and a resolution to that effect has been carried at a meeting of the Board.

General Article

The Calcutta Improvement Trust Operations During 1940-41

[By Mr. NRIPENDRA KUMAR GUPTA]

ONE of the principal factors governing any scheme of city improvement is the factor of finance. It is the rock on which many an ambitious scheme generally founders. For the last 29 years the Trust has battled bravely against many ticklish problems, and the success it has achieved is the measure of the patience, foresight and skill with which it has formulated its plans. Students of townplanning are specially advised to study the chart on page 43 in the report. It explains the secret of the success of the Trust's operations so far.

Fortune favours the brave. At a time when the question of casing of Mins presents serious difficulties due to use, and thereits paramount neces-

sity of nursing the financial market to keep down rates of interests, the Trust has been able to dispose of surplus lands with ease. The total receipts from sales including redemption of charges amounted during the year under review to Rs. 62,57,000, the highest figure recorded for any one year in the history of the Trust. This is doubly fortunate for the Trust had to find Rs. 80,20,461 for acquisition of land, and Rs. 10,54,711 for engineering works. In Scheme No. L alone, (Howrah Bridge Approach—Canning Street to Strand Road) Rs. 65,39,381 were spent in land acquisition. This street scheme by the way is a very costly one. In the first portion (Palbousie Square to Canning Street,

Scheme No. 267), Rs. 97,70,561 has been spent already on last acquisition alone and including other charges the total bill is Rs. 101,84,162.

(pto the find of the official year 1940-41, the total capital expenditure has been Rs. 20,16:71,765 while the total capital receipts have amounted to only Rs. 14,95 44,485 including Rs. 881.72.400 from sale of surplus hand. The hiatus has been bridged over with the aid of the revenue surpluses Be 521,27,260). The capital receipts again include the sum of Re. 417,50,000 raised by way of loans. In interest and sinking fund charges on these loans the amount spent annually come up to something like 27 lacs of rupees.

LOANS

Unfortunately in the post-war period the rates of interest were floated and two sterling loans amounting to £10,50,000 had to be raised at 6 and 51 p.c. respectively. These loans between them bite off Rs. 10,42,685 per annum from revenue resources. I think the Trust authorities should try to avoid themselves of the opportunity presented by the war need for sterling, to pursuade the British authorities to permit redemption of these two loans. There is a sum of £590,512 in the redemption fund so that about £1.000,000 have to be found and this can be easily managed if permission is obtained to raise the corresponding loan counterparts in rupces in India say at 81 per cent, per annum. If this is effected there will be a saving of something like $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees per annum. is a sum of about Rs. 58 lakhs in the sinking fund for redemption of other loans and this sum can also be invested with advantage in the new loan,

THE SHRINKAGE IN REVENUE SURPLUS

The surplus of revenue receipts over expenditure is dwindling year by year. In 1940-41, it amounted to only just over 8 lakhs of rupees. this shrinkage is not arrested, the time will soon come when no further loans can be financed from Inevitably the Trust's activities will be curbed to the limit of the capital income. During the war, the capital income is bound to be large, because for want of opportunities for investments not involving serious risks, people will turn more and more to land. In the post-war period too, people will flock in to invest their surplus funds in land (this Assuming that the happened after the last war). present war will continue for a further period of 2 years, we may safely presume that for the next 5 years, the Trust will be able to dispose of lands valued at from Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 lakhs per annum without much difficulty.

THE PROBLEM BEFORE THE TRUST

It is quite plain that the Trust is as yet only hali way through its ambitious town-planning schemes. The two suburban areas of Maniktola and Cossipur-Chitpur will require serious attention during the next 15 years. It is quite probable that the schemes in these two areas will pay for themselves so far as the cost of acquisition of land is concerned, but the engineering cost will not be less than 3 crores of rupees if a comprehensive scheme is drawn up for both areas. There is no underground drainage system in these areas, water supply is in an undevebped state and lighting schemes will further involve a heavy expanditure. Then there are such areas as

Wards Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 21, where costly schemes will have to be put through to bring them upto the sanitation standard of the city proper. The Trust has therefore to look sharply to its finances and adopt ways and means to conserve its resources as far as possible. If the activities of the Trust do not come abruptly to an end, it is certain that at least for the next 15 years, it will have a fairly heavy programme before it, and it will require quite a mint of money to execute this programme.

SCHEMES IN ORDER OF URGENCY

The New Howrah Bridge is expected to be The most urgent opened to traffic in July, 1942. scheme is therefore the Howrah Bridge Approach. A portion of it, viz., Scheme No. XLV has already been finished and all the roads completed. The second portion (Scheme No. L) is being actively pushed through and it will take about 7 to 8 months for the main traffic road to be made ready for traffic purposes, if the necessary materials can be made The next in order of importance is the available. continuous circular route from Park Circus to Middle Road Entally. The first portion (Scheme No. XXXV Eastern Park to Gorachand Road) has been completed; the second portion (Scheme No. XLIX-Gorachand Road to South Road Entally) is nearing completion, while the last portion (Scheme No. LII--South Road Entally to Middle Road Entally) has so far only been submitted to Government for sanction. The main road in these schemes 100 ft, wide will be about a mile in length. From a sanitary point of view it is a blessing to the hapless residents of the highly insanitary Entally area.

OTHER SCHEMES IN HAND

Scheme No. XLVII (eastern portion of Southern Avenue) is in an advanced stage of progress. The main road 150 ft. wide with a boulevard track in the centre will be the finest road in the city and will be 2227 yards in length. The garden city which the Trust has constructed from Monaharpukur Road in the north to the E. B. Railway Budge Budge line on the south and east is quite a magnificient feat of town planning. Scheme No. XLVIII (Old Ballygunge Road and Gariahat Road widening) is proceeding rather slowly due to the ineptitude of the contractor. The main road will be 120 ft. wide for 1048 yards and 100 ft, wide for the balance 528 yards and other schemes about to be undertaken are:---

Scheme.		Description.	Area to be acquired (in acres.)	Pstimuted net cost in lakhs of Rs.
No. LI		Central Avenue to U C. Road	5.57	13-89
No. LIII		Chittaranjan Avc. to Wellington St.	2.23	6.86
No LIV Maniktola Ares—		Topsia	343 :3	44-08
No. IV	•••	Belliaghata to Narkeldanga	58.63	40*31
Excavation Area		In Scheme No. 1V	97-9	22-66
Aita	•	,	547.63	131'80

The total mileage of roads undertaken by the year 1989the upto the end of Trust Out of this, 80.82 88.65 miles. 40 was miles have been completed; and 60.98 miles handed over to the Corporation, 2.83 miles were under construction. This includes 11,957 yards of 84 ft.,

> (Continued on page 889)

HEALTH & HYGIENE,

British Doctors Test A New Theory

Bio-Rhythmic Cycles For Health

We have heard of epidemic cycles against which we are warned in time by health authorities. Now comes news from London of the discovery by scientists of health-cycles that regulate the life of every man and woman.

When the 'cycle' is favourable, the man passes through the positive period when any enterprise can be undertaken with advantage. But when the cycle is against him, he is said to be passing through a negative period, when everything will go wrong with him. He may even be involved in accidents. At this time, extra precautions may have to be taken to safeguard his ifel. This science is called bio-rhythmics,

HOW TO READ THE CHART:

A. shows the cycle of physical rigour, memory, intuition and sense of humour. B. shows the cycle of courage, enterprise and initiative. C. shows the cycle of mental and creative powers. Shaded parts in each column show the "positive" days when the qualities governed by each cycle are at their best. Unshaded parts show "negative" days when the same qualities are at their lowest.

It will be seen that the 17th to 14th are negative days in all three cycles. This is the danger period when accidents are most likely to happen through the subject being "off colour," lacking initiative and slow in the uptake. On these days operations hold most danger owing to the low cycle of physical ritality.

The 24th to 26th are the days most favourable for new enterprise, when physique, temperament, and brain power are at their best.

Medical history was made recently, reports the Sunday Express, when a surgeon at a famous London hospital postponed a major operation on a man, following the advice of a bio-rhythmic expert.

This is the first time that the new science of bio-rhythmics has been officially recognised in England by a leading member of the medical profession.

The patient is now in hospital and is being treated by doctors in accordance with the indications shown by his bio-rhythmic chart.

Doctors and surgeons are now investigating the claims of an Austrian scientist. David Wallach, who has introduced the new science to Britain.

It is based on the theory that the life of every man and woman is governed from the cradle to the grave by three constantly recurring cycles of health, mood and intellect.

The bio-rhythmist claims that by a study of health cycles he can improve business efficiency, increase industrial production, reduce accidents by, 80 per cent., save life, and help unhappy marriages.

"OFF DAYS"

He explains why people have "off days" when everything goes wrong for no apparent reason; why on some days you may feel perfectly well but unable to concentrate, yet at other times you may feel less physically but more mentally alert.

DAY	A	В	C
			11111
2			1111
3	anni.		16.7
4			1111
5			11111
6			11.11
7			2011
8			
9			
10			
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 15 14 15 16 17 18			
12			
13			
14	2111211		
15			
10			
16			
- 18 -			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			111113
25	Mill.		22/2
26	UMillion.		
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			

Here is an example of a biorhythmic chart. It is the July chart for women who were born on the 2nd February, 1915.

If the bio-rhythmic theory is correct, a businessman will be able to tell on which days he will best undertake new enterprises and which should be reserved for routine work; an athlete will know when he is most likely to win his race; a writer can forese, his best days for creative work.

Poctors who read their patients' charts will know when relapses are most likely to occur and on which days operations hold special risks.

MYSTERY CRASHES

Accident statistics show that many unexpected and unexplained accidents have occurred when the charts of the people responsible showed a "negative reading."

This claim supported by the results of investigating 66 major railway accidents, and a large number of case in which expert pilots have crashed on routine fights in good weather conditions.

Bio-rhytanic experts have investigated hundreds

of cases of sureides, natural deaths, kleptomaniaes.

jounicidal luncties, and strokes.

They claim that kleptomaniacs steal and homicidal lunatics are dangerous only when their charts show 'negative' readings:

NEGATIVE PERIODS

They also claim that it is only during these "negative" periods that people commit suicide, have strokes, or die from natural causes.

The charts consist of three columns, one for each cycle. The cycles are divided into a "positive" period shown by shaded squares, and a "negative" period of equal duration shown by blank squares.

The three cycles begin together on the day of birth, but as they are of different duration they never completely coincide again more than once in a lifetime,

When your chart shows three "positive" readings you are at your best in every way. Three "negative" readings show that you are at your weakest physically, temperamentally, and intellectually.

In between these are the days when you may be mentally alert but physically deficient and vice versa.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust

(Continued from page 887)

18,024 yards of 100 ft, and 1,433 yards of 150 ft. wide roads.

BRIDGES

Calcutta has now a net-work of bridges over the Circular Canal and Tolly's Nullah. The Barrackpore Bridge has been completed at a cost of Rs. 345,591 and opened to traffic. A bridge over the Canal at Ultadanga is in prospect. The working drawings. etc., are in preparation. I do not understand what is the reason of Corporation's apathy regarding the Cheth Bridge. It would lead to the rapid development of an important but neglected area. Talking of bridges. I commend to the attention of the authorities of the Trust the idea of the utilisation of the old Howrah floating bridge as a second link between Calcutta and Howrah (Salkia). It is going to be dismantled and will be sold at scrap rates. not the Improvement Trust acquire it from the Port Trust authorities and after thoroughly reconditioning it, place it athwart the river near the Ahiritola ferry? An amount of Rs. 37.03.014 has been so far spent on Bridges towards the cost of which the Government of Bengal and the Corporation between themselves have contributed Rs. 25:25,866.

THE LAKES

The Lakes of Calcutta are really the pride of the city. Apart from their beauty and utility as a limb of a handsome park, the surrounding grounds are being laid out with great aesthetic taste. What

is wanted is an up-to-date restaurant placed at a secluded spot where light refreshments may be had in ideal surroundings. The Calcutta Improvement Trust may provide the buildings and grounds and lease them to a reliable caterer at a reasonable rental. This will add immensely to the popularity of the Lakes. The Lakes are now 248 bighas in area and the main lake with its extension is a mile At a cost of only Rs. 14,84,956, the in length. Trust has laid out a really magnificient park of 577 bighas.

PARKS

1 congratulate the Trust authorities on the foresight with which they have adapted lands acquired on alignments of future streets as temporary recreation grounds. No less than twelve such parks are either in active use or in course of preparation. These parks are very popular with children and are conspicuous additions to the amenities of the city. Besides these, the Trust has laid out 43 parks large and small, throughout the city area.

Conclusion

I congratulate Mr. Gurner, his colleagues and his subordinates on a year of steady and useful work. The Trust has earned a definite niche in the affections of the Ditchers, and may it continue its wholesome activities for years to come for the immense benefit of the city of our love!

The Concrete House

(Continued from page 890)

of steel in view of the gigantic requirements in other directions. Naturally in these hectic days in Great Britain and the dangers from incendiary bombs the all concrete house has the enormous advantage of being fire-proof since the flat concrete roofs are resistant to the ordinary standard thermite bomb. which usually weighs 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.) and which will penetrate a slate roof when dropped from a

height of several thousand feet. The stone or concrete roof or even a wooden roof with lead sheating, is however very different, although one sincerely hopes that the whole foul system of Nazism and Fascism will before long be extirpated from the world and it will no longer be necessary to consider the design of our buildings from the point of view of protection against the incendiary bomb.

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Sheffield Spring & Steel Co.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

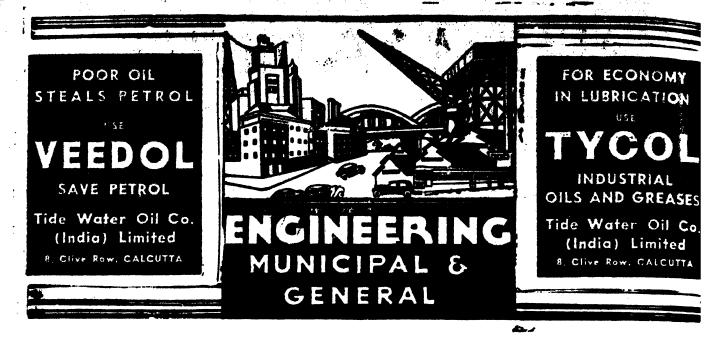
135, Canning Street, Cal



Phone: Pk. 1532

REGAL BATTERY MFG. CORPN.

Quality Storage Batteries of all descriptions.



The Concrete House Quick Construction

THE old problem, with all the complications involved, of the all-concrete house is with us again. It is stated that in Scotland houses are now being built for war workers having concrete floors, roofs, and stairs, largely because of the rapidity with which such houses can be erected combined with a shortage of timber, and also of bricklayers.

The gigantic increase in munition factories in Great Britain obviously necessitates considerable complications as regards housing accommodation for the workers, and whatever may be the disadvantages of concrete it certainly possesses the advantage of quick construction, either in situ or by way of present sections.

Mostly of course the concrete house, which has only made very slow progress in Great Britain, has the walls of this construction but not the floors and the roofs, although a number of individual all-concrete houses have been constructed. The method now adopted in Scotland in the erection of these houses is the use of moulds of steel, into which the concrete is poured on the site, the moulds then being taken down after twenty-four hours. In some way not explained it is claimed this concrete is of the cellular variety, which to some extent is permeable by the atmosphere and therefore reduces or eliminates one of the most serious disadvantages of concrete, that is non-poro-

sity, (especially as compared with brick) which tends to give an uncomfortable atmosphere alike in winter and in summer. It is further claimed that these cellular concrete walls are water-proof, and show no sign of dampness after a hose has been played on the outer surface of the wall for twenty-four hours. Further the ground floors are normally of concrete poured on the site, but often precast concrete beams are used. The stairs however, in the house are always poured on the site, using steel shuttering, of the same type as that for the walls, whilst the surface of the concrete can be covered with cork linoleum, or coloured asphalt.

Familiar knowledge is that another of the serious disadvantages of concrete is that it tires the feet when walking because of the hard surface, very much inferior in this connection to wood. However, the remedy is to use a thick layer of cork or of asphalt. still somewhat inferior to wood, although not to any serious extent. The only timber used in these houses is for door frames, door fastenings and skirtings, representing about 25 per cent. less timber than for the ordinary house.

No reference is made to the use of steel windows and doors, which of course is the latest scientific practice, but presumably the reason is the shortage

(Continued on previous page.)

SAVE FOR VICTORY BRITISH WAR -SAVINGS MOVEMENT

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH - HARMONIZING W'TH FEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

CALCUTTANEWS &VIEWS · A Digest

GRANT TO CALCUTTA HOSPITAL CLINIC

Sanction has been obtained from the Government of Bengal for the opening of an outdoor clinic in the Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Calcutta for the treatment of mental cases in their early stages and diseases of the nervous system. This will be called the clinic for Psychiatry and Neurology and be in charge of an honorary visiting physician.

THE METROPOLITAN OF INDIA

A small afternoon party of Indian and European ladies and gentlemen interested in the Moral Rearmament movement, was held on Saturday at 9. Victoria Chambers, Chowringhee, the residence of Rai Bahadur Ajoy K. Gupta, to celebrate the 78th birthday of the Most Reverend Dr. Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of India and also to open the M. R. A. Centre at the above address.

Hearty felicitations were offered to the Metropolitan who delivered a nice little speech on the value of fellowship and brotherhood.

GURU NANAK'S BIRTHDAY

Guru Nanak's birthday anniversary was celebrated by the Sikh community in Calcutta on Monday November 8).

The celebrations in observance of the day were held at the Sikh temple Jagat Sudhar at 31. Rashbehari Avenue as well as at Gurdwara Garcha Sikh Sangat, Garcha 2nd Lane, Ballygunge.

Under the auspices of Sri Guru Singha Sabha. Calcutta, a big religious Diwan (congregation) was held in a park near Gurdwara Jagat Sudhar in Rashbehari Avenue. Thousands of Sikhs, men and women, and children assembled there to pay their homage to the memory of their beloved Guru, Nanak the Great. Several Hindus and Mussalmans also participated in the celebrations and joined the meeting held in this connection. An all-day programme was arranged for the occasion.

INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. S. C. Roy. General Manager. Aryasthan lusurance Co., Ltd., has been nominated by the Government of India as a member of the Insurance Advisory Committee which has been set up to advise the Government with regard to the administration of the new Insurance Law. Mr. Roy, who is the only Indian member from Bengal, is the President of the Insurance World". He was also a member of the Insurance Law Experts Committee which was formed in 1986 by the Government of India with the then law Member (Sir N. N. Sircar) as President to consider the outlines of the new Insurance Law.

The Insurance Law Advisory Committee is comlosed of ten members. Besides two officials and one European to represent non-Indian Insurance Comlanies, there are three members from Bombay, and one each from Madras, the Punjab, U. P. and Bengal. The Committee will meet in New Delhi on the 15th November. PARESHNATH PROCESSION

The annual Jain Swetambar Pareshnath Procession was taken out in Calcutta on Monday morning amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. The procession started from the Cotton Street Temple and passed off peacefully along Upper Chitpore Road, Beadon Street, Circular Road, Italsibagan terminating at the famous Pareshnath Temple.

The processions was organised by the Trustees of the Jain Swetambar Temple and was excellently managed by the vounteer members of the Jain Club.

The procession was, as usual very spectacular being marked by the great display of pomp, splendour and colour, besides 311 flags 'Indradhwaja' and the nicely decorated chariot, fleet of cars and coaches, which were followed by band parties and the 'Bhajanmandalis' with their distinctive chariots.

The procession returned from Pareshnath Temple to Cotton Street Temple on Wednesday (Nov. 5) along the same routes and during the same hours.

MUNICIPAL BILL

Select Committee Meeting on November 24

It is understood that a meeting of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Second Amendment Bill, will be held on November 24 next.

It may be mentioned that November 18 was fixed for submitting the report of the Select Committee on the above Bill.

INDIA'S NEW MINT

On the 21-bigha plot of land at Alipore, the work of constructing India's new mint to be accommodated in the latest type of architecture for such purpose, is smoothly proceeding.

The massiveness of the building will be gauged from the fact that for laying the foundation only a sum of ten lakhs has been estimated while of completing the whole scheme the sum sanctioned is two crores of rupees.

The foundation of operative section of the building that will house various machines for turning out different Indian coins in gold, silver and copper has already been complete while the administrative block is under construction.

It is expected that the mint will be complete for functioning at its new Alipore house in course of a year.

The present mint which is situated in the busiest part of the city and is housed in one of the oldest buildings of the city will, the United Press learns, be sold and the land and the buildings are expected to fetch about 50 lakks of rupees.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

THE CALL OF THE CONGRESS

Sixteen Congress Commissioners of the Muzaffarpur Municipality have resigned their membership in obedience to the Congress mandate.

*Two Congress members nominated by Government namely Mr. Sirajul Islam, Vice-Chairman and Mr. Basdeo Narain, have not resigned.

KHULNA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The election of commissioners of the Khulna Municipality comes off on the 6th December next. Altogether 46 nomination papers have been filed from 6 Wards. The election is expected to be a hotly contested one.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation have decided to request the Government to extend its life by one year.

The next elections are to be held under adult franchise. The Commissioner has pointed out that since he has not yet received the census figures for preparing the electoral rolls it would not be possible for him to prepare these rolls in time for the next elections, which, in ordinary course, would be held at the beginning of the next year.

The Corporation has already had one year's extension.

SERAMPORE MUNICIPALITY

The Scrampore Municipality, Hooghly, have refused to make payment of the bill of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, covering the cost of extra fittings arising out of the light obscuration scheme.

The Municipality's case is that obscuration was done under Government orders, and that without these fittings installed the Supply Corporation would have failed to continue the street lighting in consistence with existing statutory orders. Moreover, the agreement does not provide for payment by local bodies of such unforeseen expenses of an extraordinary character.

The case has been referred to the Government for final orders.

MADRAS PORT TRUST

The Select Committee on the Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Bill have increased the number of Trustees from fifteen to eighteen, and have utilized the three extra seats:—

(1) To increase the representation of the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association to two seats; (2) to retain a seat for the Madraa Trades Association which at present elects two representatives; and (3) to give representation to the Andhra Chamber of Commerce which is not at present represented on the Trust.

They have further provided that the Truste to be appointed by the Central Government to represent labour interests shall be chosen after consultation with registered Trade Unions Representative of labour where these exist.

Mr. Jamuadas Mehta in a minute of disser which is supported by Mr. A. N. Chatte objects to representation of the padhyaya European Chamber of Commerce on racial ground have been considere says: "It may theNineteenth necessary in Century in the year 1941, when Indian Commercia opinion is wide awake and when Indian self-respehas become very sensitive, the Legislature will no tolerate representation of foreigners as a race The representation is again bloated being five or of eleven elected members.

Labour ought to have been given two out eighteen seats.

The best arrangement would have been to have one common electorate for all commercial interest and to elect all the representatives out of succeiving the property of the succeiving the s

The Madras Trades Association whose shall in the trade, commerce and industry of Madras insignificant has been granted one seat, only because that body is a European Association while dozen associations of Indians whose interests in the trade of India is much larger in the port of Madra are left out".

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has be received from Musamat Aliman Bibi represented by her age! Chamari for the registration of her name as a partner in N business carried on in Stall No. 40 in Block "N B" in the S Stuart Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM.
Revenue Office

Sir Stuart Hogg Market, The 29th October, 1941.

ENJOY

WITH A

PHILIP'S

RADIO PLAYER

Enquire at:-

THE

PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES & AGENCY CO., LTD.

54, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta

Calcutta Associations — Institutions —

THE "EED" RE-UNION

Corporation Muslim Union Function

The Eed Re-union function was held this year on November 1 at 3 p.m. in the Committee Room No. II the Central Municipal Office, Mr. Md. Rafique, Councillor, the President of the Union being in the chair. Besides others Mr. M. A. Jabbar, Councillor, the Health Officer. the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, the Collector and the District Health Officer IV were present.

The function commenced with recitation from the Holy curan where after Mr. Sultan Ahmed recited his translation of Dr. Iqbal's Shikwa in Bengali verse and his poem on Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The audience was entertained with songs by two eminent musicians and served with light refreshments. The members and guests enjoyed the function very much which lasted till 6 p.m.

SARALA PUNYASRAM

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the above charitable institution was held on the 29th June under the presidentship of Mrs. Monika Mahalanabis.

The Secretary of the institution read out the annual report and the Assistant Secretary the audited accounts of the institution both of which were passed and adopted. Addressing the gathering Mr. Beni Madhab Das said that with the active co-operation of the public the institution would grow more and more. It was established in 1929 with only four girls on the roll. The roll strength is more than 60 now. The girls are given shelter and education both general and vocational-the aim of which is to make them self-respecting, self-supporting and good and useful members of the society. The Ashram depends largely on the charity of the public institutions and the Corporation of Calsata. The demand for accommodation is constantly on the increase. It has only the satisfaction that it tries in , is bumble way to meet this growing demand of the country in however small a measure.

The following office-hearers were elected for the current year:-

The Managing Committee

Mrs. Monica Mahalanabis-President.

Rai Gopal Chandra Ganguly Bahadur-Vice/President.

Mrs. H. D. Chatterjee-2nd Vice-President.

Mrs. J. C. Mukerjea.

Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law.

Mr. Amal Chandra Mitter.

Mr. Beni Madhab Das.

Mr. Bimal Chandra Ganguli.

Mrs. S. Sarbadhikary.

Mrs. J. Bir.

Mrs. Sudha Das_Hony. Secretary.

Mr. P. Gupta-Treasurer.

Mr. B. K. Sarkar,-Auditor.

Additional Members:—Rai Uma Nath Maura Bahadur—Additional Vice President, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ghosh—Additional Secretary, Mr. G. P. Masumdar and Mr. J. C. Gupta

KAMALA INSTITUTE

BIJOYA SAMMILANI

The Annual Bijoya Sammilam of the Kamala Institute was field at the Ahiritola Bangavidyalaya premises at P.9, B. K. Pal Avenue, under the presidentship of Prof. M. M. Bose.

The function commenced with "Bande Mataram" song sing in chorus. Then a variety of programme, including physical feats, caricatures and musical soirer was gone through to the delight of the audience.

The president made a little next speech belitting the occasions

Many distinguished persons of the city and the members of the Institute were present.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the function terminated late at night,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

"MAHAJATI SADAN"

Prayer For Construction Granted

A suit has been filed in the Calcutta High Court on behalf of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, as "Secretary of the Mahajati Sadan Committee" and Mr. Nripendra Chandra Mitra, as "Secretary of Subhas Congress Fund" for "benefit of the general public and in particular of the citizens of Calentta" against the Province of Bengal, the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta as the Receiver and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for a declaration inter alia that the order of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate. Calcutta, passed in the criminal case against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, for attachment and appointment of Receiver under Section 88 Criminal Penal Code of the leasehold right in premises No. 166, Chittaranjan Avenue, granted by the Corporation in the name of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on August 24, 1938, and the constructions erected, commonly known as "Mahajati". Sadan", was illegal and not binding on the plaintiffs and the general public and in particular on the citizens of Calcutta,

It was further prayed for a declaration that the leasehold properties and the constructions were not the "property belonging to" Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was merely a Trustee in respect thereof for the benefit of the general public and in particular for the citizens of Calcutta for whose benefit the lease was obtained by him in his name.

In this connexion an application was made on behalf of the plaintiffs for an order inter alia granting the plaintiffs leave to take all steps necessary by masonry constructions and otherwise to secure the beams and projections placed on the walls of the ground-floor of "Maliajati Sadan" so as to render them safe and also granting the plaintiffs leave to make the necessary constructions to protect the passage for ingress and egress to and from the underground air-raid precautionary shelters under the said buildings and constructions and to render the same fit for use by the public in case of emergency and take all other steps in connection therewith as might be found necessary and proper.

The Court had made an order, as prayed for, and directed that such construction was to be made under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer with liberty to him to depute any officer of the Corporation for such purpose. The order was without prejudice to the contention

and rights of the Province of Bengal and of the plaintiffs. The Province of Bengal did not admit any of the claims and contentions put forward by the plaintiffs and the order was not to be constructed as an admission on their part.

Mr. P. C. Basu instructed by Mr. R. Majumdar appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Raheem for the Province of Bengal: Mr. S. B. Sinha for the Chief Executive Officer.

COMPLAINT REGARDING A FACTORY

(Before Mr. Instice Akram and Mr. Justice Pal)

J. N. Sharma & Sons vs. The Corporation of Calcutta.

Mr. Probodh Chandra Chatterjee applied on behalf of the petitioner, J. N. Sharma and Sons, a Barrackpore firm, for a rule on the opposite party, the Corporation of Calcutta, to show cause why an order made by Mr. F. M. W. Gow, Magistrate, Cossipore, on September 9, 1941, should not be set aside.

The prosecution case was that the petitioner firm owned a factory at No. 74, Barrackpore Trunk Road for manufacturing iron pickets. It was alleged that the working of this factory constituted a nuisance in the locality because of the noise, offensive smell and smoke. It was further stated that the petitioner had been prosecuted and fined on two previous occasions under Section 388/488 of the Calcutta Municipal Act for carrying on this business without obtaining the necessary nunicipal licence. Some of the residents of the locality complained to the Chief Executive Officer and the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation about this alleged nuisance and eventually the present proceedings were started by the Corporation under Section 388 of the Calcutta Municipal Act against the petitioner.

The defence was that the iron pickets that were being manufactured by the factory, were urgently required by Government for war purposes. In fact, there was a standing contract between the petitioner firm and Government for the supply of the iron pickets and the factory was being worked to fulfil the contract. The Government Supply Department had been writing to the petitioner to expedite the supply and had made special arrangements regarding the black-out and lighting restrictions in the factory premises. Further, the Factory Inspector had inspected the factory and recorded his opinion that it was a smithy.

DISTRICT III ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.

То

The Petty Improvement Contractors,

District No. 111.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for...." on Wednesday, the 12th November, 1941, upto 2 p.m.:—

274. Repairs to culvert in Hazra Bagan Lane—Rs. 136. dated 5th November, 1941, (2 weeks).

275. Construction of gully pit opposite 1, Dover Park, - Rs. 169, dated 5th November, 1941, (7 days).

N.B. Please note that the words in italics (Iday's notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

K. L. DE, Offg. District Engineer III.

District III Eng's Office,

The Magistrate, however, found the petitioner guity and made an order forbidding them to use the premises as a factory for manufacturuing iron goods after October 29, 1941; and in the meantime the factory should only work from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Against this order the present application was made.

The Court granted a rule as prayed for, and pending its hearing, the operation of the order was stayed.

Improvement Trust

(I)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 30th August, 1941.

Phesest:—Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., L.C.S., Chairman; Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi; Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani; Mrs. Hasina Murshed, M.B.E.; Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chandhuri; Mr. J. J. N. Birch; Mr. Md. Rafique; Mr. F. Rooney and Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

CONDOLENCE

Before the Proceedings opened, the Board rose to express their sense of profound regret at the death of Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, and desired that an expression of their condolence be communicated to Maharaj Kumar Uday Chand Mahtab, M.L.A.

LEAVE FOR CHAIRMAN

The Board considered the demi-official letter No. 1639M, dated the 26th August, 1941, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, to the Chairman, about the arrange ments to be made during Chairman's leave for six days in addition to the Poojah holidays and approved of the following proposals:—

- (i) Under Section 118 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, cheques should be signed by some other Truster than the Chairman during the absence of Chairman from Calcutta. Mr. Booney kindly agreed to do so.
- (ii) In the event of a meeting becoming necessary, the meeting should be convened by the Secretary.
- (iii) The Heads of Departments should be responsible for all decisions affecting their departments during the Chairman's leave: but should, if possible, consult the Chairman by telephone to Darjeeling in the even of any unusual emergency.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ENGINEER

With reference to Resolution No. 15 of the Board Meeting, held on the 5th April, 1941, it was reported that Government in letter No. 1618-M. dated the 23rd August. 1941, had accorded their sanction to the following proposals:—

That the officiating appointment of Mr. W. H. Prosser as Chief Engineer on a pay of Rs. 1,550 in the grade of Rs. 1,500—50—2,000 with a bridge allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem and conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, be extended till the 23rd September. 1941, and that from the 24th September, 1941, he be appointed permanently to the post of the Chief Engineer on the same grade without the bridge allowance but with as advance increment of Rs. 200, making a pay of Rs. 1,800 per mensem which will be drawn by him till he attains the next higher stage in the grade.

That the cleating appointment of Mr. S. Bando-padhyaya as Diputy Engineer on a pay of Rs. 850 in the grade of Rs. 100 per measure and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per measure and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem be extended up to the 23rd September, 1941, and that as from 24th September, 1941, he be appointed permanently to the post of the Deputy Engineer on the same grade without the bridge allowance but with an advance increment of Rs. 100, making a pay of Rs. 1,000 pet mensem, this pay being drawn by him until he reaches the next higher stage in the grade.

TAKEN OVER BY THE CORPORATION

With reference to Resolution No. 13 of the Board Meeting, held on the 19th April, 1941, it was reported that the Corporation in their letter No. 8, 2201, dated the 21st August, 1941, had agreed to take over the Park in Scheme No. XXXVII, (Central Avenue to Shambazar) on the conditions as modified by the Board in the resolution referred to above.

WIDENING OLD BALLYGUNGE ROAD

With reference to Besolution No. 6 of the Board Meeting, held on the 7th December, 1940, sanctioning an estimate amounting to Rs. 44,803 for road construction, sewerage, drainage works, etc., in Scheme No. XLVIII—4th section (Widening of Old Ballygunge Road from Ironside Road to Ballygunge Store Road), the Board considered the tenders received in respect of work appertaining to Rs. 38,798 of the sanctioned estimate and the Chief Engineer's note thereon, and resolved to accept the lowest tender, namely, that of Messrs, M. L. Dalmiya and Company, for Rs. 41,197,4-0.

The Board also approved of the consequential increase in the estimated amount from Rs. 38,798 to Rs. 41,197-4-0, and of the acceptance of rates for the removal of earth at Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 for 1, 2, 3 and 4 miles, respectively, quoted by the tenderers which are the same as the Trust standard rates.

(II)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 6th September, 1941.

PRESENT:—Mr. C. W. Gurner, (Charman); Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta; Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi; Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani; Mr. A. J. Thompson; Mrs. Hasina Murshed; Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri; Mr. Md. Rahque; Mr. F. Rooney; and Sir Havi Sanker Paul.

BORROWING

The Board accorded their approval to the Government being moved for renewing their sanction for a period of 10 years to the borrowing at prevailing bank rate of interest in the form of overdraft from the Imperial Bank of India by the Board of a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs against securities held in safe custody by the Bank on behalf of the Board.

LAND VALUE IN STORE ROAD

It was reported that Rs. 36,318-12-0 had been paid to the Collector, 24-Pargams, being the value of 27 &ottahs 15 chittacks of land which forms portion of premises No. 19/1, Ballygunge Store Road, appertaining to the Ballygange Estate.

LAND ACQUISITION IN HOWRAH

It was reported that the Government, had intimated that they had decided that the land acquisition work on behalf of the Calcutta Improvement Trust in the Howrah Municipality should be entrusted to the Land Acquisition Collectors of Calcutta.

(III)

The tollowing extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 13th September, 1941

PRESENT: -Mr. C. W. Gurner, (Chairman); Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta; Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqt: Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani; Mr. A. J. Thompson: Mrs. Hasina Murshed; Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri; Mr. Md. Rafique; Mr. F. Rooney; and Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

INVESTMENTS

The Board approved of the Chairman's action in renewing the short-term deposit of Rs. 30,000 with the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited for three months from 5th September, 1941, at 2 per cent. per annum.

The Board approved of the Chairman's action in purchasing on the 5th September, 1941, the Government of India three months' Treasury Bills for Rs. 4,50,000 out of their surplus funds at a cost of Rs. 4,49,515-10-0, the average yield being approximately seven annas per cent, per annum.

AUDITING

It was reported that the Government of Bengal had requested the Government of India to direct the audit authorities to admit the debiting of expenditure against the estimate to the provincial allocation from the Road Fund to the extent of half the actual nett cost of the scheme for constructing the road from the western approach of the New Howrah Bridge to Dobson Road (Scheme No. I.- Howrah), subject to a maximum of Rs. 6.75 lakks only.

CHITTARANJAN AVENUE TO WELLINGTON STREET

The Board considered the resolution of the Works Standing Committee of the Calentia Corporation regarding the taking over, under Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, of the roads in Improvement Scheme No. XI. (Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street), as forwarded by the Chief Executive Officer, with his letter No. 8,2418, dated the 1st September, 1941, and adopted the following resolution:

- (a) That conditions Nos. (1) to (7) be accepted.
- (b) That the Trust regret that the condition No. (8) cannot be accepted as all passages on busies roads in the scheme area have been closed and that the Trust cannot agree to provide a passage across surplus land awaiting sale for the benefit of properties outside the scheme.
- (c) That as regards condition No. (0), the south-east corner of Plot No. 12 has already been properly splayed and all encroachments have been removed.

A R P. SHELTERS

The Board further perused a note by the Chairman about recoperation with Government of construction of A. R. P. shelters and authorised the Chairman to act in anticipation of the Board's approval.

NOTICE TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

 Repairs to Manager's quarters at 6. Convent Road, Entally—Rs. 879-0-0.

G. DAS.

Manager, (E. W. S.)

he Land Acquisition Entally Workshops.

The 6th November, 1941.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending Let November, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 615 against 603 and 593 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 68. The general death-rate of the week was 280 per mille against 283 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1 ... 25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 1st November, 1941, was 518 against 510 and 502 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 3 and 1 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and howel-complaints amounted to 40 and 69 respectively against 31 and 80 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 270 per mille per annum.

There were 29 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 25.4.

There were 103 deaths from respiratory diseases against 95 in the previous week.

There were 42 deaths from tuberculosis against 36 in the previous week.

There were 99 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32).

The number of deaths registered was 97 against 93 and 91 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 2 were from cholers, 1 from small-pox, nil from influenzs, 11 from fevers, 14 from bowel-complaints and 22 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 35.4 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 33.6.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 6 in the previous week.

There were 23 deaths of infants under one year.

HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS.

The following house drainage plans showing new sewer connections have been sanctioned during the week ending 18th October, 1941:—

District	Premises No.	No. of connec- tions.	Date of connection.
11	Plot No. 15-1 portion of No. 14, Scheme VII-E 5-B, Sidheswar Ch. Lane 2, British Indian Street	2 1 1	18-10-41 15-10-41 17-10-41

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Town or Mofussil (Inclusive of postage) ... Rs. 4 per annum.

Back Numbers when available are charged at 4 annas per copy.

For further particulars apply to-

THE EDITOR, "The Calcutta Municipal Gasette," 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	Per month of 4 Insertions.	Per month of 4 Insertions.
Full Page	Ra. 100 1" × 8\frac{1}{2}" (top of page)	Ra. 7/8
Half "	,, 55 1"×8½" (ordinary)	" 5
Quarter ,,	, 80 Casual rate Rs. 2 per column i	nch (1" × 8½")
One-eighth page	,, 16 One year—52 insertions; six	months—26
$1^{\circ} \times 7^{\circ}$ (top of page)	,, 15 insertions; three months—	18 insertions.
1" × 7" (ordinary)	,, 10 10% extra for periods under	months.

For further particulars apply to- Manager, Advertisement Section,

"The Calcutta Municipal Gazette.2

5, Surendranath Baneries Road, Calcutta.

Telephone : Calcutte 6600.

VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of guraons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.		Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amo	ount ne.
					Rs.	A .
Sadhan Chandra Ghosh	•••	College Street Market	Milk	4-4-41	8	0
Rheian Shaw	•••	2, Eden Hospital Road	Do.	4-4-41	10	0
Ransidhar Dingn	•••	16-1, Harrison Road	Ghee	18-4-41		0
Renomally Shaw	•••	4, Kundu Road	Exposure	25 4.41	8	0
Lokenath Shaw	•••	Do	D o	25-4-41	2	0
Trailakshma N. Ash	•••	18-B, Rupnarayan Nan- dan Lane	Do	25-4-41	4	0
Gour Mohan Kundu	•••	66, Ashutosh Muker- jee Road	Do	25-4-41	6	0
Matilal Ghose	•••	8, Suburban School Row	Ghee	18-4-41	15	0
Karu Sing	•••	84. Sambhunath Pan-	Unwholesome food	25-4-41	2	Ō
Water Ding		dit Street				_
Jagannath Marwari	•••	54-1, Chakrabere Road	Mustard oil	25-4-41	12	0
Kanai Shaw	•••	10, Jc. Dwarka N. Rd.	Exposure	18-4-41	-4	0
Seei Bhusan Mondal	and	130, Kalighat Road	Mustard oil	25-4-41	50	0
Sadhu Charan Mondal					1	
Abdul Guffar	•••	161, Russa Road	Exposure	1-4-41	5	0
Pran Krishna Shaw	•••	13, Panditya Road	Do	25-4 41	4	0
Jamuna Prosad Gupta	•••	116, Kalighat Road	Without license	25-4-41	4	0
Ram Prosad	•••	P.19, Hazra Road	Do	4-4-41	-	0
Bistopoado Ghosh	•••	17-1D, Gopalnagore Road	Milk	4-4-41	15	0
Shyamapado Ghosh	•••	32, Chetla Central Rd.	Ghee	4-4-41	20	0
Manmotha Nath Pal	•••	47, Chetla Road	Exposure	18-4-41	8	0
Abdul Gafur	• • •	2-1, Bhukailash Road	Non-compliance of	4-4-41	3	0
Abdui Guita			notice.			
Jotindra Nath Sen Sarm	a	92-A, Diamond Harbour Road	Mustard oil	18-4-41	20	0
Roshan Sha	•••	95, Do	Exposure	25-4-41	10	0
Hafiz Sabir Ali	•••	52, Circular Garden	D o	25-4-41	8	0
		Reach Road				
Roshan Sha	••	95, Diamond Harbour Road	Refused to sell sample.	25-4-41	15	0
Hårendra Kr. Roy & of	hers		Ghee	4-4-41	20	0
Md. Rakibuddin	•••	10-2, Watgunge Street	Til oil	4-4-41	1	Ō
Gobinda Barik	•••	9, Do	3.6	4-4-41	1	0
Lalit Mohan Dhara	•••	19, Munshigunge Road	Do	4-4-41	10	0
Harnarayan Sha	•••	3-11-4, Bakery Road	Refused to sell sample.	4-4-41	1	0
Bepin Ghosh	•••	34, Watgunge Street	Milk	18-4-41	25	0
Kanailal Hagra	•••	Babu Bazar	Ghee	1 -0 - 47		0
Joyram Pabunik	•••	Hide Road	Mustard oil	25 4-41		0
Genda Sing		195, Lake Road	Keeping adulterant	25-4-41	15	. 0
Harendra Nath Ghosh	•••	13, Panditia Road	Exposure	13-4-41		0
Mongal Sing	•••	4, Tallygnnge Road	D o	_		0
Dulal Ch. Samanta	•••	84, Do	Do		1	0
Phanindralal Ganguly	•••	161A, Rashbehari Ave-	Sago	18-4-41	7	0
Nogendra N. Ghose	•••	12, Pratapaditya Road	Exposure	25-4-41	6	0
Nandalal Modok	•••	86A, Rashbehari Ave-	Do			Ō
accusta.		nue			1	-
Adanta Ghosh	•••	137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market)	Milk	23-5-41	20	0
Durga Prosad Marws	m; L	1-B, Sasi Bhusan Dey	Ghee	16-5-41	50	0
Mohonlal Marwari	MIT OF	Street	Gnee	10-0-41	30	
Naresh Ghosh & Sai	ntosh	137, Bowbazar Street	Exposure	28-5-41	18	0
Ghosh		(Nafar Babu's Market)				. 10
		A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		A company		
	30,000	The state of the s			1000	

VENDORS CONVICTED—(Contd.)

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amoun of fine
				Rs. As
Atul Krishna Ghosh & Su-	137, Bowbazar Street	Exposure	23-5-41	12 0
rendra Ghosh	(Nafar Babu's Market)			
Gobardhan Ghosh	Do.	Milk	. 16-5-41	12 0
Hazarilal Ghosh & others	Do.	Do	. 25-5-41	12 0
Satish Ghosh	Do	D o		20 0
Phani Ghosh & others	Do	D o		20 6
Nanilal Ghosh	Do	Do	28-5-41	5 0
Munnilal Agarwalla	16-2, Armenian Street	Mustard oil		25 0
Baijnath Chandeo	2, Mallik Street	Exposure	24-5-41	4 0
Muratnarayan	34, Clive Street	Do	. 10-5-41	5 0
Purna Chandra Dutt	212, Cross Street	Do		6 0
Anandilal Thakur	7-1, Babulal Lane	Without license	. 10-5-41	4 0
Probhu Thakur	Do	Do	. 10-5-41	4 0
Joynarain Ram Gopal	166, Harrison Road	Exposure	. 10-5-41	8 0
Gokul Panja & others	171A, Do	Without license	. 10-5-41	5 0
Kisore Ram & others	156, Do	Milk	. 31-5-41	25 0
Kesto Shaw	58, Clive Street	Exposure	17 2 49	4 0
Deckaran, Gobraj & others	Do	Do	. 3-5-41	8 0
Ganesh & Hari Sha	Armenian Ghat	Do	. 17-5-41	10 (
Panchanan Porel & Bishnupada Porel		Rotten oranges	. 24-5-41	5 0
Gouri Sanker & others	162, Do	Exposure	. 24-5-41	10 0
Bholanath Pramanik	82, Clive Street	Do	. 10-5-41	10 0

SOME SELECTED INSURANCE COMPANIES

PHONE CAL. 5286 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

THE CONCORD of INDIA

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India)

TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

H SAD OFFICE: 9, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

LET US SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS

TELEPHONE: CAL { 7061

ESTD. 1874

ORIENTAL

GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second seco

Cal. Office:—2, CLIVE ROW

The Strongest and most popular Indian Life Assurance Company

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

.

ORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

- 1. Watering roads of the Cossipore-(httpore area by watering lorries.
- 2. Rewiring and remodelling the electric installation in the Printing Department, Central Municipal Office.
- 3. Supply of Hay during the year 1942,
- Supply of Straw during the year
- 5. Construction of Record Room for Accounts Department at 4th storey Accounts Department at 4th storey (west range), Central Municipal Office. Buildings.
- 6. Repairs to portion of the roof of District I Office occupied by District Health Officer I.
- 7. Repairs to District Health Officer
- 8. Repairs to the south silt pit, after dismantling the existing temporary Pump House by the side of the steel chimney at Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station.
- 9. Supply and delivery of 1st grade steam and rubble coal from 1st February, 1942 to 31st January, 1943.
- Supply of Canvas Hose during 1942-43.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 13th November for 3 and 4 on 14th November for 5 to 7 on 18th November. for 8 and 9 on 19th November and for 10 on 28th November, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the

cheque at least three working days before date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents. e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agree-ments, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office. The 5th November 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department,

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a scaled cover superscribed. "Tender for......."
on Friday, the 14th November, 1941, upto 2 p.m.

178. Construction of water sealed cass bin at the western side of Baghbazar Store, Ward 1—Rs. 525, dated 5th Nov-ember, 1941, (11 months).

179. Repairs to bathing platforms. Ward 2.—Rs. 296, dated 5th November. 1941, (3 weeks).

180. Repairs to Ward Office of WardRs. 208, dated 5th November, 1941, (1 month)

181. Repairs to paved footpath in Cornwallis Street in front of Bethune College, Ward 6. Rs. 781, dated 5th November, 1941, (1 month).

182. Screening the public latrine in Machua Bazar Street, Ward 6.—Rs. 228, dated 5th November, 1941. (1 month).

N. B...-Please note that words in italics
"7 days notice" in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days" notice.

S. C. GHOSE. District Engineer, I

earnest District I Eng'g. Office. sit the The 5th November 1941.

District No. 11. Engineer's Departmens

to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the stems and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No. I (Cossipore Office) for inspection.

106. Repairs to kerb and channel stones in Robert Street and adjoining roads—Rs. 401, dated 4th November 1941, (1 month).

107: Repairing drain of bathing platform at Giri Babu Lane—Rs. 39, dated 4th November, 1941. (15 days).

108. Repairs to footpath of Esplanade Row West in front of Town Hall-Rs. 380, dated 4th November, 1941, (3 months).

109. Ordinary repairs to Town Hall Ward 12, Rs. 908, dated 4th November, 1941, (1 month). Hall

N. B.—Please note that words in italics
''7 days' notice'' in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days' notice".

M. N. GANGULI, for District Engineer II.

District Il Eng'g. Office. The 4th November, 1941.

District No. IV Engineer's Department

upto 2 p.m.

upto 2 p.m.

94. Construction of carriageway at
21. Paddapuker Square, Ward 26—Rs. 95,
dated 8th October, 1941, (15 days).

95. Replacing broken window glass
panes in District IV Office—Rs. 18, dated
27th October, 1941, (7 days).

96. Constructing a lamphole at St.
George Terrace, Hastings—Rs. 121, dated
18th September, 1941, (3 weeks).

97. Repairs to shop rooms of Block IV
at Garialist Market, Ward 27—Rs. 590,
dated 8th October, 1941, (1 month).

A. K. SEN, District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office. The 4th November, 1941.

PROMPT SERVICE

BEST MATERIAL

MODERATE CHARGE

Everything Required for Physician, Surgeon or Hospital.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, HOSPITAL FURNITURE AND APPLIANCES, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, SURGICAL DRESSINGS, ORTHOPAEDIC ARTICLES, SPLINTS, ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, ABDOMINAL BELTS, SUSPENSARY BANDAGES, FIRST-AID BOXES AND AMBULANCE STRETCHERS.

Mofuseil orders promptly executed.

CHEMICAL & SURGICAL WORKS LTD.

(Successors to Badam Bros.)

95-A, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE (Opposite Medical College Eye Hospital), CALCUTTA

Gram: "DATMAL"

Repairs undertaken

Limited Stock of Grablers Stains Available.

'Phone: B. B. 2857.

THE NATIONAL CABLE WORKS LD.

THE ONLY INDIAN CONCERN TO MANUFACTURE ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES OF ALL SIZES. VOLTS AND GRADES UNDER FOREIGN TRAINED EXPERT CONTROL.

Managing Agents-B. ITL & CU., LD.

23-A, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

FALIORY -BEHALA

MANAGING AGENTS WILL NOT ACCEPT ANY REMUNERATION TILL THE PRODUCTION IS PLACED IN THE MARKET.

NATIONAL CABLE FOR THE NATION!

CORPORATION NOTICES—Contd.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To ALL P. 1. CONTRACTORS, DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Supply and Fixing R. C. Boundary Pillers between Dhappa Look Pumping Station and Bantolu for permanent demarcation of land to be taken over from the Irrigation Department for the construction of S. W. and D. W. F. Channel from Dhappa.

Dear Sire.

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can abtained from the department. The be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 10th instant at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

> Yours fuithfully. P. C. BOSE, Executive Engineer Drainage.

Central Municipal Office, The 3rd November, 1941.

Lake Road Market

NOTICE.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof."

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent

Lake Road Market. The 3rd November, 1941.

S S Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Messrs. Radhapado, Satish Chandra, Bishnupado and Gurupado Saha for the registration of their names in place of Mr. Ganga Charan Saha deceased recorded occupier in respect of Stalls Nos. 51—53 in Block "G" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM, Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hugg Market. The 3rd November, 1941.

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Sk. Abdul Wahob, Sk. Abdul Massaid and Promoda Bewa, occupier of Stall No. 1 in the Fish Rango in Lake Road Market praying for the registration of the name of her adopted son Harendra Nath Das as occupier of the above stall in her place.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Massaid and Sk. Manwar Ali for the registration of their names in place of Sk. Jahar Ali deceased recorded occupier in respect of Stall No. 34 in Block 'D' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

A. QASIM. Revenue Office

S. S. Hogg Market The 5th November, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that a application has been received from Mr. Purno Chandra Dutt, for the registration of his name as sole occupier in respect of Stall No. 76 in Block "B" in the S. Hogg Market with the exclusion of the name of Sambhu Nath Agarwalla. the other recorded occupier.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM. Revenue Office

S. S. Hogg Market The 5th November, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that a application has been received from Mr Abdul Karim and Must. Jaitoon Bib praying for permission to transfer their respective rights and interests in respect of Stalls Nos. 23 and 24 in Block 'NR in Sir Stuart Hogg Market to Mr. St. Chadi. Chedi.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIN. Revenue Officer

S. S. Hogg Market The 5th November, 1941.

LIST OF ACCEPTED TENDERS

Name of work or supply.	Name of the successful tenderer.	Value of the tunder.	Accepting Authority
	Oh Arma Ali and Cu	Re. As. P.	Works Com. 30-10-41.
1. Construction of a building for Pri- mary School at Shamsul Huda Road.	Sk. Aagar Ali and Co	Rs. 6,068-2-0	Works Com. 35 25
2. Construction of a building for Pri- mary School at Hariah Mukherjee Bond.	R. K. Chatteripe and Sons	Bs. 6,068-2-0	Do.
3. Reports of oas from the yards to	L. N. Mahata	As. 8-6 per ton	Do.

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMPISUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Draiss, Cens pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA: BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the tollowing rates:—
 10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Yellow numbers on a Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular bruss number badges. Eutally Market licensed coolies have Semi-orcular brass arm, badges.
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a vouoner to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superinten-'dent's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bioyeles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a tee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. (Irdinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shep.

G. C. WOODWARD, Supdt., S. S. Mogg. Market.

WHERE TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

Insure with

India's Oldest Life Office The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

Enquiries :- DASTIDAR & SONS, CHIEF AGENTS. 100, Clipe Street, Calcutta.

Phone: Cal. 455

Gram: "Jatikalyan"

THE FEDERAL INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Combination of 12 Companies. Last Valuation Disclose a Decent Surplus.

Territorial Office:-1-1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 5728, 5727 A 5728

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

7, Council House Street, Calcutta IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Total Business in force exceeds

Total Claims paid exceed

... Rs. 13,00,00,000 2,65,00,000

Total Assets exceed

3,75,00,000

"HUMAN SERVICE OUR AIM."

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., (BOMBAY), LTD., Calcutta Office :- 86-B, CLIVE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

Please ask for Prospectus & Agency condition.

INDIAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BONUS-Rs. 15 Endt.

13-2, Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA

BONUS-Rs. 18 W.L

EASTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 7037.

The Most Progressive Indian Life Office is-THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Managing Agents: BIRLA BROS., LD.

Head Office: NEW DELHI

Calcutta Office: 8, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE

FOR PARTICULARS

OF

ADVERTISING IN THIS SPECIAL PAGE

Please write or Phone up ADVT. MANAGER.

Phone Cal. 6600

(MUNICIPAL GAZETTE DEPT.)

Estd. 1920.

PHONE: 889

ENUS ASSURANCE

CO., LTD. 14. BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA PRABARTAK INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Steadily Progressing National Life Office

13-2, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY (India) LIMITED

AN IDEAL LIFE OFFICE

RAHA BROTHERS,

ficalth chould set be stande to walk

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutts

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market the current week.

			10	st (Cla	3 4	•			31	ad (Cla	58,	•					R	nd	Cl	.88	١.				 8r d	Cl		8.
ARTIOLES.		F	roi	•		T	<u>`</u>		7	,10			T	•		articl es .		F	ro	•		1	Го		ŀ	re	m			To
BEEF.	8	e.	Δ.	P	R	J. 4	٨.	P.	Re.	. 4	. P	B	I, /	A. 1	P.	VEAL (a)	R	ls.	A	. P	R	٠.	▲.	P.	Ro	. 4	. P	R	۵, ,	A, P
Brisket per seer Curry Beef Fillet or undercut per seer		0	š	0	001			0	0		0			5 (5 (2 (Breast per piece Head, each Leg per seer Lion ,,	1		10	0000	1	1	8 (0000		0000	0	.1	5 0
Hump per seer Rib , Round ,	١,	0	8 5 5	Ŏ	0) _	6		0	4	0	000	- (B (Shoulder , LAMB.		D	6	ŏ			••		ŏ	Ĭ	ŏ	Ŏ		ŏŏ
Sirloin Suet (Kidney)		0	8	0			0		0	5	0	0	,	6 (,	Fore-quarter per seer Hind-quarter , Saddle														
Do. Salted per seer Do. Molted		0	11 8	0	0	1	2	0								Leg per lb Other portion per lb				0										
SALT PROVISIONS.																	!		1	st	Cla	. 60				no	i Bo.	١,	31	rd
Brisket, per seer Hump	٠,	0	10 13	0	0	1	14	0	0) U			0 (MUTTON. Chops per seer	:	1		. 0	<u> </u>	 I	4	-			1 0	+		8 0
Round Tongue each	٠,	0	R	0	0		8	0	0			0		5 (8 (3	Breast Curry Mutton per seer Leg	! (Ü	10 10	0) j	3 0	0 U	000	10		0) 1	.0 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.																Saddle per lb Shoulder per seer Kidneys, each				0	1		12	Ō	0		0 0		•	8 0
Brain each Beef sweet-bread per doz	٠,	•		Ü	1		3									Heart		0		0		0	6	Ö						
Heart, each				0			12									Brain Tongue ,,		0	2			0		Ö						
Oxtails, each Shinbones, each Skrits, each		000	Ā	: 0 : 0 : 0	1		8 13 13	Ŏ			4 0		,	6 (0	Trotters Head (without tongue and brain) each		0	0	6	'	0	0							
Kindney, per dozen Liver per lb	• !	010	8	000000000000000000000000000000000000000			18	0			• •		,			Head (entire) each Mutton Dripping per seer Goat and Kid meat		0	5	7 0		0	6 8 10	Ŏ						
Beef Dripping	•	ŏ	7			Ď		ŏ									i							_						



USE-

"Amrutanjan-Rising Sun

RINGWORM OINTMENT

FOR ALL SORTS
OF
SKIN DISEASES

Made By:-AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta]

PORK. In the building on the south east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Re. A. P.	DRY FISH	From	To
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. — Chops per seer Chops per seer Sait Pork per seer Bacon per lb Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb: Collard Pig per lb Cooked Ham er lb. Pig Trotters per dozen Pig's Lard per seer Cocktail Sausages per lb. Luncheon Roasted Pork	0 8 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 1 8 0 1 10 0 0 12 0	0 12 0 0 12 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 12 5 3 0 0	Hilsa Fish per seer Shrimps with shell per seer Do (without shell) per seer Hilsa Fish Roe per seer Bombay Duck per 100 Pomfrets per seer Bhetkee Maldine China Grass White per packet Do. large per Bali chau per seer Pa adams per 100 Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	0 10 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0	Rs. A. 2 1 0 12 0 12 0 1 12 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 1 0 0 2 0 0

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

rated in the United King BANKSEA TO THE GOVERNMENTLIN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

 Subscribed Capital
 ...
 £ 4,000,000

 Paid-up Capital
 ...
 £ 2,000,000

 Reserve Fund
 ...
 £ 2,200,000

Head Office: -26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. Hrenches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittageng, Amriteat, Cawapore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangcon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuware Eliye, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zansibar, Mombasa, Nairebi, Nairuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwansa.

The Benk transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA. LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

Air conditioned according to meet meeters mathods.

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Chive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, lowellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,

Prompt service rendered

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: -7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Branches:-Burrabasar & Shambasar (Calcutta) & Narain

Branches:—Burrahanar & Shambanar (Calcutta) & Naraingange.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at ½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

Fixed Deposits received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK

ar kunggang paggang dan kungwang ang mangarak kangrapa saggang beranggan beranggan beranggan beranggan berangg

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHIMA (Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1861.) rith which is affiliated the Allahabed Sush Limb

Calcutta 11-1, Clive Street.D. R. KINLOGH, Agent. Office: -- J. Fairlie Place, -- J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England,) (Liability of Shareholders limited.) Head Office:-2 & 3, Creeby Square, Bishopgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital £ 2.000.tum Paid-up Capital 4 1,000,000 £ 500,000 4 1,000,000 Beserve Fund Reserve Liability of Share-holders

Brenchet:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Busrab Morel, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore, The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clipe Street, Calcutta. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office: — Oriental Buildings, Bembay,

Celentin Brasshes:—Scurity House 109-A. (Bive Street, 201, Harrison Road, (Sarabanar) and 2, Chittaranjan Avenue, South, Bembay Branches:—Buillon Exchange, Colaba, Kalbedovi and Malebar Bill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabed (Shadra Main Office), Ahmedabed (Rie Bridge Branch), Ahmedabed (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamahedpur, Karschi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Ponna City, Rafkot and Sunst Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000

Camital Pald.mp Rs. 1,00,00,000

... Rs. 2,00,00 Capital Paid-up ourve Fund Rs. 1, 15,50,000

Bules of Business on Application.

cutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Gosah
Mr. Gaganvibari L. Mehte, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla,
General Banking Business Transacted. W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A. Clive Street, Calcutts

1 Jay

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE Branches :- CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI 11, Clive Row.

Phone: Cal. 6517

Thousands of men-the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Galcutta Municipal" Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in touch with givic progress in India

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD. 84. Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

GURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at I per cent, p. a. on Re. 208-SAVINGS MARK;—Interest at 2 per cent, p. a. FIXED DEPORTS:—Interest at 4 per cent, p. a. LOANS:—Comment against Gold gramments and other approved

Telephone: Eark 1168

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 455, 6307, 5138.

Gram: "Jatikalyan"

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.

Subscribed Capital exceeds Rs. 6,00,000 Paid-up Capital & Reserves exceed Rs. 5,50,000 All Banking business transacted. 1-1, VANSITTART ROW, CALCUTTA

ches:—Chittagong, Cossipore, Chetla.

Grams: "Citadel"

Phone: Cal. 6967

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8. Medan Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA CORPOBATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. RANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

Phone: Cal. 4550.

THE FEDERATION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office: -57, RADHABAZAR STREET

Branches: Chinsurah, Burdwan, Mymensingh Serajganj, Jamalpur, Kushtia and Sarishabari.

Mng, Director: - Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmod, M.L.A., Ex-Minister Government of Bengal.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: -9A, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone : Cal. 6483 & 2126

Branches:—Hare Street, Shyambanar, South Calcutta, Naihati,
Bhatpara, Sirajgani, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benures, Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937-1939 at 6} per cent.

Free of Income-tax. ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.

Promoted & Organised by RAHA BROTHERS

Branches:-DACOA, BANAGHAT, DROGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG

Telephone: Cal, 1818

Telegram : "Bafebonds"

ESTD. 1927

Phone No. Cal, 2431

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED Head Office. - 29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :-- BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Banking Business transacted. Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people. Rates, rules and all information on application.
P. K. CHOWDHURY, Managing Director

Phone-Oal: 5735.

ORIENTAL PUBLIC BANK LIMITED

12, Delhousie Square, Calcutta -Mymensingh, Gauripur (Myn.), Jalpaiguvi, Siliguri, Sushong & Barisal. Branches

Wanted influential Agents for Branches in the un-represented area. (G. Gf0-1) represented area.

Established 1933

Phone: Cal. 503

BENGAL EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

Head Office: 29, Dalhousie Square

s all corts of Banking busing s on most w Branches: - MYMENSINGH, ULTADINGEE, TANGAIL, JAMALPUR AND SHERFUR.

Manager:-R. KANJILAL.

Managing Director:-R. N. ROY.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal, 2300 (3 lis tela Stro Bustale Trensects all Serie of Banking at an Deposits, | No t. Calcutta

1, Savings 2) per cent. per

2 Fixed 30 4 406.

No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank, unches —HOWBAH, SALESA, BRIUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and ampanyone



BANKOF COMMERCE L 12. CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

ESTD. 1926.

BENGAL BANK LIMITED

Phone: Cal. 2073.

2. CLIVE ROW. CALCUTTA.

Dividend declared for 1639-6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Bupees 70 per hundred of Share-holden' money.

Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved recurrities. Branches.—Midnapore. Nabadwip. Chinaurah. Kharagpore. Ghatal. Contal. Krishnagar, Jessore. Bardal & Kushtia.

Telegram:

Managing Director:—
BANK—Calcutta.

A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Pecretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6, Clive Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office: -SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

ESTD. 1928

Head Ofice :- CHITTAGONG.

Branches: CALOUTTA 14, Olive Street. NABAYANGARJ & BHOLA

The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends

from its inception.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

8, CANNING STREET, CALCUITA.

hee :-Chapai-Nawabgani, Uluberia, G Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna Branches Galbandha, Our Specialities: Low minimum halance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme, Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.

All serts of Banking business transacted.

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office: -8, Clive Street, Calcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.

Remarks:—LAKE MARKET (Oal.), BURDWAN ARANSOL,
BAMBALPUR AND JEARHUGUDA (Orissa) EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phones Cal. 8436

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTE ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

IT. PAYS

TO ADVERTISE HERE.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Sir Stnart Hogg Market Confd.

		17 1				1 1	
ARTICLES.	From	То	ARTICLES.	From To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P	FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each Chicken (bosk) Capon Duck (curry) Do (roasting) Do, (special)	3 0 0 0 12 0 1 0 0	0 4 0 0 6 0 4 0 0 0 14 0 1 2 0 1 8 0	Cauliflower, Beneros each Do. Monghyr Do. Lahore Do. Country Do. Tarjesling Do. Ranchi	0 80 0 5 0	Apples Ring per lb. Do. (Cooking) Do. S. Africa Do. Kulu 6 to 8 Do. Nanital 6—8 Do. White Pearman Do. American 6 to 1	1 00	
Fowl (curry) Do. (cutlet) Do. (ordinary roasting fach Do. (special) each	0 10 0	0 9 0 0 10 0 8 12 0 1 4 0	Vasses Speut per doz. Celery each Darjeeling Cucumber per score Garlic per seer Ginger Green Chilly per seer Turmaric	0 4 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 7 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 5 0	Do. Cashmere 8 to 1 Do. King David Do. Jonathan Do. Japan Do. Australia 6 to 8	1 00	1 40
Geese Pigeons Pullet Turkey Cook Do. Hen	6 0 0	3 0 0 0 4 0 12 0 0 6 0 0	Indian Corn each Knol khol Country each Ladies finger per score		Do. Rings per lb. Do. per 2 lb. packet Almond, English per lb. Do. Fresh Kabu Do. Shelled per lb Do. English fred pe	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 10 0	1 40
EGGS.		• 10 6	Lettuce per score Lobia per bundle (small) Onions, Madras per seer	0 06 0 0 9	Apricots per lb, Pesnawa Apricots dry per lb. Amra per score	0 8 0 0 5 0	0 10 tr 0 10 0
Fowls, fresh, per score GAME.		0 12 0	Do. "White "Do. Country red "Parsnip each "	0 3 6	Bael Fruit each Bedana Kabul per see Brazil : uts per lb. Black Berry per seer	0 13 0 1 0 0 1 4 0	1 40
Guines fowl " Portridge " Peacook "	1 8 0 1 8 0 8 0 0	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Peas Modhupur per seer Do. Darjeeling Do. Hazaribagh Do. Ranchi per seer	0 5 0 0 6 0	Coconut each . Do. dry per seer .	0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	U 12 0
Plovers per dozen Quail each Rabbit Snippets per dozen Snipes Teal (large)	3 0 0 0 6 0 2 0 0 3 8 0	4 0 0 0 13 0 3 0 0 4 8 0 4 8 0	Do. Country , Potatoes (Nainital) per seer Do. Kidney hill per seer		Dates Arab per seer Do. Muscat per packe Do. Basrah in 1 lb. 1k	0 5 0 tt 0 10 0	0 6 0
Teal (cotton) Wild Duok each Band Grouse each BIRDS.	. 1 00	1 40	The country of state of	0 40		-	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.	2 8 0	8 0 0	Pulled per seer	0 3 0 0 4 0 0 2 0	Do. Spain per lb. Do. S. African per lb. Grape Fruit each Java Guava (Allahabad) pe		
Beet root Darjeeling pundle	0 4 0 0 3 9	0 5 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr. Do. Pumpkins, each	0 20 0 2 0	Do. (Country) per scor Jack Fruit each Hazel nuts per lb. Kajoo nuts per seer	0 8 0 1 4 0 1 4 0	•
Do. Country per bund Bean Country per seer Do. French (Darjeelin per se	B)	0 3 0	Do. Ranchi per seen Do. Country Do. Chukerdhurpur Do. Sikkim	0 8 0 0 10	Do. (large) ,, Khurma ,, Kesur China per seer	0 5 0	
Do. Butter per score Brinjal , seer Cabbage each Do. Mursidabad Do. Country Do. Darjeeling	0 8 0 0 4 0	0 40	Do. per seer Vegetable marrow Country	0 20 0 2 0 7 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffe pur) Do. (Country) Locket per 1 seer Monkey nuts Madras p	r-	
Carrets Darjeeling pundle . Do. per seer	0 8 C	0 10		1 1	Monkey Lichees per 100	1 .	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market Contd.

### PRUITS—(Costéd.) Maion Jauspur Ra. A. P. Ra. A. P. FRUITS—(Contd.) Ra. A. P.	* 18.00	1		1					. 8T
Liston Jaupur	ABTIOLES.	From	То	ARTIOLES.	From	To	articles.	From	70
Fast melon per seet Fast melon methods Fast melon	Majon Jauppur	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra, A. P.
Do. Do. Combing Do. Do. Combing Do. Do. Combing Do. Do. Combing Do.	fact melon per seer			Plantain Champa bunch		0 40	Raisina Kabul Sunktaged		
Do. Largesteen Do.	famous Alfonso per dos.		,	Do. Martaban ,,	0 3 0		in 1 lb. packet		
Do. Langra	Do. Pyri (Bombay)			Do. Singapore per dos.			Co. Dessert in 1 lb.		
Do. Sakul Do. Kansel Bloog Do. Country	Do. Langra	l		Do. Kabul					11.
Do. Kissen Bhog Do. Country Do. Countr	<i>D</i>			Papaya Ranchi each	0 30	0 0 0	10.		
Do. Kanchan 16—30 Do. Golapkhasb Do. Country per score Do. Green per score Do. Green per score Do. Golapkhasb Do. Do	Do. Fasti			Do, Country	0 16	9 4 0	Do. Muscatallogs nor	0 10 0	0 11 0
Do. Golapkhash				Plums per lb. (Kabul)	1		l ik "		
Do. Green per score Do. Country per 100 Do. Country per 100 Do. Country per 100 Do. Country per 100 Do. Country per 100 Do. Country per 100 Do. Country per 100 Do. Country per score Country score Country score Country per score Country	Do. Golapkhash			Do. B. African per lb			Do. do. in 1 lb.,		
Sofata Sunkist (Orange) per dox Sunkist (O	DQ1 ==			P) negrapate Rhowans.	1		Rose Resem packet		
Do Bombay Country Do Bombay Country	100			gore per ger	0 10 0	0 10 0 1	COIRIA		
Do. Lilam 4—6 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0			. 1	Kandahar			Sunkist (Oranga) per des	1 00	1 80.
Do. Lilam 4—6	Do. Madras 8-10		1	Pumalo each (country)	0 16	v	GOST ADDIS THE SACE	- "	- 00
Pruse S.W. per tin (2 lb.) Do. Small per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar) Sto 10 Do. Calasta do Do. Country per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar) Sto 10 Do. Country per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar) Do. Country per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar) Sto 10 Do. Country per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar) Sto 10 Do. Country per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar) Do. Country per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar) Do. Country per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar) Do. Country per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar) Do. Country per score Sweet Limes (Peshwar) Do. Country per score Do. Country per score Do. Country per score Do. Country per score Do. Country per score Do. Salta per score Do. Country per score Do. Country score Do. Salta per score Do. Country per score Do. Sto 10 Do. Country Do. Country Do. Country Do. Sto 10 Do. S	Do. Lilam 4—6	1 00	ł	France Trees		- 5	B. Africa Orange new don		
Sale Color		1		Prunes R. W nes els (9 lb.)	* 00		vala per dos. (Orange)	1 00	181
Do. Delmonte do Do. Cooking Do. Cooking Do. G	Hangosteen per doz	1	I	Do. Liby do		·	Sweet Limes (Pechanical	1	
	farmy Mussomi 6-8		- 1	Do. Delmonte do	1	ı	8 to 10 ' i	1 00	
Downward Downward	Inone	' j	;	Calasia do,		1	Do. Country ner some	- • •	
Do. Nagpur 12—20 1 0 0 Do. Kulu per lo. English Do. California per lb Do. Multaper doz Do. Multaper doz Do. Multaper doz Do. California Dry per lb Do.	lombay per doz	1	-	Da (Cooking)	1 00	1.	Durgan Quetta per ages		
Do. Bombay Do. D)ranges Sikkur	1 00	l	Do. Kulu per la English		j,	Hamarind per seer	\$ 0	0 8 0
Do. Darjeeling Do. American per lb Do. Multa per doz Do. Multa per doz Do. Australian per lb Do. (Unshelled) per seer Do. Australian per lb Do. Australian per lb Do. California Dry per lb Do. Kabul Do. California Dry per lb Do. Kabul Do. S. African per lb Do. S. African per lb Do. Cashmere Do. Multan Do. Fried Do. S. African per lb Do. S. African per lb Do. Cashmere		100	ı	Do. California per lh.		l	DO. Gosland	j	
Do. Multa per doz. Do. Peshwar Do. Quevta Do. Que			i	Do. American per lb	į.	- 1	Do. Farukhahad	1	
Do. (Unshelled) per seer 2 0 0 2 8 0 Do. California Dry per lb. 1 8 0 Do. S. African per lb. 2 8 0 Do. Kabul Do. Kabul Do. Kandahar Do. Multan Do. Fried 1 4 0 1 8 0 Do. S. African per lb Do. English Dry per lb. Do. S. African per lb Do. English Dry per lb. Do. S. African per lb Do. English Dry per lb. Do. S. African per lb Do. English Dry per lb. Do. S. African per lb Do. English Dry per lb. Do. S. African per lb. Do. English Dry per lb. Do. California Dry per lb. Do. Do. California Dry per lb. Do. Do. California Dry per lb. Do. California Dry per lb. Do. California Dry per lb. Do. California Dry per lb. Do. California Dry per lb. Do. California Dry per lb. Do. California Dry per lb. Do. California Dry per lb. Do. Cal	Do. Multa per doz		į	Do. Peshwar	ſ	- 1.	Do. Quarta	1	
Do. Rabul 3 0 0 4 0 0 Do. S. African per lb Do. Cashmere Do. Cashmere Do. Multan Do. Multan Do. Fried 3 0 0 4 0 0 1 8 0 Do. Peshwar Do. English Dry per lb. Quince (Quetta) Do. Assam Do. English Dry per lb. Quince (Quetta) Do. Caylon per lb. 0 8 0 0 10 0 Do. (California) Do. Caylon per lb. 0 8 0 0 10 0 Do. (Rad) per lb U 6 0 0 8 0 Diapur Diapur each Do. (Rad) per lb U 6 0 0 8 0 Diapur Diapur Do. (Diapur each Do. (Rad) per lb U 6 0 0 8 0 Diapur Diapur Diapur Do. (Caylon per lb. 0 12 0 1 8 0 Do. (Rabul U 6 0 0 8 0 Diapur Diapur Diapur Diapur Diapur Diapur Do. (Rabul U 6 0 0 8 0 Diapur Diapur Diapur Diapur Diapur Diapur Do. (Rabul U 6 0 0 8 0 Diapur D	Posta Arab per seer	~ • • ;		Do. Australian per lb	1 00		Water Meton Bhagalpur	. 1	
Do. Kabul					1 00	13	Water fruit per seer		
Do. Kandabar Do. Multan Do. Fried Do. English Dry per lb. Do. English Dry per lb. Do. English Dry per lb. Do. Assam Do. English Dry per lb. Do. Galifornia Do. Caylon per lb. Do. (California Do. Caylon per lb. Do. (Red) per lb. Do. (Red) per lb. Do. (Coylon per lb. Do. (Caylon per lb. Do. (Red) per lb. Do. (Coylon per lb. Do. (Coylon per lb. Do. (Red) per lb. Do. (Coylon p			• 001		i	- I			0 00
Do. Multan Do. Fried 3 0 0 4 0 0 Do. S. African per lb Do. Peshwar Do. English Dry per lb. Quince (Quetta) Do. Assam Do. English Dry per lb. Quince (Quetta) Do. Assam Do. Go. (California) Do. Ceylon per lb. 0 8 0 0 10 0 Do. (Red) per lb U 6 0 0 8 0 0 12 0 12 0 13 0 14 0			ł			- 1	Co. (Buelled)	0 10 0	•
Panut per seer		}		Do. S. African per lb		- 4	1	j	
Nasapple Country each Do. Assam O 6 O 12 O Raisins per 1 b. packet O 8 O 10 O Bombay O 11 O 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	,						BUTTER, Etc.	- 1	
Do. Assam 0 6 0 0 12 0 Raisins per 1 lb. packet 0 8 0 0 10 0 Bombay 0 11 0 0 12 0		1 4 0			1	1.	A Hannah Dusses		
Do. Singapore Do. do. (California) Dimapur 0 11 0 0 12 0 0 15 0 0 10 0 Do. (Red) per lb 0 6 0 0 8 0 Butter for cake 0 12 0 1 8 0 Do. Kabul 0 10 0 0 13 0 Cow's Gheaper sear		0.60			0 80 0	0 10 0 1 1	Som ba v	بلتيم	
Do. Ceylon per b 0 8 0 10 0 Do. (Red) per b 0 6 0 8 0 Butter for cake 0 12 0 1 8 0 Do. Kabul 0 10 0 0 13 0 Cow's Ghee per sear	D			Do. do. (California)	1	iı	Olmanur		
Do. Teipur each 0 12 0 1 8 0 Do. Kabul 0 10 0 0 13 0 Cow's Ghee per seas	Do. Ceylon per lb.			Do. (Red) per lb		0 8 0 E	Butter for cake	iiol	
		0 13 0	1 80	Do. Kabul	0 10 0	0 18 0 C	low's Ghee per seer	1 9	
Do. Kalimpong each Do. Sultana per seer 1 0 0 1 4 0 Ghee per seer 1 8 0 1 13 0	Do. Kalimpong each	1	i	Do. Sultana per seer	r 00 1	1 4 U G	hee per seer		

N. B .-- Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE

FOR

MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Rent. Business. Shops or Stells No.		• Rent.	Business.
. 2 5 48 88.A 34 Chandrey 82	Rs. A. P 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0 0 8 0 daily 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 5 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandner. 35-36 Chandner 29 & 30 16-20	Ra. A. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 8 0 , 4 0 0 , 1 11 0 ,	Business to be approved by the authority.

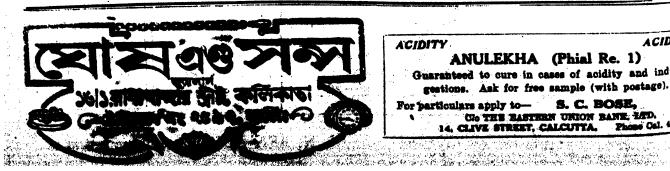
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTIOLES.	From	To
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	COAL AND COKE.	Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. I
MILE AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 1	0 3 3	0 3 6	Soft Coke per md	0 11 0	0 12 0
Pure cow's milk fresh per	0 40		Californian flour per bag	0 3 3	0 3 6	confectionery.		
Fresh cream per 1b	1 40		of 5 lbs Californian flour No. 2			Cakes, Assorted per lb	0 12 0	
716H.			per seer		0 3 0	Plum Cakes X'mas Cake (Almond	0 12 0	1 0
	0 10 0	0 18 0	Atta D Sujes	0 3 0	0 3 3	Iced) per lb Plum Puddings (English)	1 80	2 12
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seez Do. (out pieces)	1 40	1 80	RICE.			per lb Assorted Tea Cakes per	1.12 0	2 8
Do. (salt-water) per seer Do. (out pieces) per seer		2 00	Deshi coarse per md			lb. Siab Chocolates per)	1 40	1 8
Intle per see:	0 9 0		Do. per seer Patna 1st quality per md.	6 8 0		packet	0 1 6	1 0
Do. (Out pleces)	0 9 0 0 10 u	0 10 0	Do. per seer	0 2 6	7 0 0	THE OHOODIA PAR BIRD		
Do (Out pieces)	0 10 0		Do. coarse per md Do. per seer			CONFECTIONERY.		
files each Orab per lot of 4		1 00	Banktoolst manja per md. Do. per seer	0 3 0	7 8 0 0 3 3	-(Contd.)		
Mango fish with ros Do, without ros	1	1	Chinisakkar per md Do. per seer	0 3 6	9 0 0	Assorted Chocolates per	1180	
	0 10 0	0 12 0	Kabul rice per seer Kashmere rice per seer	I	0 8 0	Short Bread per lb. English Sweets, Assorted	1 40	4 8
Mullet per seer Pangach (Butter fish) per	0.00	0 10 0	Golab Soru Rice	0 4 0	0 5 0	Caramels Assorted non the	1 8 0	8 0
seer (Out pleces)	1 0 0	1 40	8UG≜R.			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 60	
Pomfret per seer Prawns per seer (8mall) Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cawnpore Sugar per seer Orystal		0 4 6 0 5 0	PEAK FREAMS BISCUITS.		
Lobater	0 80	0 18 0	DAL Etc.,			Glazo	1 18 0	
See fish	1 0 13 11		Wrener her see. ***	0 3 0	0 3 8	Assorted Oreams Golden Puffs	2 3 0	2 4
Aller nen			Chana ,, Khari Masoor ,,		0 2 6 0 3 0	Barley Sugar (English) per ib	14 00	
DDEAN OFFERE AND			Mung haree	0 4 0	0 8 0	Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.		١
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Salt	0 16	0 20	Assorted Pattles per dos. Jacob's Cream Crackers	1	1
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0		1 lb. tin per lb 2 lb	,	Ì	per tin	2 4 0	2 6
Do. (dour) 1 lb, each	1 6 1 6	10 20	6 lb. ,, ,,	3 13 0	0 60	HUNTLEY PALMER.		l
De. do. 11b	0 10	0 18	Castor Oil Mustard Oil	0 8 0	0 9 0	Marie 2 lb. tin	2 8 0	
	1		KEROSENE OIL.		0 , 0	Nice 3 lb. tin Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin		
Oursant Loaf 1 lb. each Kilk Roll	0 13		Chester per case -				****	
Dinner Roll Theese Bandel each	0 0 6	0 2 0	Monkey Brand per tin	·		BRITANNIA.		
Do. Daces per lb		1 00	"Victoria"—"Swan" per 4-I. G. tin		3 5 0	1 ib. Tin. Rs. A. P. Cheese 0 14 0	Ha. A. P.	
Do. Edam	1 80		Do. 4-I. G. Bulk "Rising Sun"—"Chukker"			Gem 0 10 6	1 0 6] .
Do. Cheddarn per 10	1		per 4-I. G. tin Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk		3 15 0	Gem lood 0 13 6 Ginger Nu: 1 5 0	1 60	
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	0 50	Elephant Brand Tin Do. Bulk		3 15 0	Ko-Nut (Reg.) 0 11 9 Marie 1 3 0	1 3 0	a de
Buava cheese per lb	1		Do. "Small Owl "Tin			Milk 1 1 0 Mixed (House-	1 80	15 %
		I	White Rose per tin Water Lily	4 14 0		hold) 1 1 0 Nice 1 5 0	1 13 0 2 1 0	_
Kraft choose per lb							l	1

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.



ACIDITY

ACIDITY

ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)

Guaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indigestions. Ask for free sample (with postage).

ticulars apply to— S. C. BOSE,

Clo THE EASTERN UNION BANE, 1470,
14, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA. Phone Cal. 4401 For particulars apply to-

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-Contd.

				1	ī	1	1	
ARTIOLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTIOLES.	From	So
OONTECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Ra, A. P.	Re. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd, Condensed Milk 1 lb, tin	Rs. A. P.	Re _e And 0 12 a
BRITANNIA BISCUITS	1		Spencers' "Doretto" Do. "Planters" per		3 4 0	Cowlec Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 13 0	0 12.0
1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P. 0 13 0	2 lbs.		50 State Express 555 Ciga-	1	1	Boups, Assorted,	0 8 0	1 0 0
Petit Beurre 1 1 0	1 2 0 1 8 6 1 1 9	Ė	Passing Show Oigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0	Isinglass per pkt. White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	0 13 0	
School Thin Arrowroot 1 1 0 Water 0 15 0	1 79	prig.	Black & White tin of 50 Craven A tin of 50			I. X. L. Assorted James	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cream Cracker, 1 lb tin.	1 18 0	15 %	OILMAN'S STORES.			C. & B. Assorted James per tin	1 70	0 13 0
sew & Gate Milk Food Sew & Gate Rusks	2 12 0	5 5 0			1	oz. tin Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	8 4 0	2 4 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Yellow Label tin 1 lb Red do. do Special Darjeeling 1 lb	1 00		per pkt. King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin	1 12 0	8 8 0
			IMPERIAL TEA—		İ	C. & B. Vinegar per bot-	1 80	
Bweetened Condensed	0 4 0	0 12 0	Green Label 1 lb. pkt. Red do. do	1 00	1	Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb. Redgate or Nickson Ba-	3 8 0	
Per III Malead Milk Pow-			Orange do. do Pyramid do. do	0 18 0		Morton's Scotch Oatmeal	3 8 0	
der 1 lb. tin per tin	1 6 0	1 60	TOSH'S TEA—		- 1	Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb		
Horlick's Malted Milk Do	1 6 0 5 13 0	2 6 0 11 0 0	Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 80	İ	71B	0 14 0	
Morlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 60	11 0 0	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt. Do. 3nd quality	l		SUNDRIES.	0 6 0	
Merton's Pepperments	1 0 0		Blue Label 1 lb. pkt Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0		Chamois Leather large Hair Cream small Mosquito Destroyers, box	2 8 0 1 0 0 0 6 0	4 0 0
per lb ···			Red Ensign Coffee ,, Cocoa lbs	1 6 0		Bisurated Magnesia, me-	1	4 0 0 1 18 0
OIGARS & OIGARETTES Dereske per tin of 50	1		Quaker Oats 20 oz. Robinson's Barley 1 ., Macaroni 1 lb	0 14 0 0 15 6 0 9 0		Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0 2 4 0 1 12 0	0 14 0
Seissor per pkt			Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, Chutneys 1 ,,	1 2 0 0 14 0	1 8 0 1 4 0	Amrutanjan Pain Balm Oriental Balm	0 8 0	1 0 0
Ospstan Navyout per tin			Pickles 1	0 12 0 0 7 0 1 6 0	1 10 0	Sloan's Liniment	0 15 6 1 11 0	
Fold Flake per tin of 50		1 40	Mustard	0 12 0	3 0 0	PAINTS.		
hvender per tin of 50	1 20		Pepper (Black and White) Sauces, Worcester Bott. Salmon 1 lb. ttp	1 15 0	1 2 0 2 3 0 1 8 0	Do. (India) per dos.	9 0 0	
Slasgow Mixture per 1b.	2 2 0		Sausages, English		2 0 0	Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

Tea Merchants

Head Office;
11-1. Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B, B, 2991)

Rangoon Branch:
233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA

A. TOSH & SONS

Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24

(Phone: Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants

Local Branches:

2. Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal.
(Phone: Cal. 1881)

153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal, (Opp. Sealdah Sin.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Stalls No.	Stalls No. Rent.		Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.				
Veg. 1 to 6)	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.			

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ABTICLES.	From	То	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE. Balam per md Banktooist (Manja)	Re. A. P.	6 12 0 7 8 0	BREAD. Bread 1 lb Do. 4 lb Do. 2 lb	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6	Rs. A. P. 0 3 0 0 1 6 0 1 0	MEAT. Mutton Gost	Ra. A. P.	Re. A. F
Banktooist (Manis) Do. (Kora) Do (Atap) Kamini (Do.) Chinisakkar (Do.) Dadkhani Deshi Boiled (Kora) Dadhkalma Nagra Patnai (Kora) Bangoon (Boiled) Do. (Atap)	7 8 0 7 4 0 8 4 0 9 0 0 6 4 0 6 12 0 7 8 0 6 0 0 6 8 0	7 4 0 7 8 0 8 8 0 11 8 0 6 8 0 7 0 0 6 4 0 6 13 0	BUTTER. Aligarh Salted per lb. Bombay/per lb. Salted Pabna per seer Polson's 1 lb. tin. Milk Cows' Head Condensed Milb Milk Maid OIL. Mustard Oil	0 14 0 1 4 0 1 3 0 0 5 0 0 3 9 0 11 0 0 7 0	1 9 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	EGGS. Egs (Fowl) per score (Duck) Do CONFECTIONERY. Lipton's Tea- Yellow per tin Cocoa Hornby Coffee Polson's ib	U 9 0	
Bupsal DAL. Mug Dal (Hari) per seer Do. (Sona) Do. (Krishna) Arahar Dal Kalai Dal	0 8 0 0 2 0 0 2 3 0 2 0	0 5 0 0 3 6 0 3 0 0 2 6	Oranges 8 to 12 Bedana per seer Pesta Dates Arab	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 1 0 0 2 4 0 0 3 0	0 10 0 2 8 0 0 6 0 0 18 0	Condensed Milk BISCUITS.	= .	
Moscor Dal (Split) Do. (Khari) Matter Dal GHEE. Sawa per seer Ranch! Darbhangs Rean (Mark)	2 0 0	1 8 0 1 10 0	Pomegranates per seer VEGETABLES. New Patal New Potatoes Potatoes (New) Brinjal Cabbages each Ginger	0 8 0 0 1 6 0 3 6	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 6 0 0 1 0	State Express Cigarettes, 555 Passing Show Cigarettes Robinson's Barley & ib. Pearl Barley (O, B.) Sago (Pearl) Quaker's Oats	0 12 6	0 11 0
Shurja Shaduwa Lakhi Debla Debee " per seer SUGAR & FLOUR.	1 4 0 1 13 0 1 6 0	1 10 0	Ladies finger per seer Onion Cauliflower F18H. Parsey per seer Pona	0 1 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 0 10 0	0 4 0 0 1 6 0 4 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 13 0	(glass) each Jam	0 6 0 0 1 6	0 10 0 0 7 0 0 7
Do. (Brown) Do. (Bata) Flour per seer Atta Do. B Gur	0 3 6 0 3 8 0 3 6	0 2 9	Bagda Bhetki Crab (each)	0 8 0 0 9 0 8 0	0 18 0 0 1 0 0 10 0	Do. per bottle Do. ,, bulk Rising Sun Do. per bottle	_	0 2 5

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1-2 A. 8,6-12 C. 19A & 19B E. 2-5 & 8 G. 8 C. 24	Ra. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	Business to be asymptowed by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	C. 1st floor Betel 3 Meat 8 Milk 2 Potato 9 & 3 C. & H. 5	Ra. A. P. 87 0 0 (per month) 0 8 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Milk Potato Cloth

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ABTIOLES	From	To	ARTICLES .	From	To	articles,	Prom :	To
MUTTON.	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Ra A I
iston let class per soor	0 12 0		Mango of Rari			Dinapport Khatari Bhog	į	3 ::
Do. 2nd	0 10 0		Do, Kanchan Do, Madras			Deshi (Nagra) permd. Do. (Medium)	6 8 0	7
1.4			Do. Langra			Patnat (Atap) md	7 00	
saltry Ohioken sach			Do. Bombay			Hilly (Old) per md		
ewi (ourry) ewi (ordinary for ross-			Do. Kissen Bhogh			Nagra (Old) No. 3 per md. Jhingasal per md	6 12 0	7 0 0
A4\	 		Do. Nilambari	1		Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	0 ,20	7 8 0
sek (curry and reasting)			Musk melon per seer Kharbusa per seer			per maund Do. No. 2 per md.	1	7 0 0
EGGS.			Orange Ichahagore 13-20	1 0 0		Chamormoni	1	7 8 6
oucks per score	0 9 6	0 10 0	Do. Sylbet Do. Darjeeling 25-40	1 00		Balam (Old) per md.		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			Do. Nagpur 25 to 40	1 00		Unini Bhakkar No. ner		1
VEGETABLES.	0 80	0 40	Do. Bombay Pesta Bagdad per seer			maund (old)	1	
rinjals per seer	0 0 8	0 10	Do. Multan	4 0 0	5 00	Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund		
arlie per seer	0 6 0	0 80	Do Kabul -	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2 per		
inger sti Lemon per score	0 4 0	0 4 0	Peara 16-40 Pineappie Singapore each	1		maund Kamini per maund	6 8 0	7 0 0
adias finger per seer	0 20	0 26	Do. Darjeeling			Poshwar Rice ner md	8 0 0 11 0 0	8 8 0 14 0 0
and Lamon Der Score	0 16	0 2 0	Do. Country each			Dhaki Chata	6 8 0	
nions Patna red per seer Do. Bombay "		0 3 0	Peaches	0 6 0	0 18 0	_		•
Do Country	ļ	0 30	Plantain Champa per	0 10	0 2 6	SUGAR, ETC.		
otatoes Nainital per seer Do, Deshi (New)	ļ		Do. Martaban per					i
Do. Madrasi			score	0 4 0	0 10 0	Orystal Sugar per seer	0 43	0 4.6
Do. Bangoon "	0 3 0	0 8 6	Muscat per seer Pomegranate per seer	0 10 0	0 14 R	Cocoanus Ott	0 46	
Do. Gaubati Do. Kainital (Pahari)	0 00	0 "	Do. Multan per seer	• • •		Mustard Oil	0 6 0	0 8 0
atal Murshidabad per	0 2 6		Do. Kandahar			Flore per seer	0 00	0 1 6
geer	0 2 6	0 4 0 0 8 0	Do. Dholka	0 80	0 10 0	Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 2 6	0 3 9
Do. Disi per seer Do. Hilly			Do. Sultuna ,,		0 13 0 1 8 0	5U)00	7 80	8 0 0
bbage each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Almond shelled	1 0 0	3 00	Atta fresh per maund	6 8 0	
dose rewolling	0 50	0.70	Do. without shell Do. do. large	2 00		Chandanal Atta	7 40	33 0 0 7 8 8
os Ranchi per seer Do, Darjeeling			Surdah Quaman per	0 10 0		Til Oil per seer	7 4 0 0 10 0	
o, Deshi	0 60		water melon Goalando	0 10 0		DAL.		
eans	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Deshi		0 8 0	Mne Det (Die)	i	
mato	0 2 6	0 3 0	Do. Farukabad	0 4 0		Mug Dal (Bhaja) — Mug Dal per sear	0 40	0 50
een Mangoes per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Quetta Do. Bhagalpur			Arhar	0 3 6 9 3 u	
FRUITS.	1		Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0 0 13 0		Kalai Khesari	0 30	0 26
ppie Amstralia -	1 00		Walnut per seer Do. Shelled	0 40		Moscor (apile)		0 3 3
Do. Cashmere 6—12 — Do. American 6—8	1 00		Nut Ground	0 2 0		Do. (khari) "	0 28	
Do. Kulu	}		BUTTER, ETC.			Chana Dai "	0 8 0	
Do. Japan			Shillong Butter per pound	0 13 0		Do.	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. Quetta	0 14 0	1 0 0	Darjeeling do. "	0 14 0	 .	Biuli _ " =	0 29	0 8 0
pricot	1 40		Bombay , ,					
ntavia per pair	0 3 6		Jessore , per seer	1 4 0		TEA.		
dana (Green)	0 12 0	1 00	I m. L	•	1 60	Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. dry per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Pabna Darbhanga	1 00	1 20	Golden Orange Pakoe Quality per lb.		- 12 0
ilighosa "			Masaferpur,, ,,	1 0 0	1 30	Flowery Orange Pakes	1 80	2 0 0
ites Arab	0 5 0	0 60	Ghee	1 8 0 2 0 0	1 13 0	Quality per lb.	1 40	1 80
o. Bagdad		0 60	Do. Milk	0 4 0	0 5 0	Orange Pekoe Pekoe per ib.	0 18 0	1 00
Do. Nasik "	1	0 12 0	FISH.			Darjeeling Autumn	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do, Quetta	1		Bagda " per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Special per 15,	1 80	1 80
Do. Chaman Do. Australia per seer	I		Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	0 10 0	30 0 0	Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	U 18 0
horma	0 60		Do. (cut plesss) p. s. Bhetki	0 10 0	0 13 0	Coke & Kerosene Oil	}	
esur Deshi	0 10 0		Prawns	ŏ 40	0 60		1	
o, Bingapore	1 40	1 80	Hilsa	0 6 0	0 10 0 0 13 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		3 14 0
ajoo Nuts per seer		1 .	Rohi	0.12 0	0 24 0	owl & Swan per tin		3 4
chis Country per 100 Do. Mosafferpur per 100	1		Small fish	0 40	0 60	,, Bulk	1	
lack Raisins per seer	1		Chetal	0 20	0 26	Monkey Brand per tin Elephant Brand		3 13 6
rene per lb	0 10	0 4 0		1 80	2 8 0	Bulk	1	3 14 6
ater fruit per seer -		1	Bingee per seer (small)		1 00	Snowfiake per tin		
stes Basra per lb		1	I TINGOUS DOS COOK (SINGLA)	2 00	1	Soft Coke per md		i

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

2. Cline Street, Calcutta.

The largest quarry owners in the Miraspore District,

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for this engages week

:	Prioce p	or manad.	Rotell pric	16 POT 200T.		Priori p	r mound,	Setail prie	oo per s
articles,	From	T•	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	From	To
, BIOE.	Ba. A. P.	Ro. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Vegetables.	Be. A. P.	Re, A. P.		Re. A
ulam (Coarse)		_	0 3 9	. 80	Potatoes (Nainital)	-	-	0 2 6	0
Do. (Madium)			0 80	0 3 6	Do. New (Country) Do. (Gauhati)	_	•••	1	
sktooisi (Mazja) —	1	-	0 3 0	0 3 3	Do. (Rangoon)		_	0 2 0	0
Do. (Kors)	1	_	0 3 0	0 3 6		Ì	1	0 3 0	ľ
De. (Atsp) mini (Do.)	1	-	0 83	0 3 6	Patal	ł	1 -	0 10	
inishakkar (Do.)	1		0 4/0	'	Brinjal	l l		0 3 0	0
lan Khas (Atap)	. -		0 4 6	0 4 0	Canliflower each		1 =	1.	0
dkhani	- 1			0 3 9	Cabbage each		_		1
shi Bolled	1		İ	0 3 6	Ginger	• -	-	0 4 0	0
dhkalma gra (Medium)	1	i	•	0 3 6	Onion	_	l _	0 16	0
inal (COSTIO) "	1 •	•	i	0 3 9	V=100	_			•
			0 2 6			1		Í	1
De (Alap) "	•	-	1	0 1 9	MEAT.				1
ipsal " itari Bhos "		-	0 8 8	0 3 6	Mutton		-	0 10 0	
	1	İ				- -		1	-
DAL		1			, 1		1	0 10 0	١.
am (Patnal whole) .		-		0 16	Goat & Khashi -		-		0
am (Palma whole)	-		0 2 0	0 36	FISH.	1	1		1
ag Dal -		-	0 3 6		1		1		ł
٠ (١٥٥٩٤) عد		_	0 8 0		Bohi (Out-pieces)		-	0 10 0	0
ne (Krishna)		-	0 3 6	0 80	Other -	t	•	0 80	0
rahar Dāl '	on	•••	0 2 6		Hilsa		-	0 8 0	0
SIAI DAI	141	-	0 2 0		1 =	-		0 8 0	Ö
CHANG DELLANDING,		-	0 3 0		Bagda		•••	0 6 0	0
K DSI.	= = '		0 8				-	0 10	0
94101 Der			0 1 6	0 19	Orab per pair Kol		_	0 8 0	
P14		1	1	1	1	-	l	1	
	1				EGGS.	,			
BUTTER & GHEE	,			1	Egg (Fowl) per scot			0 10 0	
		_			(Fresh) Egg (Duck) per soo	-	_	1 200	1 •
OWDEN her age.			1 3 (2	(Fresh)		_	080) 0
ligarh		1	1 10		1 1 1		1		1
has (GAWA)			1 6	1 80	i	1	1		1
o, (Buffalo)			1 6		Sundries.			ì	1
0050F0		1		1	Cobra Boot Polish lar		1		.
OIL.	l	1	ļ.	1	each tin	-1 -	-	0 10	'
•			0 7	0 8 0		- 1		0 60	
hani Oil		-	0.6		Hair Oream small		-		
setard Oil	-		, , ,	0	Mosquito Destroye	TO .			
etosene Off			0 2	Per bot. of 26 cs.	The same of the sa	_ _	0 1 0	0 3 0	'
Property C.	,	İ		0, 30		_ 1	1	0 7 0	١.
SUGAR & PLOUR	••	1			Amrutanjan Pain Bal	-	_		
Inval		_	0 4		Oriental Balm	_ _	0 4 (0 18 4	B
DV (REGAR season)			0 4		VIIII	_			1
		-	0 3	0 0 3 0) {	l	1		
feet (Conners)		_		3 0 3		· ·			1
711 0 —		-		0 3 ('	1			i
eji fur (Sugar Cane)		-	• •	٠		- J.			
Ehejure	_ _	_	1		1		1 .	l l	-

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

	OMICO C				i
Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	4 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 2 0	Sweetmeat. Registers to be approved by the arthority. Sweetmeat. Deshakarma. Registers to be approved by the arthority. Shoe.	W. B. 9—1 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 10 Do. 11 Do. 11A Do. 12—16 & 18	0 4 0 0 15 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 1 2 0 0 12 0 1 0 0	Betel Mudi. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Resty made shee, elephon

N. GUIN & CO. TENT

Apphitects, Builders and Contractors \$17-B, Chitterenjen Assess, Coloutte Advertice and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

articles.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	articles.	Prom	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P	. Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Nainital) per	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.	17 0	Re. A. P.	Res & P.
Pons per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lossons (Nivinion) has	0 3 6	0 40	Atta White No. 1	0 .0	
De. (Out pieces) -	0 10 0	0 13 0	Pulbul per seer		0 40	Sujes	1 1	0 1000
Silong	0 10 0		Raddish (Country) per	j		Atta Brown	0 3 6	
Lobster	0 8 0		800T0		0 16	'B' Atta	0 80	
Bagda	0 8 0		Squash per seer Sweet Potatoes Pumpkin each		0 8 0	RICE.	1 1	
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 10	!	Patna per seer Banktulshi (Mania)	0 3 0	•
Bhetki	0 60		Pumpkin each	0 10	0 4 0		7 40	7 4 4
	0 80		New Potato		1	per ma (Kora) per seer		
Hilsa Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 0 0	WRUITS.	ļ]	Chinisakkar . md.	10 -0	10 8 8
Paresy	0 8 0		PROLIS.		·	Deshi (Boiled)	6 00	6 13 6
Orab each —			Mangoes 8 to 10	1 00	1	Rangoon per seer	0 3 6	
Olen aren —	• • •	10.0	Grapes	1 7 7 7	1	Katari Bhog (Attap)		
•	l	!	Alubokhora per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	per md	10 0 0	
MEAT.	1	ł	Amra (Belati) per score			•		1
		i	Pedene ner cor	Į	i	Sundries.		t
Goat & Kid per seer -			Bael each	0 0 6	0 10	Mustard Oil per seer		0 70
Mutton	0 10 0	0 12 0	Dates per seer		0 5 0	Sugar ,,	0 46	0 50
	1	İ	Almond	1 00	8 0 0	Tea per lb	0 8 0	3 00
			Lime per score	0 1 6	0 30	Gur per seer	0 3 0	1 .
eggs.	1	i	Bael each Dates per seer Almond Lime per score Orange 8 to 13	1 00	1	DAL.	1	1
		1	Plantain (Champa) per	0 19	0 2 4	Arabar per seer	0 24	0
Duck's eggs per score	0 10 0	1	score	0 13		I (1)		10 11
Towl's oggs "	0 13 6	1	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 20	امعما	Khari Masoor		1000
	1		1_			Bhanga	1	0
VEGETABLES.	l	1	Papaya each Sugaroane each Pomegranate per seer Apples 8—10 Pears 20—80	0 10		Khasaree		1
VEGETABLES.	l	1	Pomegranata ner seer	0 8 0	0 10 0			1
Bean (French) per seer	1	0 40	Apples 8-10	1 00	0.00	Binli .:	10 10	{
Brinial	0 26	0 2 4	Pears 20—20	i oo		Mung (Hari) (Katoba)	10 10	1 .
Cabbage (Country) each	0 40	0 8 0	1.0000 = 00		'	(Fried) per seer	10 40	ľóza
Cauiflower each	0 3 0		BUTTER.	Ι,		Matter ,		
Tomato per seer		0 40		·		Salt	4 2	7 77
Oneumber per score	0 8 0	1	Butter per seer	1 30	1 4 0		1	1 '
Ginger per seer	0 50	1	Madras	1 00	1 30	COKE & COAL.		١.
Garlio	0 8 0	ı	Ghee Lakhee	1 10 0		Boft Coke per Md		4134
Green Chilly	0 16		Do. Bhadwa	2 0 0		Coal	0 19 0	
Onion		0 2 0		1 14 0		Fuel	0 11 0	0 13 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	1	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	3 4 0		Kerosene Oil-Elephant		
Potato (Rangoon)	l		第112 1,	. '	U 4 D I	Brand per bottle		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
Betel 5 & 6 Onion 2 & 8 Ghee & Butter 3	Ra. Aa. P. 0 2 0 ca. 0 3 0 ,, 0 4 0 ,,	Betel leaves. Onion, Garlio & Ginger Ghee & Bifter	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10 Fruite 4 & 5	Re. As. P. 0 5 0 each 0 5 0 ,	Poteto. Fruite (dry)

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

Articles.			roi			To	Articles. From To Articles.		1	'rom		T
fish.					Ra.	A.	VEGETABLES-(Contd.) Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. FLOUR.		R	. A. I		
Fons per seer Do. (out pieces) Gliong Lobrier Engde Rhangaur	11111	0000	8 10 8 7 8	0000	0000	10 (12 (10 (10 (12 (Farlic per seer 0 5 0 0 6 0 Flour per seer 0 8 0 0 4 0 Atta white No. 1 Sujee Atta Brown Brown William Per Seer O 4 0 5 0 5 0 8 0 6 0 5 0 8 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6	-	0	26		0 3 0 8 0 2
Bhotki Other Fish Ellio Eel & Magoor Parsey Orah	111111	00000	10 6 6	0000	0 0 0 1 0	12 (10 (8 (12 (Pathai per seer quash' Pathai per seer RICE. Pathai per seer Banktuki (Manja) per		9	2 9 0 0 2 9		0 2
MHAT.			4 0		0	5 0	weet Pointoes " — 0 1 6 0 1 0 0 4 0 Nhite " — 0 1 0 0 8 0 Deshi (Boiled) per md Rangoon per seer Katari Bhog (Boiled) Do. (Atap) Do. (Atap)	per	7 8	0 0 2 0 0 0	7 8	0 3 5 8 - 7 8 0
POULTRY.	-	0	8 0		Õi	0 0	lmond per seer 0 14 0 2 0 0 Mustard oil per seer Bugar Tea per lb.	=	0.	66	0 0	8
bicken		0	6 0 8 0		ì	0 0 0 0 4 0 8 0	mel cach 0 0 8 0 0 9 Cocoanut oil 0 13 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0	2060	0	2
		0 1				9 0 0 0	Dispaya each	11111	00000	2222222222	000	2020
VEGETABLES. can (French) per coor rinjal shinge (Darjeeling) coo) 4	6	000	. 8	600	BUTTER BARLEY POWDER		0	28	0	
nulificar ,, arrot (Country) per see Do. (Darjeeling) ,, neumber per seore	E 0) 1	. 0	000		0	tter per seer 1 2 0 1 8 0 Barley Powder Do. Pearl Robinson's Barley Jelly 1 18 0 1 18 0 1 18 0 Jelly 1 18 0 0 4 0 Brand per botnle.	ant C	0 6	6 6 4 8	0	7 6 12 0 14 0 12 0

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Dail Rs.	•		Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily Rs.			Business.
Block A-8 Do. 18 & 14 Do. 16-17		8 14 14	0 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Block A-11	0	7	0	Business to be approved by the authority.



COLLEGE STREET MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
	Per day each.	-		Per day each.	-
-0/ 100	Rs. A. P.	23 2 0 11	77	Rs. A. P.	
A. 136—139	0 11 0	Fresh fruits,	E. 87-5	0 15 0 per	11
., 148—144	0 8 0	,.	,, 99	1 9 0 ,,	Business to
147 to 154	0 4 0	57	,, 100	2 15 0 ,,	be approved
, 155	0 5 0	"	,, 107	180,	by authority.
, 1160-1162	0 9 0 0 12 0	,,	, 106	1 6 0 ,,	
	0 12 0 0 11 0	17	,. 73	1 6 0 ,	Khaddar.
" 1158-1160 " 1167-168	0 7 6	**	., 110	2 13 0 ,,	Godown, .
258	0 10 0	Milk.	., 112	0 10 0 ,,	Do.
	_	i wiik.	,, 114	0 10 0 ,,	Shoes.
, 261 , 259	0 10 0 0 10 0	,,	F 8		1 TN
,, 2 55 ,, 1 8166- 1 169	0 10 0	Dry fruits.	10	1 8 0 each	
, 282—283	1 0 0	Confectionery	1.6	1 13 0 ,, 0 14 0	Business to be appro
,, 202-200	1 0 0 ,,	Contragatoriary	QQ	1 9 0	Shoes. Do.
B. 37	25 0 0 per	Stationery.	,, 35 . 31	9 0 0	D o. D o.
., 48	0 8 0 month.	Mutton.	90	1 6 0	Do
, 47	0 8 0		" QA	1 0 0 "	Do.
., 51	0 10 0	,,,,,,	95 96	1 4 0 "	Do.
. 63	1 4 0	,,	27 94	1 9 0 "	17//
64	1 8 0	Mudikhana.	, 13	9.4.0 "	1
., 69-1	10 0 0		,, 9, 10	1 13 0 ,	Do.
,, 69-2	10 0 0 ,,	Godown.	,, ,,	1	20.
,, 72	1 4 0 per day	Cloth & Tailoring.		1	
,, 44 & 45	0 8 0 ,,	,	Betel. 4, 3, 8	080,	Betel.
C. 20 —21	28 0 0 per month	1	9 & 11	"	•
, 40	3 7 8 0 ,	•			ı
, 5 2	45 0 0 "		B. N. C 3,	080,,	Cut Betel Nut.
, 15	18 0 0 ,,		4 & 6		
E. 1	2 4 0 per day				
,, 40	176,	Business -to	Eggs. 5, 6, 7	0 4 0 ,,	Eggs,
,, 32	1 11 0 ,.	be approved	& 9		
,, 39	1 8 0 ,,	by authority.			
,, 35	1 10 0 ,	i by additionity.	Tm shed.	1 0 0 per	•
,, 33	1 4 0 ,.	•	-		1 .;
87 C	A 44 A		Potato 19	0 6 0 ,,	Potato
" 87-6 " 44	0 11 0 ,,		" 30	0 6 0 ,,	**
, 44 , 52	1 13 6 ,	The			
, 53	1 0 0 ,,	Do.			
, 51	1 5 0		309,		
77 17 1	1 9 0 ,,	P	Upper Circular		Designed 45
,, 2	180,	Spices	Road.		Business to be approved
,, 3	1 0 0	1	8—10	. 8 0 0	by authority.
,,	1 0 0 ,,	. "	″ 1 1		Do.
			,, 14	1 0 0 ,	Do.
	·		r	, "	
					- t -
ļ			1		
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

SIR STUART HOGG-MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Stall Nos.		1	Ren	t,	1	Business.		Blook & all Nos.			Rer	ıt.		Business
-	P	. <u>.</u>	day	 .	i. Bh		-	-	! -	Per	day	7 65		
	R		A,	P.	-						A.			l
3.(old) 56		-	12	0	1	Dry fruits.	N	B 7, 8, 9)				•	Business L
74-75		0	12	0		·,,		22-1 & 28	` }	4	0	0	ea. }	e appr ve
new, 26		2	0	0		Shoes,	,,		((by au horsty
E., 45-47		1	12	0		Butter.	. "	26-1	1	1	12	0	99	Do,
_ 126-126		1	0	0	1	,,	"	29- 1	15					i
* ,, 49 & 50		1	0	0		or Indian 17 sweetments	.,,	41 D 40 00		2	2	0		$\mathbf{D_0}$.
					1		W	R. 38, 89		2	0	0	•	Do.
Eggs 4, 6, 28		0	8	0	88.	Egga.	w	R. 32, 33 R. 36	1	1	4		daily.	
& 24.		•				-ne		97	İ	34	0	0	per month	. Da
27-28		0	4	0	,,	19	w.'	R. (new) &		2 5 8	0	0	٠,;;	Do.
,, 38		0	3	Q	99 ;	••	B .	10-11	1	3	1 4 9	0	dariy.	Do.
80-81		0	6	0	99 1	••	"	1	1	269	8	0	per	Do.
35-86		0	8 6 6	0	9>	••	н.	26, 28	1	4	0	0	month.	D 0.
P. B 5, 31, 16 * 34	7	0	6	0	9>	Potatoes.		5-12	1	21	12	Ö	- 1	-
, 32, 64, 37, &	3	0		0	99))	* ,,	9		Ō	4	Õ	l	. Do.
P. R 36, 89	_	0	8	O	"			3, 14-16		ä	Ū	Ŏ	ea.	. 24
K. (New) 46		0	6	0		Fruits.	. 1	17, 15, 19		8	Ŏ	Ŭ		
,, 4860		4	14	0		Do.		1 to 85,86		12	0	0	n J	Do.
,, 84		0	8	0		Do.	Mı	lk a	1	1	8	0	**	Milk
Rooms with							.,	8, 4, 8 & 9	1	2	8	U	"	**
4 doors on					,		,,	11	•	1	8	0	"	,,
Hogg Street							. <u>,</u> ,	12	ı	2	8	0	"	••
to the east						ı		14, 15 16	1)				•	
of Chandney		10	0	0		Ollman's Stores		, 82, 88,	18	0	4	0	90	Country fruit
							84	1, 17 & 18					,,	,
Suet. 19-20		0	4	0	each		.,	25—26						•
8, 8, 9,	•						, ,,	85, 86, 8	7 {	0	4	0	99	$\mathbf{D_{0}}$,
12, 18, 17,	}	0	5	0	each	••	"	47—48	J)				
18, 22 & 24)						"	39—40 49	ì	_		_		_
				_		1	•				10	0	9.5	Do.
Mutton, 8 & 4		2		0	97	Mutton.	"	8, 4 45 & 46.		1	0	0	**	Plantam .
,, 15, 29, 2		1				99	99	uh Stalle—	_					
,, 8, 12, 14		0			••	Heads & Trosse		7 to 8t,						1
, 81 & 82		2	12	0	**	Mutton.		7 bo 84.		0	4	c		10:
OTT TO 9 104			^	^		Doto		10 to 186			4	6		Fish.
O.V. F. S. 10A		1		0		Dates.	'	17 & 18	1	0	5 4	6 6		Do.
., 106		ı	v	U	10	••	N.	5, 28, 47,		·	7	O	"	D0.
*J. R. 6		0	6	0		Coccanute.	1	8, 68-66,	1)					1
,, 21, 18, 14		0				ł		12,78,74,		0	5	0	66.	E. Vegetable
17 & 141		-0	_			Potatoes.		5, 6 7 & 7 7						
7 & 8		0						36, 46, & 54	-	0	6	0		Do.
P. 7-9		1				Oilman's Stores.	,,	57 59		1	0	0	"	Do.
19-20		0				,		44, 45 & 41		0	11	0	79 11	Do.
F.G. 1, 2 & 8		0			euch.	Business to be		altry-					••	ı
<u>-</u>						approved by authority.	E	len Coupa						
						warmersy.		67-74	15	3	0	0		Fowls
						Skirts.	1	115-180.		o	U	v	"	•
N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	1	0		0	each	hetel & Rer	,,	91-98		1	0	0	99	Do.
*,, 14	ļ	1	0	0	>>	Business to	"	139-142		0	8	0	**	Do.
						be approved		191 194	1	0	8	0	90	Do.
	i					by suchurity.		195-198	i	0	8	0	**	Da.
Do. 11, 18, 14	:	_	• •	_			•	·99—106	1	1	2	0		Do.

8th Norember 2941.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current-week.

ARTICLES.	From To	artioles.	From To	ARTICLES.	From T	Co
MEAT.	Ro. A. P. No. A.	VEGETABLES-Contd.	4a. A. P. Ra. A. t	FRUITS-Contd.	He & - He A	
Beef per seer	0 10 0	1 OGUAND (AMINOCHEM) DOLAT.	0 3 0 U 4 9 0 8 0 0 8 6	Koshin Bheg 14 to .6	- 100	
Goat and Kid	1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0 90	Prais 8. W per seer	. 1 00 1 4	6 (
doed	0 80 0 10 0	o. (country) per seer White Pumpain each	0 60	Sugarouse Water Malon and	-0	. (
hok(n » ····	0 60 0 10 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dog	0 3 0 6 0 0 5 0	BUTTER	•	
'igeon re'iggs	1		10 10 50	Alumanh and the	. 10.	
ucl seggs per (score)	0 70 0 10 0	FRUIT S .		Ghee per seer Pure Cow's Mill	1 4 0 4 18	
FISH.		Alubokhora per seer	2 00 1 00	BREAD	- 0 4 0	
On (Cut pieces)	0 8 0 0 10 0	Apples Figs per secr	1 40 1120	Bread 1 lb. Do. 4 lb.	. 0 1910 2	0
obster ••• agda	0 12 0 0 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score Beda a per seer	1 00 1 40	Do i ib	. 10	
hangaur	0 80 0 10 0	Beal each Pomegranate	0 0 9 0 1 0	Flour per see	. 0 23 0 2	; O
ther Fish	0 60 0 9 0 0 1 0 0 2 0	Blackberries per 100 Cocoanut each	0 16 0 26	Mining	0 26 0 8	
ilsa oı & Magoor	0 70 0 80	Custard apples 12 to 16 Dates per secr	1 00 0 00	RIOE		
omfret per seer, ango fish per seer	0 14 0 1 0 0	Aimond ,, Grape ,,	1 8 2 1 7	Danktuishi (Mania) por ai	. 0 29 0 3 . 30 0 4	
VEGETABLES.	!	Do. per bov Goosbarry per seer		Chinicalchhan	- 0 3 1 0 4	. 0
doz	0 60 0 120	Jack fruit each Khubani per seer	0 10 0 20 1 00 1	SUNDRIES	- 0 36 0 3	9
ean (l rench) per seer	0 40 0 50	Kharbusa ,, I ichis per 00	0 3 0	Mustard OH	54 0 7	C
nnjal " Abbage (Country) cach	0 26 0 30	Lime per score Lokote ,	0 16 0 48	T a per lb.	- 0 4 6 1 8	. (
Do Darjeeting) -	0 20 0 60	Oranges 16 to 20 ··· Pesta per se-r	1 00 3 80	Oecoanut Oil	- 0 56 0 6	0
Arrots (Country) per dos. Do. Da reeling)	0 30 0 60	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 16 0 20	Arubar per seer	. 0 26 0 3	. 4
elery per doz	0 50 0 6	Do Martaban) per doz	0 20 0 40	Khari Masoor	- 0 23 0 2	ě
inger per seer	C 50 0 6	"apaya each Pineapple	0 10 0 30	Khasaret	0 10 0 2	Q
reen Chilly per seer	0 40 0 5 0	Plums per score	0 10 0 0 13 0	Mung (Hari)	- 0 3 6 0 3	6
nion ,. cas (Darjeeling) ,	0 10 0 20	Roseberry per score Star apple		h attor	0 4 0 3	- 61
Lo (Patna) .,		Tamarind per seer	0 10 1 0 0	•	0 16	*
Do (Ranchi), otatoes (Nainital)	3 80 0 3 4	Mang es (Green) per 100 D (Wadras) 14-16 -		Kerosene Oil in Bulk	0 2	
Do. (Pes) ,,	0 20 0 36	Golap Khas — Langra 6—10	1 00	i o. (Elephant) Brand per tin kefined	p bot	
addish (English) per bundle	1 1	Bombay :5 to 30 Totapara per score		Ordinary BARLEY POWDER	3 10 8 2 10 8	
addish (Country) p. score		sipid		Robinson Barley a ib. th		

N B Prices vary ac ording to supplies

ENTALLY MARKET-Shops To Let-Contd.

Shops or Stalis Nos			•	A.		Business.	She Stal	ps or	ľ 28.		•	rer A.		Business.
South 9			1	2	0	Oilman's Store.	Chan				•	4	0	Potatoes
W. B. 20	1		1	8	0	Cloth.		51-		Eact	0	4	0	1 10.
Do. 22-2	5	Each	D	15	0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do.	56	-57,		0	4	0	Do.
	7		1	4	0	Do.	Do.		61		0	3	0	Da.
-	8		0	12	0	Milk	Do.	62-	64	92	0	4	O	County vegetable and
_	29		Ú	10	0	Business to be approved by	Do.		69	•	0	2	0.	Eggs.
	80		0		0	Life authority	Po.		72		Ü	3	O	Country Vegetable.
Do. 31-8			Ō	10	Ŏ	Do.	Do.	75-	77	••	0	3	0	124
Chandney	5	•	Ŏ	-4	Ō	Butter.	Do.		80	"	U	3	0	English Vegetable.
	7		Õ	7	Ŏ	Dry truits.		84-	-×6	.,	0	4	0	rest trute.
	18		Õ	6	Õ	Do.	Do.		92	"	0	6	0	Dry fruite.
_	30		ŏ	8	Ŏ	Country Vegetable.		8, 5-		••	0	8	0	Pork
Do. 34-			Ö	8	Õ	Si .008.		dney		,,	0	6	0	Dry fruits.
• .	12	27	n	4	n	Potatoes					. .	····	-	

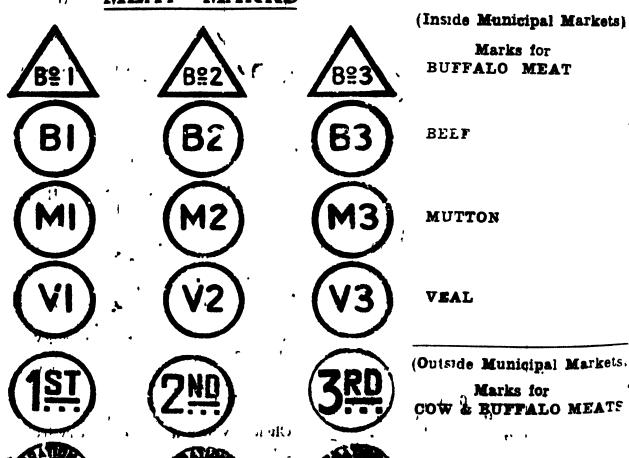
P. C. BHATTACHARI,

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week,

ARTICLES.		J.	T/OI			To		ARTICLES.	1	rou	•	1	.'o	ARTIOLES.	J.	rom		To
FIGH. ,;	•	Re		. P.	Re			VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Faintel) per	Re	i, A.	P.	Rs.	.A. P	Patna per seer	Rs 0	A P	R	3 .
Pons per seer		0	10 10	0	1		0	5067		1			2 0	Banktulchi (Manja)			1	•
Do. (Out please)		0	10			13		, (New) per sear Mangoes (Langra)	"	•	٠,	•	. •	per md (Kora) per seer	6	00	8	
Mong Lebuter		ŏ	7			10		Pulbul	D	3	0	0	60	Chinisakkar md.	İ	0 0	9	
Pagda :		ō	8			13		Raddish (Country) per	_	_	_			Deshi (Boiled)		• •	İ	
Phonesus	,	0	8	Ď		13		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0	2		D	26	Rangoon per seer		3 9	O	
Bhotki	-	0	8			13		Squash per téer Sweet Potatoes	0			O	20	Katari Bhog (Atap) per md	9	0 0		
Other Figh		1	4			8		Pumprin each	Ŏ			ō	3 0	per ma	•	0 0	9	4
Hiles		•	•		١,		•	FRUITS.	1		:			SUNDRIES.	1		!	
Kol & Magoor Parsor		0	6	0	0	12	0	Mangoes			Ŧ			Mustard Oil per seer	0	60	0	6
Brab oadk								Grapes		10	0	Λ	13 0	Sugar Tea per lb.	0	40	0	
0,00 0000		,			İ			Amra (Belati) per score	ŏ		ŏ		3 0	10mm	0	60	100	
•	1							Bedana per seer	ĭ	Ü	ŏ	-	-	Gur per seer (New) -		• 0	١٧	Z
MEAT.					1			Bael each	0	0	6	Ŏ	10	DAL.				
				_	_			Dates per seer	0	14		9	5 0 0 0	Arahar per seer	0	3 0	0	
Goat & Kid per seer		0	10	0	0	13	U	Almond ,,	0	1		•	00	T	0	3 3 2 6	0	2
3,000								Oranges 16 to 10	ŏ	4		0	8 0	Bhanga	0	2 6	0	3
EGG S.								Plantain (Champa) per	•	_	_	_		Khasaree	ŏ	2 3	ŏ	
EGG 5.		_	_	_		_		score	0	2 (D	0	4 0	Kalaj	10	3 6	Ŏ	3
Duck's eggs per score	_	9	7	0	Ŏ	7		Do. (Martaban)	٥	3	0	0	4 0	Bluli Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0	2 6	0	
Fort's oggs "	•	•	•	P		•	٦	Papaya each	ŏ			ŏ	40	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0	40	0	
,			,	•	1			Sugarcane each	Ŏ	ō		· Ō	Ĩ Õ	Matter	ŏ	1 4	١۵	
VEGETABLES.			′		1			Pomegranate	1	0	0	1	8 0	Salt	Ō	16	lo	
4 2027 ZDD201			_	0	_			BUTTER. Butter per seer	1	2	.	1	8 0	COME & COAL.	_			_
Bean (French) per s	100	0	3	0	' 0		8	Butter per seer Madras		14	0		0 0	Boft Coke per md	0	90	0	11
Reinial		ŏ	ī		ă		ŏ	Ghee Lakhee	ĭ	4		_	•	Kerosene Oil-Elephant	"			
Sabbago (Country)		ľ	_	-	1	-		Do. Bhadwa	1	13	Ď			Brand per bottle	0	3 6	1	
Canlifower each	•••	0		Õ	0		0	Do. Sree	1	11	0		0 0	BARLEY POWDER.				
Pemato per seer	•••	0	1	0	0	1	0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1	12	0	2	40	Barley Powder & lb. tin.	0	4 6	1	
Singer per seer		0		6	1	9		FLOUR. "				•	• •	Do. 1 ,, ,, Barley Pearl 1	0	7 6 6 6	1	
Barllo	•••	Ŏ	3	Ö	0		0	Flour per seer	0	3			3 0	Do ""		12 0	1	
Green Chilly	•••,	, -		Ö	O	3		Atta White No. 1	0	2 (3 6	Corn Flower 1	o	7 0	,	
Onton	•			0	0		6	Sujee,	0	3 (0	3 0	Robinson's Barlay	Ŏ	6 6	0	11
Peas (Déricellag)	•••	0	*	U	٧	3	٧	Atta Brown	Ď	3 (29	Cobra Boot Polish Jelly	0	10		5
Do. "					İ				•	• '	1	•	- 7	30113	0	5 0	0	13

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



Marks for

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL, GAZETTE





Saturday, 15th November, 1941

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page.	1	Page
CHRONIOLE AND COMMENT The Late Mr. Bholanath Chatterjee Byacuating Calcutta	919	GENERAL ARTICLE— My Visit To Ceylon	927
MIDDLES" Public Health In India During 1940	921	INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE— The Industrial Schools Of Calcutta	980
Bye-Election Of Alderman—Meeting Of Councillors Postponed	923	HEALTH AND HYGIENE— When Your Child Refuses Food	988
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION	924	Scientists Study Body Chill	. 933
The Late Mr. Bholanath Chatterjee The Buildings Standing Committees		ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL-	
Leave Of Absence Unfiltered Water Supply Fees For Authorised Encroachments		Modern Methods Of Tunnel Lining—New Ideas Speed Up Work	ARO
Dry Weather Flow Channel		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS-A Digest	. 986
Appointment Of Chief Executive Officer—Considera- tion Of Services Committee's Recommendation Postponed		VITAL STATISTICS	
Professional Taxes Bill—The Mayor On The Delhi Deputation		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	939
Condolence		MARKET PRICES CURRENT	941

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

The Late Mr. Bholanath Chatterjee

The death of Mr. Bholanath Chatterjee, the well-known engineer and contractor, at the Theatre lioud residence of his eldest son, Councillor N. C. Chatterjee on Tuesday last, removes a remarkable Educated at the Bengal Engineering College, he started life as a Resident Engineer in the employ of the Corporation of Calcutta but soon left it to start his career as a contractor. His knowledge and skill, no less than his industry and character soon placed him in the front rank of his profession. He contributed to the laying of the Assam-Bengal Railway track and the carrying out of the Moore-Bateman Scheme of water-supply in Valcutta. This was, however, not only his only achievement. There has scarcely been an important engineering project in Calcutta for the last thirty years, to the fulfilment of which the firm of B. N. Chatterjee and Sons, of which he was the Principal, has not contributed in some form or other.

Mr. Chatterjee had practically retired from business some years ago and devoted lamself to spiritual exercises and religious observances. An ideal Hindu house-holder, his kindness and generosity, his affection and simplicity captivated all those who came into contact with him. A lover of animals, he took delight in rearing dogs and breeding cattle. His kennel and his dairy were not his pastime but serious pursuits to which he devoted much time and thought. We had known him for many years, and to know him was to admire and love him. His vivid personality, his keen sense of humour, his dignity and his nobility of character we shall never forget. Our heart goes out in sympathy to Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, his widowed mother and the other members of his family in their great bereavement. May they seek comfort in the will of the Maker and find solace in the sympathy of friends.

Evacuating Calcutta

Last week we commented on the scheme of cacuation of Calcutta in certain emergencies. We pointed out the difficulties and the many complexities of the problem. So did some of our centemporaries. And the Government, we think, have come out not a day too soon with a "Press Note"

trying to remove some of the misapprehensions caused by the announcement. It runs thus:—

The recent publication in the Press through a news agency of a scheme relating to the evacuation of people from Calcutta in the event of enemy action has caused not unnatural misconceptions in the minds of the public which Government desire to correct. They wish to make it clear,

- (1) that the statement published was not an announcement by Government.
- (2) that the scheme described dealt with one aspect of the problem only; and
- (8) that it has not been approved by Government.

It is, however, a fact that Government have been closly studying various aspects of the evacuation and problem of public of the arrangements inform the made shortly when the details of these finally approved. Briefly it been may be stated now that these arrangements will not provide for anything in the way of mass removal of the population. Government hope and indeed expect that the bulk of Calcutta's inhabitants will stand fast and carry on as usual, in a spirit worthy of this great city. No prudent Government can, however, overlook the possibility of some weakening of morale and the Government of Bengal are laying their plans with this in view.

SIR N. N. SIRCAR

To DELIVER TAGORE LAW LECTURES

Sir Nripendranath Sirear, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L., Barrister at Law, who has been appointed Tagore Law Professor for 1941, will deliver a course of twelve lectures in this University on "The Law of Arbitration in British India."

He will deliver his 'inaugural lecture' on Monday, the 17th November, 1941, at 5 p.m. in the Ashutosh Hall. Ashutosh Building, Calcutta.

The next three lectures will be delivered on the 18th.

19th and 20th November each day at 5-30 p.m., in the Darbhanga Rall, Darbhanga Library Building.

The lectures are open to the public.

ASSAULT ON COUNCILLOR SATISH BOSE

Charges Framed Against Accused

After hearing the prosecution evidence, Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, framed on Friday charges of trespass into the special staircase room of the Calcutta Corporation Building and voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, a public servant as a Councillor of the Corporation, and preventing him from attending the meeting of the Councillors on September 10, against Indrajit Das of Belliaghata, and Sunil Ghosh, of Nabin Kundu Lane.

Mr. Bose stated that he was a practising barrister and a Councillor of the Corporation. There was a general meeting of the Corporation on September 10, About 5 p.m. on September 10, he drove to the Corporation Building and entered by the south-western portico. He entered the special staircase room which was reserved for the use of the Mayor and Councillors.

"As I was about to mount the steps inside the room," witness said "a man from behind said to me in Bengali that he wanted to have a word with me. I turned towards him. He was the accused Indrajit Das. Immediately, he began to assault me. He dealt me about half a dozen blows on my face. My glasses fell on the ground, I shouted out. My driver, Briluspati, ran in. and Indrajit began to run away, but my driver caught hold of him.

"The other accused Sunil Ghosh had been standing behind Indrajit and also tried to run away, but was caught by a durwan of the Corporation. I was then taken to the office of the Chief Executive Officer and given first-aid. My face was bleeding. An Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police came from Taltolla Thans and took down my statement. Later, I drove to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital, where I was examined by a doctor."

C. E. O's APPOINTMENT

"I think," said witness "the accused assaulted me because he, like many others, was dissatisfied with me for

having voted for Mr. S. Chatterji's appointment as Chief Executive Officer against the Congress mandate. At the meeting of the Corporation on September 10, there was to be considered a resolution of a previous assault upon another Councillor, and the question of appointing a Committee to inquire into such matters. I had entered the Corporation on the Congress ticket. While Indrajit was assaulting me, I noticed Sunil standing behind him. When Indrajit ran away so did he."

Mr. I. J. Cohen, a Councillor of the Corporation and a Presidency Magistrate, stated that on September 10, he was at the Corporation building and about 5 p.m. two men were brought before him. One of them was Indrajit. He stated that Mr. Satish Bose had betrayed the Congress of which he was a worker. Indrajit further stated that when he asked Mr. Bose why he had done so, the latter abused him. The accused, thereupon, assaulted Mr. Bose and was not sorry for what he had done.

Proceeding, Mr. Cohen said that Sunil, the other accused. stated that he was a Congress worker and he asked Mr. Bose why he had gone against the Congress whereupon Mr. Bose abused him and he assaulted Mr. Bose. Witness added that he wrote down their statements in the room of the Deputy Mayor and they signed their statements. No police officer was present at the time.

Dr. A. K. Das Gupta of Sambhunath Pandit Hospital stated that he examined Mr. Bose at about 6-35 p.m. on September 10 and found haematomos with abrasion on the left side of his head including the eye-brow, left side of the forehead and left side of the face.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The hearing was adjourned.

Public Health In India During 1940

THE Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India points out in his annual report for 1940, which has just been published that although the year has been a period of wide unsettlement as a result of the war, in India the peace that we have enjoyed has protected us to a large extent from that deterioration in health which is inseparable from the privations and physical disabilities attendant on war. Apart from the usual local variations in the prevalence of the common epidemic diseases, the year under review was not marked by any abnormal outbreaks of disease.

As was emphasised by the Hon'ble Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, in his opening address at the third meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health in July, 1940, war, however grim its reality and however imperative its claims, is a passing phase in the course of history and the maintenance of health activities on the home front must not be neglected. In spite of the demands of war, the activities of voluntary organisations, such as the Indian Red Cross Society and the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association continued uninterrupted and their peace time activities were maintained and even extended in some directions.

YELLOW FEVER MENACE

Owing to the large expansion of aerial communications and the extension of the war to Africa, the danger of the introduction of yellow fever into India has increased. Measures have, therefore, been taken to avert the possibility of such a calamity. Persons arriving from vellow fever areas have to produce evidence of satisfactory inoculation or spend the incubation period of disease in some non-infectious area before entering India. Persons arriving in India in contravention of this rule are kept in quarantine at Karachi, until a period of nine days clapses after their leaving the yellow fever infected area. Aircraft arriving from infected areas are compelled to produce a certificate that they have been effectively disinfectised at either Khartum or Cairo. Apart from these measures, steps have also been taken to deal with any possible outbreak of the disease in India. The health authorities of the Provincial and State Governments have been requested to report promptly even suspected cases of the disease. The Central Government will place an expert unit at the disposal of Provincial State Governments for the diagnosis of such patients. One of the most important measures in combating an outbreak is the intensive and efficient control of mosquito breeding in the infected area and in order to ensure this. an expert unit from the Malaria Institute of India will be placed at the disposal of the Government concerned. Through the generosity of the Rackefeller Foundation, ample stocks of the vaccine for preventive inoculation are now available.

COMPULSORY INOCULATION AGAINST CHOLERA

The third meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health, which was held at Poons in July, 1940 discussed the reports of two Committees, one on compulsory inoculation of pilgrims against cholera and the other on the control of food adulteration. Both reports were approved by the Board and the recommendations of the two Committees were commended for adoption by the Provincial and State

Governments. The report of the Committee on the inoculation of pilgrims expressed the desirability of Governments selecting suitable festival centres in their areas for trying out a system of indirect compulsion for inoculating pilgrims (successfully adopted by the Government of Bombay at Pandharpur), and of taking certain measures for providing funds and the trained personnel necessary for carrying out mass inoculation.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS

The Food Adulteration Committee divided the problem of controlling adulteration into three aspects technical, legislative and administrative. In the report submitted to the Board, the Committee discussed only the technical aspect of the problem. The others are to be considered shortly. The Committee prescribed, and the Board recommended the adoption of, standards of purity for individual articles of food and set out the general principles on which the technique adopted for food anaylsis by the different laboratories in India should be made to conform to uniform standards.

The Food Adulteration Committee recommended that a Standing Committee should be set up, named. "The Central Committee for Food Standards" to act in an advisory capacity on the lines of the Society of Public Analysts in England and the British Standards Institution. This Committee, which will consist of public analysts, health administrators, and representatives of dairying, agricultural and trade interests, will guide Provincial and State Governments in the formulation of such measures as are necessary for the control of the purity of food supplies.

PUBLIC HEALTH LIABORATORY

Another subject discussed by the Central Advisory Board of Health was the proposal that Governments should provide laboratories at suitable centres for the free examination of clinical material from cases of infectious disease, sent either by a medical practitioner or by a Government Medical Officer. The Board commended for adoption by the Governments a plan for providing laboratory facilities, which was set out in a memorandum on the subject submitted to the Board by the Office of the Central Advisory Board of Health. This plan provides for a Central Laboratory for each Province or State capable of dealing with the highest type of diagnostic work and research, for regional laboratories for groups of districts and for laboratories in individual districts. The memorandum also deals with the questions of personnel and of distribution of the cost between the Government and local authorities.

The desirability of raising the standard of diagnosis by medical men of suspected cases of infectious disease which they meet with in their practice is unquestioned and it is to be hoped that the Governments will now initiate steps to introduce the scheme in some suitable areas in the Provinces and States and gradually expand it over the whole territory as and when funds permit.

TUBERCULOSIS AND OVER-CROWDING

The effect of unhygienic and overcrowded housing conditions on the incidence of tuberculosis has long been recognised by health authorities all over the world and town planning, slum-clearance and the construction of well ventilated and airy dwellings on such cleared areas have been an important part of the campaign against the disease in all progressive countries. In India, while town planning and slum clearance have been carried out in some of the larger cities by Improvement Trusts, the beneficial effects of these measures have, in many cases, been largely effect by the indiscriminate construction of insanitary building on the cleared areas through the failure of local bodies to exercise their powers, under the building bye-laws, to regulate house construction. The Board, therefore, urged strongly on all Provincial and State Governments the necessity in the interests of public health, for the strict/enforcement of building bye-laws.

HEALTH IN RAILWAYS AND JAILS

"A welcome feature of recent years has been the increasing collaboration between the railway, civil and military health authorities through the establishment of local committees in the investigation of common problems with a view to taking appropriate action for their solution. Another direction in which good results have followed from the co-operation of the rail and civil health authorities is in respect of the measures necessary for safeguarding the health of the pilgrims attending large fairs and festivals", says the report.

The Indian Railway Administrations together constitute the largest employers of labour in India—over 700.000 persons were employed by them in 1988-89. In spite of the wide prevalence of the

common infectious diseases such as cholera, small-pox and plague among the general population, their incidence among railway employees and their dependents, who live in railway premises is very low

As regards malaria, the reports of the Chief Medical Officers of the railways show that the gravity of the malaria problem has been recognised and that preventive measures are being carried out.

For instance, the total number of malaria cases treated during 1989-40, in eleven stations on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, where antimalaria measures were in progress, was 720 as against 6,662 before these measures were started.

The number of days lost by the railway staff on account of malaria during 1989-40, was 28,666 as against 8.111 before the adoption of preventive measures. In regard to the splenic index remarkable reductions have been recorded in these places. In one station the splenic index was reduced from 33-3 per cent. to nil.

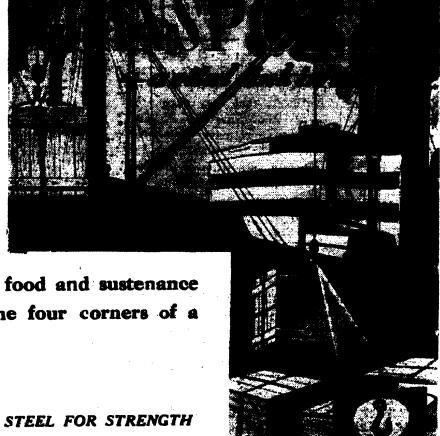
FEWER DEATHS AMONG PRISONERS

Referring to the health administration in Indian juils the report shows that the death rate among prisoners has been reduced, within the last 20 years, from 21 per 1,000 of the population in 1921, to 8.9 per 1,000 in 1940. In recent years the Provincial Governments have also encouraged general and physical education among the prisoners and adopted other measures which include lectures in first-aid and health propaganda.

Whereas to-day steel conveys cargoes of destruction for the armies of warring nations,

to-morrow it will deliver food and sustenance surely and securely to the four corners of a war-weary world.

ALWAYS - EVEYWHERE - STEEL FOR STRENGTH



TATA STEEL

To withstand the immense strain imposion them, the smallest of details modern structures are made of steel

Head Sales Office :- 102-A, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTT

Bye-Election of Alderman Meeting of Councillors Postponed

The meeting of the Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation held on Monday, the 10th November, to elect an Alderman in place of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, was postponed.

The date for the next meeting will be fixed by the Chief

Executive Officer.

The seat of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose fell vacant on account of his absence from Corporation meetings for six consecutive months. Mr. Bose was elected an Alderman in April, 1940.

Three candidates, namely, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee and Mr. Amulya Dhan Addy remain in the field, Dr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and Mr. A. C. Banerji having retired from the contest.

Mr. A. K. M. Zakaria, ex-Mayor of Calcutta retired in favour of Dr. B. C. Roy before scrutiny of the Nomination Papers.

On the proposal of Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee, which was seconded by Mr. Prafulla Kumar Dutta, Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma was elected Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Brahma informed the House that five candidates had been nominated for election to the Aldermanship, they were.—Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Mr. A. D. Addy, Dr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, and Mr. A. C. Banerji. Of them last two had informed him of their intention to withdraw from the contest.

At this stage Mr. Anukul Chandra Das questioned if this meeting had been legally convened. The Chief Executive Officer, he argued, had briginally convened the meeting on November 8 last which, however, was subsequently cancelled and the date was fixed for the 5th and ultimately for the 10th. The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Das held. had no power to cancel a meeting which he had convened. The present meeting, therefore, was not a legal one.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Bay Chaudhuri, however, contended that the meeting was in fact not a Corporation meeting in the usual sense of the term. It was a meeting of the Councillors convened by the Chief Executive Officer for the purpose of electing It was the Chief Executive Officer an Alderman. alone who could call upon the Councillors_to elect an Alderman. It was within the rights of that official alone to withdraw a notice to the electors which he had issued for the purpose.

The Chairman agreed with the contention of Mr. Ray Chaudhuri and ruled that the meeting was quite legal.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman argued that a week's notice should be issued to all the Councillors. The meeting was orginally fixed for the 3rd. Subsequently another notice was given that the meeting would be held on the 5th. Eventually it was being held on 10th. In that case a week's notice had not been sent to the Councillors.

Mr. Brahma disagreed with the contention of Mr. Rahman and ruled that in a bye-election a week's notice was not called for.

Mr. Rahman, therefore, suggested the postponement of the election in view of the fact that many of the Councillors were out of the town. He pointed out that the meeting fixed for the 5th November last was postponed to accommodate those Councillors who had gone to Delhi in connection with an important Corporation business. Some of them had not yet returned. In these circumstances. Mr. Rahman suggested, the meeting should be adjourned for a week to enable those Councillors to participate in the election.

Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee supporting Mr. Rahman said that the first meeting was adjourned to suit the convenience of the different sections of the House. He could not see any substantial reason why this time the present meeting too should not be adjourned for affording the same facility to others.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, who opposed the suggestion, pointed out that the Chief Executive Officer had postponed the meeting on two occasions in order to meet the convenience of those Councillors, who were away. They had been awaiting for election of an Alderman since a long time, and once the Chief Executive Officer had definitely fixed a date and they had met for the purpose, there was no reason why they should not proceed with the election. It was meet and proper that they should now and here elect the Alderman. Further, the Councillors, according to Mr. Ray Chaudhuri, had no authority to postpone the election since they had no power to convene the meeting. It was the Chief Executive Officer, who, under the law, was the sole authority to convene or cancel a meeting of this character.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury thought that the Chief Executive Officer was competent to adjourn the meeting.

Mr. Susil Ch. Sen contended that as soon as the meeting has started the Chief Executive Officer dropped out of the picture altogether. He was now absolutely functus officio. It was the Councillors alone who could either adjourn the meeting or not. The sense of the House, ought to be taken on this

Mr. W. A. Burns agreed with Mr. Susil Ch. Sen and opined that since they had met here they must go on with the meeting.

Mr. Sved Badrudduja agreed with Mr. Susil Son that the Chief Executive Officer was functus officio so far as the meeting was concerned. He, however, supported the proposal for postponement of the election. The different groups in the House, he added, had been trying to come to an agreement over the election of the Alderman. If they could come to a unanimous decision that would be the best thing the Councillors could do. In the interest

(Continued on page 925.)

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER, 14, 1941

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1941

The Late Mr. Bholanath Chatterjee

On a motion tabled simultaneously by Councillors Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Mrigendra Kumar Mazumdar, Jogendra Nath Mondal and Dr. S. Hossain, the meeting adopted a motion of condolence placing on record its sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. Bholanath Chatterjee, once a Drainsge Engineer of the Corporation of Calcutta and also a distinguished citizen of the city and father of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, and extended its sympathy to the bereaved family.

The Buildings Standing Committees

The allegation that the Buildings Standing Committees were "indiscriminately relaxing unrelaxable rules" was made by a Councillor at the meeting.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman who made the above allegation, raising the question as a matter of public importance, said that the Buildings Committees had transgressed the powers delegated to them by the Corporation. The Committees totally disregarded the repeated directions of the Corporation and had gone on "indiscriminately relaxing unrelaxable rules" in regard to the sanctioning of building plans. Mr. Rahman pointed out that his grievances were that the Committees failed to carry out the powers given to them.

Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar rising on a point of order, remarked that Mr. Rahman's statement concerned more the internal administration of the Corporation than any matter of urgent public importance. If Mr. Rahman wanted to discuss the matter he should bring an appropriate motion before the House.

Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh pointed out that the matter raised by Mr. Rahman was of a controversial nature. If there were any cases of the nature alleged by Mr. Rahman, they ought to have been referred to the Buildings Committees.

Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarkar. Chairman of the Buildings Standing Committee No. I, assured the House that there had been no case of any injustice done to any party. If Mr. Rahman had any grievance in any particular case, he should have brought up the matter before the Committee.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mohamed Israil certain portions of Mr. Rahman's speech were expunged from the proceedings.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani who presided, gave it his ruling that the holding up of senetion to building plans was a matter of public importance. He added that he would speak to the

Chairmen of the three Buildings Standing Committees about the matter.

Leave of Absence

An application from Councillor S. A. Gray asking for leave of absence from the meetings of the Corporation for more than 6 months from the 31st March. 1941 was considered by the meeting. Mr. Gray has been out of India on sick leave, which was originally to have lasted four months but due to ill-health and extreme difficulty in obtaining a return passage he is unable to return. The House condoned the absence of Mr. Gray from the meetings of the Corporation and decided to inform him that there was no objection on the part of the Corporation to his resuming his seat as a Councillor.

Unfiltered Water Supply

Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty complained about the scarcity of unfiltered water in the city. He said that in northern town the streets were not being properly watered as a result of the scarcity of unfiltered water.

Several Councillors supported Mr. Chakravarty's statement. Mr. Hamoodur Rahman told the House that recently in a case of fire the Fire Brigade could not function owing to the scarcity of unfiltered water. The Brigade people had to come back to the Brigade head-quarters for taking water. The fire having spread by this time caused considerable damages.

The Deputy Mayor informed the House on the authority of the Chief Executive Officer that the defects in the water mains would be soon repaired and normal supply of water would be restored.

Fees For Authorised Encreachments

On the recommendation of the Buildings Standing Committee No. I it was decided to charge generally in future, a nominal fee of Bupee one, in cases of all authorised encroachments shown in plans, sanctioned by the Buildings Committee, with respect to buildings which are used or intended to be used as public, charitable, religious or educational institutions.

Dry Weather Flow Channel

On the recommendation of the Works Standing Committee the Corporation decided to sanction a temporary advance of Rs. 82,000 from the closing balance, pending the raising of a loan, for excavation of the kutcha Dry Weather Flow Channel from Bantola to Kulti against the manctioned estimate in view of the urgency of the work.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA HELD ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1041

Appointment of Chief Executive Officer

Consideration of Services Committee's Recommendation Postponed

THE consideration of the question of appointing Mr. Sailapati Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta, which had been fixed for a Special Meeting on Thursday, the 13th was postponed till Wednesday, the 19th November. The meeting was convened for confirmation of the recommenda-

The meeting was convened for confirmation of the recommendation of the Services Standing Committee appointing Mr. Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer for a period of two years with effect from December 24.

When the Corporation met, Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee moved for confirmation of the recommendation of the Services Committee, which ran as follows:—-

That under Section 51 (1) of the Act. Mr. Sailapati Chatterji. Officiating Chief Executive Officer, be appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a period of two years with effect from the 24th December, 1941 on the maximum salary of Rs. 2.500 per month in the grade of Rs. 2.000—100—2,500, with the free use of a Corporation motor car for Corporation work.

He will be subject to the Provident Fund. Leave and other service rules of the Corporation.

Mr. Sudhangsu Kumar Mitter and Mr. S. A. Habib supported the proposal.

Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal said that the Government might object if the appointment was made to-day, for the rules explicitly says that a special date should be fixed for making such an appointment. He suggested that a later date be fixed for the purpose of appointing the Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. Pulin Behari Mullick pointed out that the Corporation could not make this appointment straightaway. The Corporation rules must be followed.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose held that a special

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW

Impressive Annual Ceremony At London

London, Nov. 10.

To-day's Lord Mayor's Show....the traditional annual pageant through the streets of the city of London to celebrate the accession of the New Lord Mayor-this year took the form of an impressive procession of representatives of all branches of the fighting services and civil defence ser vices. Including detachments of Dominion troops, turbaned Indian troops and detachments of foreign allied forces, the Procession marched amid playing bands and skirling Scottish bagpipes through the bomb scarred streets of the city. Military equipment figured prominently with a parade of tanks in the rear. The new Lord Mayor Sir John Laurie, took the salute at the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral and the King accompanied by the Queen stood at the gates of Buckingham Palace to take the salute. Cheering crowds gave a special welcome to the Dominion, Indian and allied troops while workmen engaged in clearing bombed sites gave the victory sign, from vantage points on giant cranes. Reuter,

meeting had been fixed for this day and they would be justified in making the appointment here and now.

The Mayor (Mr. P. N. Brahma) told the House that under the rules the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer should be made at a meeting specially fixed for the purpose by the Corporation. There was a precedent that an officer in service of the Corporation could be appointed if the Corporation so desired without referring the matter to a special meeting fixed for the purpose by the Corporation.

Mr. J. H. Methold. Leader of the European Group, maintained that the meeting called to-day was quite competent to appoint the Chief Executive Officer. He protested that the matter was being put off to a later date.

As stated above, a Special Meeting has been called on Wednesday to consider the question of appointment of the Chief Executive Officer.

-Bye-Election Of Alderman

(Continued from page 923.)

of peace and harmony in the Corporation it was necessary that they should come to a unanimous decision. In these circumstances, he pleaded that the meeting should be adjourned.

Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal said that they were competent to postpone the meeting.

Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, the Acting Chief Executive Officer, at this stage rose with the permission of the Chairman to explain the legal position of the issue involved.

Mr. D. J. Cohen wanted to know under what section of the Act the Chief Executive Officer was addressing the House.

Mr. Susil Ch. Sen held that since Mr. Chatterji was not a member of the meeting he had no right of audience.

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen wanted to hear the ruling of the Chairman and not any explanation to be provided by the Chief Executive Officer.

The Chairman then put the question to vote whether the Chief Executive Officer should be permitted to address the House. The permission was refused.

The motion for adjournment having been placed before the House it was carried by 89 votes to 36. The next date for election of Alderman, as has been stated, will be fixed by the Chief Executive Officer.

Professional Taxes Bill The Mayor On The Delhi Deputation

THE following statement was made by the Mayor, Mr. P. N. Brahma, regarding two Bills which were before the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi and for which a deputation on behalf of the Corporation consisting of the Mayor, Mr. Siddigiand some officers of the Corporation, was sent:—

"Mr. Siddiqi and myself along with the Assessor, the License Officer and a Sub-Assessor went up to Delhi according to the direction of this House. I found on arrival that the Corporation point of view had clearly been explained to most of the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and other important persons in the Assembly by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. A. II. Ispahani, who had been at Delhi since October 26, 1941, in connection with some work. A note regarding to two Bills viz. the Railway Local Authorities Taxation Bill and Sir F. E. James' Professions Tax Limitation Bill, was prepared by the Department and handed over to the Deputy Mayor before he left for Delhi. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee also gave a note to the Deputy Mayor in connection with the Railway and Local Authorities Taxation Bill, clearly explaining the legal aspects and implications of that Bill.

"The Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, had gone about the matter in right earnest and before we reached, it had been decided by the Select Committee that the Calcutta Corporation and the Bengal

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME-TAX IN CALCUTTA

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RULED OUT IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

New Delhi, Nov. 10.

In the Central Assembly this morning the Chair ruled out an adjournment motion tabled by Sardar Sant Singh to discuss "the grave situation in Calcutta leading to the close of markets to protest against the methods of assessing incometax and racial discrimination in the application thereof."

Sardar Sant Singh in unswor to the President's question explained that exception had been taken in Calcutta to the methods of assessment adopted which were said to be outside the scope of the Income-tax Law. He also referred to allegations of racial discrimination against Indian firms and to the hardship caused because local authorities had not been given a free hand.

Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, objecting to the motion pointed out that what had happened in Calcutta was an expression of dissatisfaction with assessment which was made in the ordinary course of the Incometax Law and for which remedies were open under that Law. There was an append in these cases and access to the High Court on questions of Law.

Sardar Sant Sing reiterated his complaint that the assessment had been made outside the scope of the Income Tax Law.

The President suggested that even that was a matter which the Court of Appeal could consider. He held that remedies for the complaints made had been provided in the Income-tax Act itself and the Assembly was not the Isram where questions like that could be discussed.

Municipalities would be excluded from the purview of Sir F. E. James' Bill and modifications in the other Bill had also been decided upon.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR'S WORK

"We only followed up the work which had been done so well by the Deputy Mayor, and the thanks of the Corporation and of the City of Calcutta are due to him for the trouble he took in placing the Corporation case before important personages at Delhi.

"Myself and Mr. Siddiqi with the officers, who were with us also saw members of the Government and some prominent members of the Central Assembly and explained the Corporation point of view to them. I left but Mr. Siddiqi has remained to finish the work that was so well begun by the Deputy Mayor.

FOUNDATION OF THE PLEADINGS

"Thanks of the Corporation are due to Mr. Siddiqi for strenuous work which he did at Delhi and to Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, for the time and labour he spent in preparing the brief which was the foundation of our pleadings. We got substantial help from the Assessor, and the License Officer was also very helpful.

"As claims and counter-claims are being made by various parties. I think it my duty to inform the Corporation regarding what has been done by the deputation they sent and by the Deputy Mayor in particular".

Condolence

Earlier, on a motion simultaneously tabled by Councillors Krishna Chandra Ghose, Naresh Nath Mookerjee, I. B. Beed and N. C. Paul, the Corporation placed on record their sense of sorrow at the saddeath of the mother of Councillor Amulya Chandra-Mitter and conveyed their expression of sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family.

MR. G. MOSES

CONSUL FOR PORTUGAL DEAD

The death occurred on Wednesday last, at his residence. "Arcadia," Behala of Mr. Gregory C. Moses, Consul for Portugal and a solicitor of the Calcutta High Court, at the age of 64.

Mr. Moses was one of the oldest and most respected members of his branch of the legal profession, having been enrolled in March, 1900. He was also a notary public. In November, 1926, he was appointed Consul for Portugal which office he held up to the time of his death. He is survived by his wife and a son, who is a member of thos Indian Civil Service.

As a mark of respect of Mr. Moses' memory his office was closed for the day. The funeral took place at the Armenian Cemetery. Lower Circular Road, which was largely General Article

My Visit To Ceylon

[Ev Mr. R. K. Sidhwa. Mayor of Karachi]

I HAD an opportunity to visit Colombo. Candy and Nuwara Eliya in Ceylon while attending the conference of All-India. Burmah and Ceylon Mayors. Ceylon—the pearl shaped island. 275 miles in length, 144 miles in breadth, is a fair land of legend with more or less identical culture, custom, education etc., to our country. India and teylon are only divided by a short strip of sea and they are just on the border of each other, yet Ceylon has more in common with Malaya. Singapore, Australia than with India. Most of her imports are from these countries rather than from India.

Ships from the seven seas come to the port of Colombo. The port has no docks or harbour; steamers anchor in the sea and passengers and crews are brought by launches and boats to the landing jetty, which has a picturesque sight in the fort area known as the political and commercial centre of Ceylon.

CEYLON THE BEAUTIFUL

people—Sinhalese—are all bare-Ceylonese headed. They twist their long glossy hair into a knot at the nape of their neck and on their forehead rests a semi-circular comb of tortoise shell. They are attired in a cloth of vivid hue and they invariably carry an umbrella with themselves. Then there are the Tamils, who have come from South India just on the border of Ceylon. They are in a good number there. Then there are Malayas and Burghers, who are descendants of the Dutch citizens. The population of the whole island is 65 lakhs according to the last census of which 7 lakhs are Indians. The population of the City of Colombo—capital of Cevlon—is 31 lakhs. Nature is generous to Ceylon in as much as her average rainfall is 162 inches. Although so comparatively near the Equator. Ceylon is blessed with a wonderful and varied climate and charming scenery. It has a number of hill stations with picturesque scenery and surroundings which any visitor would relish. The invigorating air. beautiful and refreshing scenery are all provided here by Nature the bountiful.

THE COLOMBO CORPORATION

There are no big massive buildings in the city of Colombo just as we see in Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi excepting the few commercial buildings in the Fort area. The rest of the buildings in Colombo are all with tiled roofs. Cement Concrete buildings are very rarely seen and in some parts of the city. they are not visible at all. The roads are all asblalted, beautifully lit on ornamental poles with green lawns as beauty spots at several intervals Although the population of Colombo is less than Marachi by 50,000, the Municipal Corporation has an sunual income of Rs. 65 lakhs i.e., nearly 25 lakhs more than the income of the Karachi Municipal Corporation. Colombo Municipal Corporation consists of 24 Councillors of whom 4 are nominated by the Governor of Ceylon. One interesting feature in Ceylon I neticed is the adult franchise. The Municipal Commissioner is selected by the Municipal Corporation. They levy 20 per cent. property tax as against 14 per cent, levied by Karachi and 18 per cent, by Bombay. They derive an income of Rs. 10 lakhs from supply of water to steamers in the port ut the rate of Rs. 5 per 100 gallons as against the charge of Re. 1 of the Karachi Port Trust for similar purposes. There is no land or ground rent for plots recovered either by the Government or the Municipal Corporation. Education in Ceylon is entirely free and is under the control of Government. Local Bodies have nothing to do with the educational matters. The Colombo Corporation maintains an up to-date fire brigade on modern lines like Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi. They have very fine water works which would equal any water works in the whole of India. Karachi Water Works can stand no comparison with them as we have all old type of pumping machinery depending entirely upon the well water about 25 miles away from the city.

DESTITUTE HOME

One more interesting feature of the Colombo Corporation is that they maintain a nice poor house m which persons unable to support themselves owing to physical or mental infirmity or incapacity are well ted and looked after. They call this insti-totion the "City Refuge". Personally I would have liked to call it a "Home for Destitutes." The inmates are absolute destitutes decently fed. clothed and looked after by the Corporation. They are housed in an attractive building with good surroundings, a garden and an extensive space for moving about under the supervision of a matron and a manager. Any one would envy such an institution. It was something like a Convalescent Home. Our problem in India as regards giving relief to such destitutes is immense. They have no place even in the Hospitals though they are sick. They find their places on the roadsides either under a shady tree or a footpath. Although the number of inmates—in a city like Colombo— was very small, the Corporation does a real service and duty towards humanity. I wish in India we did it on similar but more extensive lines.

Houses For The Poor

Another remarkable feature of the Colombo Corporation is that they have built 250 cheap houses for the poor class of people. Further 75 tenements are under construction which would make a total of 325 houses for housing 325 poor people and their families. While the economic rent of each of these houses considering the construction cost etc.. is Rs. 11 per mensem, the Corporation charges only Ils. 3 to Re. 3-8 bearing the rest of the burden This is really most laudable. In themselves. Karachi, for the last ten years or more, the Corporation have been merely talking and passing resolutions, appointing committees after committees but doing nothing practical in this direction. Whenever any move is made in this direction, the question of economic rent is placed in the bear. Unless, therefore, the Corporations in India resolve to bear the interest and other charges themselves and follow the example of Colombo Corporation, they will never be able to build houses for the poor.

MAYOR

The Mayor of Colombo, although not an executive head in the absolute sense, has large executive powers unlike the Corporations of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi. He has got extensive supervisory control and I think it is high time that all Provincial Governments followed the high traditions laid down by the Ceylon Government in this This is necessary in order to make the local bodies really democratic as they have got in Western countries. Mr. S. P. Wikramsinha is the Municipal Commissioner of Colombo. He is a very sympathetic gentleman in the real sense of the word. He is an ex-civilian having resigned his most lucrative position and I understand while his appointment was made he secured the post by a majority of one vote only; he has since become very popular amongst all the councillors and rate-payers, due to his amiable nature, vast experience, and talent.

MOTOR AND VEHICLE TAX

Unlike India, motor and other vehicle tax in Ceylon is levied by the Local Bodies according to the horse power of each vehicle. There is no Government tax on vehicles.

PUBLIC NUISANCE

No member of the public or a pedestrian is allowed to commit nuisance (urinate) on any of the public roads or spaces. I was very much struck with the strict vigilance exercised by the police in this respect. Any one found so doing is at once hauled up and is immediately convicted and severly fined. Similarly no spitting is allowed on the roads.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Celyonese are very much afraid of contagious diseases especially small-pox and therefore rules re. health are very strictly followed. No outsider is allowed to enter Ceylon until he undergoes a severe quarantine examination for a period of about 10 days. I came across an instance where an Indian (Gujarati merchant) who had just come from Bombay with a child duly vaccinated and whose very child caught small-pox within ten days of his arrival; the Health authorities prosecuted this man for having not reported this case. The Court sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500, while in India such a case would have been let off with a very trifling fine. You can thus imagine the severity of law as far as small-pox is concerned, although the above sentence is severe and beyond imagination.

Unfortunately in India, urinating on public roads and spaces is too common and has become a standing nuisance. In Karachi, not only public roads but even the newly constructed footpaths are being spoiled which mar the health and beauty of the city. Cannot the Chief Officers of municipal corporations who are vested with wide powers.

drastic action in this respect so as to teach such an important matter to the people and thus remove a blot which is an eye sore? Let Karachi take a lead in this matter.

BEGGAR PROBLEM

Although there is no law for preventing beggars from roaming about the city, I hardly came across any beggar. The beggar nuisance as we notice in any Indian city or which is a common sight in Karachi and Bombay is unknown there. We have been clamouring for solving this problem for years together and are no nearer to its successful solution. The religious sentiments of Muslims and Hindus in respect of giving alms to the poor are equally prevalent in Ceylon but there is no such nuisance as we see in our country.

Ceylon is famous for its tea, rubber and copra. Tea and rubber estates are mostly owned by Europeans though there are a few tea estates owned by Ceylonese. Owing to war, large quantity of rubber is produced and exported. All the factories of tea and rubber are working at present at full pressure with double shifts. Almost all the Indian labour (Tamil) is employed in tea cultivation.

The remaining business is mostly in the hands of Indians excepting the very few European concerns. This seems to be due to the lethargy of Sinhalese and their inability to do trading ventures. The Bohras. Memons, Parsis, Gujratis, Chettiars and, last but not the least, the robust Pathans have their businesses in trading centres which they call "Pets". I have come in contact with a number of Ceylonese and they welcome the Indian merchants who, they admitted, were the persons who built Ceylon as it exists to-day and brought all prosperity for them.

Ceylon is known for its precious stones. I was shown a shop of a Sinhalese diamond merchant who has in his possession a museum of diamonds, rubies, pearls, sapphires and all sorts of precious stones. Only one sapphire which was shown to me was considered to be worth rupees thirty thousand. Batnapura—about 80 miles from Colombo rejoices in the title of "City of Gems" for it was here that the world's largest sapphire was found. Ceylon sapphires are found in all shades of colour and are world famous, the unique star-sapphire being at the moment exceedingly popular: Rubies, alexandrites, cat's eyes, tapoz and many semi-precious stones are found in considerable quantities.

The export of Copra is extensively done by a Karachi firm viz., Ganesh Khopra Mills, who have their office and a huge godown of Copra at Colombo. They charter a number of steamers for exporting Copra to Karachi. There is also an extensive trade of imported rice carried on at Colombo which is mostly in the hands of Chettiars of South India. and in Fort area there are a number of shops belonging to Sindhies.

STATE COUNCIL

Corresponding to our Central Legislative Assembly. Ceylon has the State Council consisting of 50 elected members, 8 nominated by the Governor of Ceylon and three officials who have no power to vote. The constitution of Ceylon is very peculiar. While they have adult franchise for Sinhalese, there are two qualifications prescribed for enfranchising the

mon-Sinhalese vir., (1) Literary qualification or those who pay Rs. 30 per annum as rent and (2) Domiciled certificate of permanent residence in Ceylon—which is the main bone of contention. It has raised a lot of resentment amongst the Indians who have been deprived of their right of vote; though many of them have been living there for decades and in some cases for centuries, they are not classified as "Domiciled" residents of Ceylon!

The other interesting feature of their administration is that they have no Ministers as we have in the Provincial Governments. There are seven different Committees each of which consists of 7 members of the Council. It will thus be seen that almost all members of the Council are absorbed in these Committees. Each Committee has certain portfolios under it. The Committee elects its own chairman who ipso facto becomes the Minister for that particular portfolio. The Committee take decision on all matters of detail falling within their purview and the Minister has to abide by them. He has of course the right to dissent from the decision of the Committee, and report to the Council. Each of these Ministers is at liberty to criticise the action of the other Ministers in the open session of the

In the Council, the Governor is also freely criticised-which is not allowed in Indian Legislatures. The decisions arrived at by these seven Committees are again brought to the full council for ratification. The entire budget is brought before the whole House. The House then converts itself into Committees and discusses the entire budget in all its details and then again it is brought before the whole House. Thus there are two opportunities for the members to discuss the budget. But the Governor has absolute powers in many respects. The entire service including ministerial, administrative and subordinate staff is a reserved subject. There is neither a cabinet system nor joint responsibility. The Speaker's salary is Rs. 1,500 per month while the Deputy Speaker gets Rs. 1,000. The Chairman of each of the seven Committees gets Rs. 1,500 per month. There is also one Deputy Chairman for all the seven Committees and he draws Rs. 750 per month. The salary of the members of the Council is Rs. 500 per month plus a first class pass to travel throughout Ceylon.

Just as the Colombo Corporation levies no ground or land rent, the Ceylon Government charges no land revenue anywhere in Ceylon although the country is so fertile producing a lot of Tea. Rubber and Copra. If land rent is charged income from these articles is sure to come to more than rupees ten millions. At present the Government's main sources of income are (i) Customs, (ii) Income Tax, (iii) Public Utility Concerns and (iv) Excise.

PUBLIC UTILITY CONCERNS

Another interesting feature is that all the Public Utility Concerns viz., Railways, Tramways, Telephones and Electricity are run by the Government. They derive a large revenue from these sources. In India. excepting Railways which are mostly owned by the Government, none of such concerns are run by the Provincial or Central Government. Government of India ought to follow in the footsteps of the Government of Ceylon in this respect.

-The Industrial Schools Of Calcutta

(Continued from page 980)

always being bullied by the elders. Small boys can't enjoy any freedom in the presence of grown-up adults. In order that the younger students may move and speak more freely in the school, elders should not be allowed to read in the same classes.

I have been thinking that some academic education should also be given to the students along with the training in handicrafts. Once I enquired from the students of my school as to how many of them wanted to learn (without any fees) Hindi, Bengali or Arithmetic and I was surprised to find that only one student was prepared to accept this offer. I have not yet been able to do anything in my school in this connection or to decide any suitable course of action for my future guidance.

There are many other matters connected with the industrial schools of Calcutta to which I would like to draw your attention for example equipments, raw materials for students' practice, hostels, libraries, scholarships and prizes, games and many other extra curricular activities. But I should mention one thing more rir, the need for a training school for the teachers of these schools.

Many teachers in our schools need training in the new ways and means which are rapidly growing up for the advancement of the cottage industries of our country and nearly all of our teachers lack the training for teachership and general management of a school. Many new industrial schools are being established in different places of India for which new teachers are required. But there is no such institution where facilities for the training of teachers for the industrial schools are available. So efficient teachers are obtained with great difficulty. There is very urgent need for the establishment of a training school for teachers.

All these and many other matters need common efforts of all the industrial schools of Calcutta for which an organisation is needed. In my opinion an association of all these schools should be started to take up these matters in hand. I sincerely hope that the authorities of the Corporation will consider this matter most favourably and give a lead to this important subject of the reform of industrial education in Calcutta.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Can You Remove Paint As Cheaply?

PAINTSOL

1 lb. As. 10 3 lbs. Rs. 1-2 10 lbs. , 5-0 20 lbs. . 9-0

2 lbs. mixed with one Imperial Gallon of water will remove at least 1,000 sq. ft. of paint.

It is the most powerful, quickest and cheapest paint remover in the world.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD. CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

The Industrial Schools Of Calcutta

By MR. RAM CHANDRA GUPTA, Superintendent, Hindu Industrial Institute, Calcutta]

THERE are nearly forty industrial schools in Calcutta which provide instruction to students in Tailoring. Embroidery, Knitting, Book Binding, Weaving, Paper Making, Carpentry and similar other handicrafts which can be practised in any place without the aid of mechanical power. Judging from the number of schools it may seem that the boys of Calcutta have very good opportunities for learning these handicrafts. But the actual state of affairs is far from satisfactory.

Courses Of Study

There is no uniform course of studies followed by all these schools. In each school the courses have been prepared by the teachers themselves according to the extent of their own knowledge and capacity to teach the subject. This can be remedied by a common organisation of all these schools which may prescribe courses of study to be followed by all the schools.

The students do not use any books as text or for reference. In my own school out of 75 boys in the tailoring class not a single boy has purchased or ever read any book on this subject. The teacher himself does not feel the need of any text books for the students. In order that they may acquire a systematic knowledge of the theory and the art of tailoring they must read some good books on the subject. The Committee which prescribes courses for study should also prescribe text books for the students who must purchase them.

EXAMINATIONS

Each school holds its own examinations for its students. As the teachers must show good results for their own credit, the students get through flactor examinations very easily. Moreover there are no fixed dates for holding the examinations. Whenever a number of students have finished their course, an examination is held in the school. In our own school, examinations have been held for four times during only the last 5 months.

Common examinations in all these schools should be held on fixed dates not more than two or three times in a year. If the examinations are held in this way, the managing committee of a school may compare its results with those of other schools and judge the efficiency of its own teachers. This is the only way by which the teachers and the students of a school can be urged to make better efforts to achieve higher standards of efficiency.

There should be a Board of Examinations for all these Industrial Schools, which shall—

1. Fix the dates for holding the e

- 2. Set up papers for the different subjects:
- 3. Get the answer books of the students examined and their practical work tested;
 - 4. Publish the results in the papers;
- 5. Issue diplomas to successful candidates; and
- 6. Award prizes and scholarships to the deserving students.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

As the examinations are held in these schools all the year round, without fixing any dates, similarly the students are admitted on any day of any month throughout the year. So, each and every student in the class has a different stage of training. It is not possible for the teachers to give individual attention to each and every student in this way. The class, therefore, somehow or other drags on with its work.

It is not possible for any one school to fix dates of admission and to refuse to admit those wholeome after the expiry of the fixed dates, so far as there are other schools prepared to admit him whenever he may come. The dates for admission can be fixed only when other schools also agree to observe them.

No industrial school of Calcutta has prescribed any educational qualifications to restrict admissions. In our own school there are students who can't even write their own names. Such boys may learn the practical work easily, but they can't understand the theory of an art. Without any education they can't hope to carry on their business successfully after they have finished the training. When Matriculates are put in the same class with illiterates, it hampers the progress of the good students because they have to pull on the dull students also with them.

This is a matter which can be dealt with by a school even if other schools do not co-operate. In our school we are refusing to admit those who have not passed at least the primary examination and I can't have any objection if any other school admits them. But it is desirable that all the schools should have similar restrictions. If they do not want to refuse admission to any one, they may have different sections for the educated and the uneducated students or they may agree to admit uneducated students only in some schools and educated students only in the other schools. This is a matter which needs immediate attention of all the schools.

There are no age limits even for the students' admissions. Boys from 12 to 35 years of age are reading in the same classes. The younger boys are

. (Continued on previous page)

tions;

COOKING.
WATER-HEATING.
REFRIGERATION.
LIGHTING.
INDUSTRIAL USE.

VISIT OUR SHOWROOM AT 12A, PARK STREET.
WHERE OUR MOTTO IS

SERVICE

THE ORIENTAL GAS CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)
(THE LIABILITY OF THE MEMBERS BEING LIMITED

Тория в предерждений принистичний принистичний принистичний принистичний принистичний принистичний принистичний прин

ELEPHONE:-

(SHOWROOM: CAL. 4270

(美国矿名美国超级) 医睾丸丛 医髂骨髓囊酸甲醇的毒精精细囊酸的



MALARIOL has unsurpassed spreading qualities coupled with the most powerful toxic action. It is used throughout India by anti-malaria experts and is strongly recommended by the ROSS INSTITUTE.

Years of research by the world's best qualified specialists have produced this ideal anti-malaria oil.

Does not harm fish birds or animals

an illustrated backlet containing concise information upon the correct and must accommical use of MALARIOL, and its many advantages over other larvicides. Ask us to send you one.

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD.

CALCUTTA

BOMBAY

MADRAS

KARACHI

NEW DELHI

BSMK.

HEALTHEHYGENE

When Your Child Refuses Food

Bu

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

EDITOR

"Juarnal Of The American Medical Association

'Hygica": The Health Magazine

C HILDREN usually like to eat, particularly when they are fed substances that appeal to their appetites. Nevertheless, many children do not seem to have the advantage of good nutrition for the simple reason that they do not eat enough; others do not eat enough of the right things.

Specialists in this diseases of children are constantly besieged by mothers who insist that their child will not eat. However, if a child refuses to eat, particularly when it needs to eat because of the amount of exercise that it takes and because of the demands of its body for building tissues, a prompt and thorough investigation is demanded.

A sick child will lose its appetite exactly as will a sick adult. Therefore, any infectious disease or a fever, inflammations of the tonsils and adenoids, and earnthe or tuberrulosis may be associated with a lack of appetite for food. Most important, however, is the mental aspect. In most cases it is a mental rather than a physical condition that requires attention. Eating is, to some extent, a habit, just like sleeping. The baby who has been permitted to remain on the bottle for some time after it should have begun to take its milk from a cup has become lazy about food. Here is a vicious circle: the mother is afraid to stop the bottle habit for fear the child will starve; the child does not want to give up the bottle habit because it finds that it can get all along on liquid food and that it is lots easier to est from the bottle.

Another reason for failure to eat is eating between meals. The child's stomach is small and does not have an opportunity to empty itself completely between meals. When the stomach is empty it has vibrations which are called hunger pains; if the stomach is kept entirely free from hunger pains with too much food at too frequent intervals, loss of appetite will result. Here again comes the possibility of a vicious circle, because experts recommend the drinking of a quart of milk daily or at least one and a half pints. The taking of this quantity of milk may so satisfy the appetite that the child will be unwilling to eat other foods.

A third important cause concerns the family habits. Unildren imitate their parents. If the mother or father happens to be on a diet and pushes away the desserts, avoids eating cream or milk soups, and tries to get along on one or two small items of food, that thildren are likely to develop the habit of

avoiding food. Unfortunately, this makes a third vivious circle. If the father and mother are every weight and eat too much, the children incline is long at the table and that quantities of fact beyond their needs.

People may also get too tired to est. Children, who have played too vigorously and too long, children who have been too excited at games played between time find it difficult to step promptly into the relaxed, quiet and stim attitude that should prevail at the dinner table.

The answer to most forms of mental disturbances resulting in loss of appoints is intelligent correction of bad cating habits, not only in the child but in all of those who surround him and associate with him.

SCIENTISTS STUDY BODY CHILL.

A NY one who has ever come home from work feeling tired and apprehensive, got into bed and then suddenly succumed to the shaking, throbbing, tremulous feeling called a chill, knows that it is a nusty symptom. This symptom was known to medical writers thousands of years ago. When the chill was associated with malaria, it became common to call it "ague".

Now, after these many years, scientific experts have begun to study the chill to find out why it happens and what it mesns. Dr. George A. Perera of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, in Boston, feels that a chill has a real importance in overcoming a disease and that it ought to be considered from that point of view.

When a chill occurs, there is an increase in the chemical activity going on within the body and, therefore, a rapid rise in the production of hear by the body. The net result of a chill is to raise the body temperature. A person with a chill is usually quiet, lies doubled up, has a skin that is cool and pale and sometimes "goose flesh". This is due to the fact that the superficial blood vessels under the skin are constricted—sometimes so greatly that the skin appears blue.

Some degree of voluntary control can be applied, particularly if the chills are mild. When however, there is a severe chill, it comes on regardless of the will power of the person concerned.

One of the examples of the manner in which a chill functions to maintain the heat of the body is the constant trembling of a hairless dog.

The application of heat, with blankets, warmhed clothing, hot drinks, hot water bottles and electric pads, is one of the ways to make a person with chills feel better.

Chills can be induced in patients by injecting non-specific protein substances. They can also be prevented by the giving of drugs which act as sedstives and as controls of the body temperature.

It is believed that the action of these drugs, which are known as anti-pyrefic or anti-fever drugs, into depress the shirtering centre in the brain.



Moderni: Methods Of Tunnell Lining New Ideas Speed Up Work

[By R. HAMMOND, London]

DIRING recent years new ideas have been developed in this field which has increased greatly the speed of tunnelling, which very largely depends upon the speed at which the lining can be carried out. One standard modern method of course is the use of steel segments in place of cast iron segments.

A notable example is the Detroit-Windsor tunnel in the United States, in which the lining is formed of 11 standard steel segments and one key, each of the segments being \(\frac{3}{2} \) in. plate 2 ft. 6 in. wide over the flanges with a circumferential length of 9 ft. This type of steel tunnel is stated to be in many respects superior to cast iron for use in clay, and it is more economical.

It is well-known that one of the most important modern developments in tunnelling is the use of precast concrete segments, developed in Great Britain in 1938, used for the London tube railways. Much interesting information is contained in this contribution dealing with pre-cast concrete segments for tunnels. In the manufacture washed sand and washed shingle of 1/8—8/8 in, graded size is mixed with fermo-concrete cement under conditions of strong vibration for about three minutes. Following this the segments are cured for three days under water and can be used in twenty-one days, resulting in a very high comprehensive strength up to 6,500 lbs. per sq. in, after seven days.

It has been proved by actual experiments on an 8 ft. 6 in. diameter tunnel lined with both pre-cast concrete segments and with cast iron ring segments

that the latter are inferior in strength. These concrete segments have been used for example for lining 2½ miles of London tube tunnel between Liverpool Street and Newbury Park being an internal diameter of 12 ft. 8 in. Each of the rings comprises six segments about 6 ft. long and 1 ft. 8 in. wide, with a square key block at the ground of the arch. Each of these segments weighs 500 lbs., which includes 84 lbs. of steel reinforced, and a complete ring can be erected in about 15-20 minutes, about the same time as a cast iron ring. The concrete segments are as strong as the latter but are only 7/8 in, thick, and are much lighter.

Further, the author describes the McAlpine system of reinforced concrete tunnel lining, which uses pre-cast segments moulded with tongued and grooved edges forming both the longitudinal and the circumferential joints. A notable application of this system is the West Middlesex main drainage system. with tunnels from 4 ft, 6 in. to 11 ft. 4 in. diameter.

The basic principle involved of course has been in use for some considerable period, as far back as nearly thirty years ago, in the shape of the Norwood subway in Norwood Junction Station with a tunnel 9 ft. 6 in. diameter and constructed of segments 6 in thick.

PREVENTING LEARAGE OF WATER

One of the most difficult problems of tunnel lining is to prevent leakage of water, and the best general principle to use is what is known as cavity

NEW!



CELOTEX HARDBOARD

NUT BROWN FINISH - HARMONIZING WITH TEAK Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

SHAW: WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

example .adopted. for **Was** lining, construction of the Mersey tunnel. in the The principle consists in using inside the mannel an interior secondary lining of reinforced tunnel an i granite, any slight leakage from the main tunnel wall being discharged to the cavity and drawn off at the bottom without entering the actual tunnel itself. Primarily the advantage is that the secondary lining is built to move quite independently of the main wall or lining so that there is no cracking caused by secondary stresses.

Another interesting development in the field of tunnels for the conveying of water, and especially in the United States, is to use externely deep tunnels, which cuts out all the interference in large towns with already complex system of main sewers, conduits and pipes beneath streets and buildings. Another important advantage also is that when a sufficient depth is reached clear of all such obstacles then the tunnel can be constructed dead straight from one point to another at almost any distance, thus reducing considerably the expense.

Finally reference is made in this contribution to the paper recently read by Gerald Hasking before the Institution of Civil Engineers, dealing with the construction, testing and strengthening of a pressure tunnel for the water supply to Sydney (Australia). This tunnel is ten miles in length, and although most of it passes through dry ground some portions are heavily water-logged which has given rise to serious trouble, apparently according to Mr. Haskins because the concrete used was made with sandstone from the tunnel excavation as the aggregate, which Consequently the great was not strong enough. variety in compressive strength from as low as 36 tons to the maximum of 162 tons per sq. ft. Since there was some doubt as to the strength of the tests were carried lining drastic out, and as a result there was a rupture of the lining for a length of over 700 ft. when a pressure

equal to the full head of 550 ft, was applied. Accordingly it was necessary to steel line the whole length of the tunnel at a cost of about £800,000, the primary cause being that the Sydney sandstone is not a suitable medium through which to drive a high pressure water tunnel, and that unreinforced sandstone concrete is not sufficiently impervious.

PERMANENT

HUME STEEL PIPE

(with Spun Concrete Lining and R. C. C. Outcoating)

POSSESSES FULL PROTECTION, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL. GIVES LONGER LIFE THAN UNPROTECTED METAL PIPE.

SATISFIES ALL CONDITIONS!!

Gives about 30 per cent. superior flow of water.

Saves in laying, jointing and transport. Stands very high pressure easily. Free from Rust and Tuberculation. Saves a large amount initially. Is regarded as the best Pipe by Eminent Experts.

Can be re-used after a number of years elsewhere.

Free from Bursts.

Particulars from:

THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD.

Head Office:--

Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. FACTORIES ALL OVER INDIA.

Telegrams:-"HUMEPIPE" Tel. No. 26033 (four lines.)

750



Combines all the best qualities of both soft and metallic packing.

Sole Agents:

SEMI METALLIC

THISTLE

STEAM PACKING

THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER GO., (INDIA) LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO., 12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA.

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

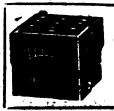
SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

136, Canning Street, Calcutte

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheesko"



Phone: Pk. 1532

REGAL BATTERY MFG. CORPN.

86, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

Manufacturers of-

Quality Storage Batteries of all descriptions.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS · A Digest

MR. BHOLANATH CHATTERJEE DEAD

Mr. Bholanath Chatterjee, well-known engineer and contractor of South Calcutta, died on Tuesday last at the age of 75 at the residence of his son, Mr. N. C. Chatterji, Bar-at-Law. He had been ailing for sometime past.

Born in December 1866 at village Talandoo in the District of Hooghly, he was educated at Bhowanipur and Shibpur Engineering College. After serving for sometime at the Calcutta Corporation as a Resident Drainage Engineer he resigned the post and started the engineering firm, B. N. Chatterjee & Sons. He was responsible for the construction of certain section of the Assam-Bengal Railway as well as of Moore-Bateman Scheme for supplying water to Calcutta. He established a brick field on modern scientific lines and also an up-to-date Foundry and Workshop.

SIR R. N. CHOPRA RETIRES

After some more than twenty years' association with the School of Tropical Medicine, of which he has been the Director since 1985, Lt.-Col. Sir Ram Nath Chopra, kt., c.i.e., is about to retire to take up the combined post of Director of Medical Services and Director of the Drug Research Laboratory. Jammu and Kashmir State.

After a distinguished university career, Col. Chopra entered the Indian Medical Service in 1908 and served in the Military Department for 12 years. When the School of Tropical Medicine was opened in 1921, he was appointed Professor of Pharmacology and Physician to the Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases.

Sir Ramnath was appointed Chairman of the Drugs Inquiry Committee, Government of India, in 1931, and his report is considered to be an authoritative publication on the subject of control and standardization of drugs in the Indian market.

In recognition of his services he was created a C.L.R., in 1933, and was knighted in 1940. He retired from the Indian Medical Service in 1939.

In addition to his duties as the Director and Professor of Pharmacology of the School of Tropical Medicine, Col. Chopra has been the Director of the Drug Control Laboratories of the Government of India situated at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.

It is understood that Dr. L. E. Napier, Professor of Tropical Medicine, will succeed Col. Chopra as the Director of the School of Tropical Medicine.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR

AERONAUTICS

Practical training in aeronautics will be one of the alternative subjects of a scholarship, proposed to be established by the University of Calcutta out of pequest made by the late Mr. R. O. Baha, Barrister-at-Law and some time Inspector of University Rostels.

The bequest, which amounts to Rs. 26,000, had been made over to Dr. Syama Person Mooker jee, a former Wee Chappeller, for arresting as

endowment for the award of a monthly scholarship, of Rs. 75 for three years, to be named after the donor's father. Dr. Kamal Krishna Raha.

The alternative subjects for the scholarship, mentioned in Mr. Raha's Will, are: (a) Practical aeronautics; (b) Practical submarine training: (c) Practical military training, and (d) Training in up-to-date methods of rural reconstruction and handicrafts and for assisting such students as may have completed their training to maintain themselves for a year if they have set up their own enterprise.

The Syndicate of the University has recommended to the Senate that the bequest be accepted and that a Committee be formed with the following gentlemen for the purpose of drawing up rules of the scholarship:

The Vice-Chancellor of the University (Sir Azizul Haque), Dr. B. C. Roy, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charu Chandra Biswas, Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and Prof. Phanindra Nath Ghosh.

EDUCATIONAL BROADCAST

The scope of the Educational Broadcast at the Calcutta Centre of All-India Radio is being extended as from November to include broadcasts for collegistudents under the title "For the Universities." These are intended to give an opportunity to students to hear prominent educationists and authorities on various non-technical subjects of special interest to them.

Students outside Calcutta who hardly get any opportunity of hearing some of the renowned University Professors could avail of these broadcasts with advantage.

Their duration would be fifteen minutes and the time is 7-45 p.m. (I. S. T.) on every Wednesday.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION

Confidence in the ultimate victory of Russia inthe present war was expressed at a meeting at the University Institute Hall on Saturday last. Mr. A. R. Khan presided.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Union in celebration of the 24th Anniversary of the November Revolution.

Prof. Surendra Nath Goswami said that this year they were celebrating the function at the time when Russia was in the midst of the gravest peril and the world was in the grip of death and destruction. But Stalin's speech showed Russia's unbreakable courage and determination to fight the foe and win the battle. His speech must have set at rest all doubts as to the outcome of the present war between Russia and Germany.

Twenty-four years back the Revolution took place under the leadership of Lenin. A New Order came to be established. Its ideal was to end exploitation and give more employment and feed. Amosing large and possibleness filed the hearts of the parameter and residues. Having these years the Soviet people and to face many an order. If they bad survived them, would also be able to survive the on-

The history of Russis was a unique thing. The remarkable reorientation in the outlook in every sphere of life evoked admiration even from the mighty minds of the world. Such civilizations Prof. Goswami held, could not be crushed. She might have temporary reverses, but in the end she was such to win. Hitler's boast and bluster would run him down.

Prof. Goswami said that on this day greetings were sent to Russia from different parts of the world. They in India also should extend every support to her in this hour of peril.

Mr. Gopal Haldar said that it was regrettable that a section of people betrayed their ignorance dubbing Stalin as much a Dictator as Hitler was. They did not care to notice the quite different ideals for which the two countries had stood.

LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE BLIND

At a referring of the Executive Committee of the Lighthouse for the Bilnd, held in the residence of the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Sinha, the name of the institution has been changed into "All-India Lighthouse for the Blind".

The institution has already been registered under Act XXI of 1860.

Prof. and Mrs. S. C. Roy, who have been nominated by the Government of India to serve on the Braille Code Committee, on behalf of the All-India Lighthouse for the Blind, will leave for Delhi on the 15th instant. In response to a special invitation from Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, they will interview her on the 17th. On the 19th, Prof. Roy will deliver a lecture on "Welfare Work for the Blind in India" at the New Delhi Town Hall. The meeting has been convened by the Delhi University, and Sir Maurice Gwyer, the Hou'ble Chief Justice of India, will preside on the occasion.

AMERICAN "TAMASHA" AT TOWN HALL

Calcutta's American colony gave a practical demonstration of their sympathy with the war effort when at the Town Hall on last Saturday night (November 8) an American "Tamasha" was held. Organized by the American Club, the American Women's Club and the American Volunteer Corps, the "Tamasha" had as its object the raising of funds for presentation of a fire-engine to the Calcutta Fire Brigade.

Coloured electric lights and tasteful decorations gave the somewhat sombre Town Hall a gay appearance, while the many and varied attractions drew a large attendance.

MAYOR OF MADRAS

FIRST INDIAN CHRISTIAN BLECTED

Mr. V. Chakkarai Chettiar has been unanimously elected Mayor of Madras at a meeting of the City Council.

Mr. Chettiar is the first member of the Indian Christian Cammunity to be a Mayor of this city. He was first elected to the Council in 1984, and has been continuing a member of the Council since then. He became an Alderman in 1836.

Mr. W. Ganela Messar was elected Deputy Meyer.

On the top floor the entertainment committee consisting entirely of amateurs, produced a show new to Calcutta both in variety and talent. More than neventy artistes drawn from various nationalists—American and Indian included—contributed to the programme which comprised vocal and instrumental music, dances and other forms of entertainment.

The side shows attracted large crowds. There were numerous stalls where people could try their luck at various games of chance and skill at the sametime having the satisfaction of knowing that they were helping a good cause. Particularly striking was an emporium on the lines of an American County Store where a small investment offered large returns.

Among the articles raffled were an air conditioner, a frigidaire, a wireless set, watches, cameras, etc.

With three bands in attendance there was no lack of good music. The "Tamasha" closed with dance contests which occupied nearly an hour.

STUDY CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The first camp in connection with the "Study Centre for International Affairs", started by the Pengal Government, was opened in Calcutta on Monday evening November 10) at the David Hare Training College by Sir John Herbert, Governor of Bengal. About 40 selected teachers from the mofussil attended the camp.

Addressing the teachers, the Governor said that the Centre had been opened in order to give the teachers of mofussil schools an opportunity to learn from persons who were experts in their own subjects and had wide experience and knowledge of world affairs. Those who were attending the camp would gather sufficient data of conditions prevailing in their own country and the world outside, and would be able to compare the changes taking place here with those elsewhere, and form their own conclusions.

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin. Home Minister, also addressed the trainees.

Mr. A. K. Chanda, i.c.s., is the Officer-in-Charge of the camp.

A. R. P. AND THE PRESS

Matters relating to the A. R. P. work in the Province and the part to be played by the press in connection therewith were discussed at a Press Conference convened by the Government of Bengal on Monday morning at the Writers' Building. The Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, presided at the Conference, which was attended by representatives of various local newspapers.

ENJOY

WITH A

PHILIP'S

RADIO PLAYER

Enquire at:--

THE

PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES & AGENCY CO., LTD.

54, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 8th November, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 637 against 615 and 603 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 5. The general death-rate of the week was 29.0 per mille against 29.5 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1-25 and 27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 8th November, 1941, was 522 against 518 and 510 in the two preceding weeks. There were 6 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 3 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from influenza against 3

in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowelcomplaints amounted to 30 and 64 respectively against 40 and 69 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27.2 per mills per annum.

There were 28 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 25.7.

There were 114 deaths from respiratory diseases against 103 in the previous week.

There were 45 deaths from tuberculosis against 42 in the previous week.

There were 139 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 115 against 97 and 93 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 3 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 2 from influenza, 7 from fevers, 21 from bowel-complaints and 24 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 42:1 per mills

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 39.9.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

There were 139 deaths of infants under one year.

The WALPAMUR COMPANY, Ltd.

DARWEN, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of HIGH QUALITY PAINTS, VARNISHES, DISTEMPERS, ETC.

Agents:-ARRATOON & CO.

Stephen House.

4E, Dalhousie Square East, CALCUTTA

Telephone: Cal. 6935

P. O. Box No. 344

"Dinko" Tinted Distemper.

"Walpamur" Oilbound Water Paint.

"Walpamur" Aluminium Paint.

"Muromatte" Flat Oil Paint.

"Vesta" Oil Gloss Paint.

"Ferox" Roof and Iron (anticorrosive) Paint.

LIST OF ACCEPTED TENDERS

Name of work or supply.	Name of the successful tenderer.	Value of the tender.	Accepting Authority
 Supply and delivery of pony and dettle food at the Municipal Gow khausa during the period ending 31st May, 1942. 	(1) Amarnath and Co. (2) Haji Mohamed Ali Jagannath Prossid (3) K. C. Santanta and Sons		Corpn. 5-11-41.

MATTER BURGES BURGES OF THE STATE OF THE STA

ORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

lenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the following Deputy Executive Officer on the sech, up to 2 p.m. Each noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each ler in duplicate must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed. Tender sealed set.

1. Construction of Record Room for Accounts Department at 4th storey west range), Central Municipal Office Accounts Buildings.

2. Repairs to portion of the roof of batrict 1 Office occupied by District District I Office occupied by District Health Officer I. 3. Repairs to District Health Officer

1. Repairs to the south silt pit, after dismantling the existing temporary Pump House by the side of the steel chimney at House by the side of the steel chir l'almer's Bridge Pumping Station.

5. Supply and delivery of 1st gradesteam and rubble coal from 1st February, 1942 to 31st January, 1943.
6. Repairs to the Old Intake Station at

Pulta Pumping Station.

7. Supply of Mother-binders during

1942 43. Supply of Canvas Hose during

1942-43 9. Supply of Disinfectants during 1942-

10 Extension of Sewage Pump House

and construction of quarters and out-houses etc., at a site within the Chetla Lock Pumping Station.

11. Remodelling Brick Sewer in Chetla Road between Sham Bose Road and Chetla

Central Road.

12. Installation of Electric-driven Pumps, transformer, switch gears etc., at the Chetla Lock Drainage Pumping Station.

Tenders for 1 to 3 will be opened on 18th November, for 4 and 5 on 19th November, for 6 on 20th November, for 7 and 8 on 28th November, for 9 on 2nd December, for 10 and 11 on 3rd December, and for 12 on 17th December, 1941. The fittes outled in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY. Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office The 12th November, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. 1 Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for......"

on Friday, the 21st November, 1941, upto p.m. :

183. Repairs to bathing platform and attached latrine at Raja Dinendra Street, Ward 1—Rs. 468, dated 12th November, 1941 184. (1 month).

1941 (1 month).

184. Repairs to Ward Office at 24/1,
Nintola Ghat Street, Ward 2—Rs. 99,
dated 12th November, 1941, (15 days).

185. Repairs to sewered ditch at Kristodas Pal Lane, Ward 6—Rs. 464, dated
12th November, 1941, (4 weeks).

186. Repairs to sewered ditch at Radha
Madhab Sake Lane, Ward 6—Rs. 303,
dated 12th November, 1942, 6 weeks).

187. Repairs to stone sett pavement at Burtolla Street, Ward 5.—Rs. 483 dated 12th November, 1941. (1 month).

188. Construction of Road connecting 45A & F. Nintola Ghat Street to Tagore Castle Street. Ward 5.—Rs. 650, dated 8th April 1941. (1 month). April, 1941, (1 month),

N. B.—Please note that words in italics
''7 days' notice' in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should be
read as '3 day's notice.''

S. C. GHOSE. District Engineer, I.

District I Eng'g. Office. The 12th November, 1941.

District No. 11, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed. "Tender for............"
on Tuesday, the 18th November, 1941 apto

2 p.m.: The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District II Office for inspection.

110. Repairs to Malanga Square, Ward 10...Rs. 273 dated 11th November, 1941. (1), months), 111. Repairs to squares on Kapalitola Lane and Abhay Haldar Lane, Ward 10...Rs. 260, dated 11th November, 1941, (1) months).

Improving gully pit off 25. Kalutola Rs. 100, dated 11th November, 112. Imp Street—Rs. 1941, (15 days).

Please note that words in italics
'7 days notice' in clause 6 of
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days" notice.

M. N. GANGULI,
for District Engineer II.
District II Eng'g. Office.
The 11th November, 1941.

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a scaled cover superscribed Tender for....."

on Tuesday, the 18th November, 1941, upto

2 p.m.:

15. Supplying and stacking good earth or canal silt in Bagmari Mohammedan Burial Ground, Ward 29—Rs. 927, dated 6th November, 1941, (2 months).

N. R.—Please note that mords in italics
"17 days" notics" in clause 6 ct
the condition of contract should
be read as "3 days" notics".

M. N. GANGULI.

for District Engineer II.
District II Eng'g Office.
The 7th November, 1941.

District No. IV Engineer's Department

2 p.m. : 98. C 98. Construction of gat 20, New Road, Ward 24-15th June, 1981, (15 days). of gate entrance at 99. Protecting the Nikashi drain along Shyam Rose Road by salbulla piling, Ward 24...Rs. 936, dated 1st November, 1941, (1

A. K. SEN. District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office. The 10th November, 1941.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Re: Annual repairs to residential quarters at Kults.

Quotations in scaled covers are invited

Quotations in scaled covers are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Monday, the 17th November, 1941, for the above work.

Tenderers are expected to see the site of work before tendering and may obtain other particulars in this connection if required from the department during office hours. The successful tenderer shall have to deposit a security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Tressury through this department and the work must be completed within 30 days from the date of receipt of the work order. of the work order.

> A. N. BANERJEE, Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office, The 10th November, 1941

Re-naming of Road.

It is proposed that the portion of Kar-bala Tank Lane, in Ward No. 3, from its junction with Circular Road Upper on the east to its junction with Gorachand Bose Road on the north and west, be re-named as "Dr. Harihar Sircar Rows".

Any person having any objection to the renaming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned, on or before Saturday, the 29th November, 1941.

D. N. GANGULI,

Central Manicipal Office, The 11th November, 1941.

Cancellation of Alignment,

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standof 1920, that the roads and nustees Stand-ing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to cancel the portion of the alignment of Gariahat Road in Ward 27 on the west side from its junction with Monoharpukur Road to Garishat Bye-Lane enononarpusur Road to Gariahat Bye-Lane and also to modify the same on the corresponding east side, so as to fit in with the C. I. T. Scheme No. XLVII, which was originally sanctioned on 17th December, 1909, by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

Any person having an additional content of the Corporation as constituted under the corporation as constituted under th

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Thursday, the 11th December, 1941.

S. CHATTERJI,
Offg. Chief Executive Officer.
Central Municipal Officer. The 11th Movember, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES-Contd.

Modification of Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standof 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to modify the portion of the 40 ft. alignment of Jamadar Khansama Lane at its junction with the old boundary of Shamsul Huda Road in Ward 21, which was originally sanctioned on 11th November 1920, by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under Act III (B. C.) of 1899, and extending it northwards to the same width to meet the present boundary of Shamsul Huda Road through the abandoned road land of the Corporation.

Any person having any objection to the

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Thursday, the 11th December, 1941.

S. CHATTERJI, Offg. Chief Executive Officer. Central Municipal Office. The 11th November, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern that an and Gurupado Saha for the registration of their names in place of Mr. Ganga Charan Saha deceased recorded occupier in respect of Stalls Nos. 51—53 in Block "G" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM. Revenue Officer

S. S. Hogg Market, The 3rd November, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Sk. Abdul Massaid and Sk. Menwar Ali for the registration of their names in place of Sk. Jaffar Ali deceased recorded occupier in respect of Stall No. 34 in Block 'D' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM, Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market The 5th November, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr.
Purno Chandra Dutt, for the registration
of his name as sole occupier in respect
of Stall No. 76 in Block "B" in the S. S. Hogg Market with the exclusion of the name of Sambhu Nath Agarwalla, the other recorded occupier.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM, Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market. The 5th November, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Abdul Karim and Must. Jaitoon Bibs praying for permission to transfer their respective rights and interests in respect of Stalls Nos. 23 and 24 in Block NR in Sir Stuart Hogg Market to Mr. Sk.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM. Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market The 5th November, 1941.

Auction Sale.

The following seized goods will be sold public auction on 22nd November, by public auction on 22nd November, 1841, (Saturday) at 3 p.m. in the Building of the bir Stuart Hogg Market Extension, opposite to the Hindusthan Building:
1. 2 shell tox oil speur (one not in

order).

2. 2 fly ded.3. 2 small tins shell tox.

4. 1 tin shell tox.

5. 2 small tins death-call,

6. 1 tin swan metal polish
7. 3 tins death-call.

7. 3 tins death-call.
8. 16 bottles death-call (labels and seals broken).

9. 2 Oakley's metal polish .

10. 1 tin hare soup.

11. 5 tins phenile (two tins empty).

S. N. GHOSHAL.

Central Municipal Office, The 13th November, 1941.

LANDS FOR SALE

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave half this purchash pries outstanding en mortgage for a Period of 12 years,

Valuable Freehold Building Sites

Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgachia area facing the Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space. (Sections I, II & III), in the Beliaghata area (Scheme IIM), in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIM), on the Jagannath Ghat Road (Scheme VIIG), in the Moydapati area (Scheme XXVII), on Chittaranjan Avenue and neighbourhood (Schemes VIIE, VIIH and VIIJ), in the Shambasar Street area (Scheme XXVII), in Mission Row, Bentinck Street area (Scheme XXVII), in Mission Row, Bentinck Street area (Scheme XXVIII), in the Chittaranjan Avenue and Wellington Street area (Scheme XLI), in the Chandni Chak Street area (Scheme XLI), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Basar) area (Scheme XIII), in the Ahiritola area (Scheme XLIV), Eastern Portion, from Grey Street to Shanker Halder Lane and Western Portion from Shanker Halder Lane to Nintala Ghat Street, in the Radhabasar area (Scheme XLV—Portion from Dalhousie Square North to Canning Street), and in the Southern Avenue Extension and Lake areas (Scheme XLVII—Blocks III, IV and V). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shops, flats, dwelling houses, etc.

Offers will also be considered for a few selected plate in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Read) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply persona to the Chief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,

Calcutta. 5, Olive States, Calcutta. Dated hel September, 1941. وسنست

CALCUTTA'S NEW SANITORIUM

RAM COOMAR PARK and CHARU PARK (Regent Park) and LAKE COLONY-(Opposite Lakes)

The picturesque sanitoriums and ideal salubrious health resorts—the loveliest garden city in evergreen open mea-dows—exuberant in aesthetic beauties, charming natural sceneries—ample fresh air, sun-rays, moonlight, lovely artistic bungalows all round—no dust, din, bustle and T. B. infections.

If you like to enjoy a Happy, Peaceful and Healthy Life, then Build your Bungalow in these DREAMLANDS.

Thousands of plots suitable for buildings and factories are for sale in our Estate. Pay one-third now—balance afterwards. Our lands are best in quality, cheapest in price and our terms are easiest.

Apply-

Messrs. Mugneeram Bangur & Co. (LAND DEPT.) and Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee

Charu Market,

TOLLYGUNGE,

2, Church Lane, Calcutta Ph: South 135

SPACE AVAILABLE

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cem-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTA: BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES.

- 1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—

 10 Minutes—Two pice.

 1 Hour—One anna.

 1 Hour—Two annae.

 Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
- 2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the surrent half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Yellow numbers on a Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
- 3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.
- 4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
- 5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
- 6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voueher to that effect stating the price paid.
- 7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.
 - 8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
- 9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
- 10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is tound short.
- 11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
- 12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

order - Mary Mary

G. C. WOODWARD, Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

经整个信息公司制定 的复数计算器

WHERE TO INSURE

Incure with

India's Oldest Life Office The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

Enquiries :- DASTIDAR & SONS, CHIEF AGENTS. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

'Phone: Cal. 455

THE

FEDERAL INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Combination of 12 Companies.

Last Valuation Disclose a Decent Surplus.

Territorial Office:-1-1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta

"HUMAN SERVICE OUR AIM."

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., (BOMBAY), LTD., Calcutta Office :-- 86-B, CLIVE STREET.

CALCUTTA.

Please ask for Prospectus & Agency condition.

INDIAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BONUS-Rs. 15 Endt.

13-2, Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA

BONUS-Rs. 18 W.L.

EASTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

Phone Cal. 7037. The Most Progressive Indian Life Office is

THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Managing Agents: BIRLA BROS., LD.

Head Office: NEW DELHI

Calcutta Office: 8, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE

FOR PARTICULARS

OF

ADVERTISING IN THIS SPECIAL PAGE

Please write or Phone up ADVT. MANAGER.

> Phone Cal. 6600 (MUNICIPAL GAZETTE DEPT.)

Estd. 1920.

PHONE: 869

ENUS ASSURANCE

CO., LTD.

PRABARTAK INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A Steadily Progressing National Life Office

Phone: Cal. 2636. Head Office:

13-2; GLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA. 14. BENYINCK STREET, CALCUTTA

NATIONAL MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY (India) LIMITED

AN IDEAL LIFE OFFICE

ficalth should not be made to unit

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Werks, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutts

Sound Plumbing means bealth and lengevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market the current week.

			1:	st (Cla	188	١.			81	ad (Cla	95,						2	bn	Cla	38	•				81	4 (Хe	Ė,	
articles.		,	TO	m		1	Co		•	TO	-		T	•		ARTIOLES.		P	ro	DD		7	ľo		1	Fr	On	-		To	•
BEEF.		Ro	. 🛦	. P	R	8.	▲.	P.	Re	. 4	. P	R	B. 4	L. 1	P.	VEAL (a)	B	e.	A	. P	R	D. (٨.	P.	R.	l. 4	A.	P.	Re	A , 1	P
Brisket per seer Curry Beef Fillet or undercut per see	-	0 0 1	5	0	1)	6 6	0	0	4	0		1		Ó	Lion		D : U D	10	0000		1	8		0000	1	4 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8			5 6 10 6)
Bih		0		0	1)		Ŏ	000	4	0	000	i i	B (B (S (5	Shoulder ,, LAMB.		D	6	Ö		•	••		0	-	6 (0	6 0	,
514 (VIM 17		0	8	0			13 D		0	5	0	0	• •	6 (- 1	Fore-quarter per seer Bind-quarter Saddle		18	14	טו											
Do. Salted per seer	••	;1 (∗	11	0			12									other portion per lb.				ŏ	1			_		_	_				
SALT PROVISIONS.																	:		1	st	Cla	88		1		Sm No	d .ee			ed lagn	
Hump "	••	U	19	0	1 (1	14	0	0	8	0	0	10			MUTTON. Chops per seer		1	 U		1		4		0	1	4 (,		12 (
Round	••	ņ	8	0 0		() ()	12	0	0	6	0	0	1	5 (9	Breast ,, Curry Mutton per seer Log , Saddle per lb	. (0	10	0 0) ĵ	2 0 2	0	0	1	0 (0		10 0	
SUNDERIES OF BEEF.		: 			!			_								Shoulder per seer Kidneys each			1	0				6			0		U	8 (1
Beef sweet-bread per doz	•••			8 O	ì										1	Liver , Brain	•	Ö	3	0)	6 2 3	0							
Shinbones each Skrits each	•••	0		8 0 8 0 8 0	:	Ŏ () ()	13	0	0	4	4 0	0)	6 (U	Trotters ,, Head (without tongue and brain) each Head (entire) each	1	0	1 5	6 0)	0	9 6 0							
Liver per lb	•••	1		8 6		2 ()	3	0								Mutton Dripping per seer Goat and Kid meat		0	7	7 Ŏ		D :	8								



AMRUTANJAN

SOLD EVERYWHERE AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta FOR HEADACHE
-AND-

ALL OTHER PAIRS

PORK. In the building on the south-east	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
of the Market. Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. — Chops per seer Salt Pork per seer Bacon per ib Cooked Pork Bindaloe per lb. Collard Pig per ib Cooked Ham er lb. Pig Tretters per dozen Pig's Land per seer Cook tail Sausages per lb. Luncheen Roasted Pork Sausages Bells per dozen Patties per dozen	0 10 0	Ra. A. P. 6 12 n 0 12 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 13 0 3 0 0 0 19 0	Hilsa Fish per seer Shrimps with shell per seer Do (without shell) per seer Hilsa Fish Roe per seer Bombay Dack per 100 Pomfrets per seer Bhetkee "Maldhie China Grass White per packet Do. large per "Ball chau per seer is a dams per 100 Smokud er Salted Bhetkee per	Rs. A. P. 0 14 0 10 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 8 0 11 8 0 11 8 0 11 8 0 11 8 0 11 8 0 11 8 0 11 8 0 11 8 0 11 8 0 11 8 0	24. A. J. 1 0 v 0 12 0 2 0 0 1 13 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED (Incorporated in the United Kingdom.) PARKEDS TO THE GOVERNMENTALIS KENTA COLONT AND USANDA

 Subscribed Capital
 ...
 £ 4,000,000

 Pald-up Capital
 ...
 £ 2,000,000

 Reserve Fund
 ...
 £ 2,200,000

Head Office :-26, Bishepegate, London, E.C. 2.

Brander: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritant, Cawapore, Delhi, Luhore, Tuttcorin, Cochin, Bangcen, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kairobi, Naturu, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga,

Dar-es-Salaam, Mwans

The Beak transacts GENERAL BANKSING BUSINESS of every description. eta GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated to England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS. TRANSACTED

A New Posture of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

ned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the General Bank Building at 180, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Isvellers, etc. Rach hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rested by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Our same deposits instantian and vary according to size of lockers and burglary.

Remain are very moderate and vary according to size of lockers seriods of hire.

1 seriods of hire.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Premet service rendered

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: -7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. renhagar & Shambanar (Calcutta) & Naraingue

OUNGERT ACCOUNTS: Interest at \$\chi \text{per annum allowed} \\
OUNGERT ACCOUNTS: Interest at \$\chi \text{per annum allowed} \\
on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest \\
amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly. \\
Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at \$\frac{1}{2}\chi \text{per annum.} \text{Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.} \\
\text{Ticked Derosits received for one year or less.} \\
\text{Ticked Derosits received for one year or less.} \\
\text{Ticked Josef Credits & Overdrafts allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased sold and received for Safe custody. \\
\text{Gregeral Banking Business transacted: Rates, rules, on a publication.} \end{alignment}

eto, un application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1862.) (Linklity of charteristics instead) with which is affiliated the Alabahad Busk Links

Capital ... 43, 60,000 ... 48,000,000

apital
acerve Fund
Head Office: 38, Bishopegate, London, E. C. 2.
London { 117-122, Londonhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branchee { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Breachee throughout the East, and at Manchester
and New York.

hee (10-au, and New York.

All forms of Bushing Business transacted

HEOONERY OF INCOME-IAX

andon Office also acts in approved coast as B

standard Office also acts in approved coasts as B The Bank's London Office also acts in approved on andlor Trustee of Wills and/or lettlements for its cents Asent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation and Super-Tax returns.

Colouble | 1-1, Clive Street.D. R. KINLOUH, Agent. Office: -- | 1. Fairlie Place, -- J. H. MOIR, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LD

(Incorporated in England,)
(Linkillar of Shareholders limited.) Book Office :- 2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopgate

London, E. C. 3
Subscribed Capital £ 3.000.00e Paid-up apital Reserve Fund - 4 1,000,000 - 2 500,000 -- 4 1,000,000 tability of Share-holders

Prenches:—Amera. Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Mored, Rombay, Galoutte, Golombo, Earachi, Madrae and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. B. NEWBUM,

9, ites Street, Calcutta. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Calcuta Branches:— bundabad (Bhatra Mair Office), Anderi, (Mer Bombay, Calcuta Branches:—Bountity Boune 100-A. Hive Street, 101, Earths:

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadovi and Habbar Blill.

Other Branches:— bundabad (Bhatra Mair Office), Ahmetabad (Miatio Branch), Andheri, (Mer Bridge Branch), Anderi, (Mer Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karach Naspy., Naspur Gity, Poona City, Bafkot and vurst Capital Subscribed

Camital Paid-up Rs. 2,06,00,000

Camital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,06,000 ... Rs. 2,00,00,000 Capital Paid-up

Recerve Fund Reserve Fund

Bules of Bunness on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmobao Prasad Goseka.

Mr. Gaganvi ari L. Mebta. Mr Lakahni Niwas Riria.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent-102-A, Clive Street, Calcut

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE Branches :-- CALCUTTA, RAJSHAH! 11, Clive Row.

Phone: Cal. 6517

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to Secretary Conkeep in touch with civic progress in India.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD \$4. Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at I per cent, p. a. cs. Re. SW SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2 per cent, p. a. FIXED DECORTS:—Interest at 4 per cent, p. a. COAMS:—Cassied against Gold cranments and other approved

Telephone: Fork 1168

A. N. SEN. Secretary

Gram: "Jatikalyan"

Phone: Cal. 456, 6807, 5138. NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.

Subscribed Capital exceeds Rs. 6,00,000 Páid-up Capital & Reserves exceed Rs. 5,50,000 All Banking business transacted. 1-1, VANSITTART ROW, CALCUTTA. ches:—Chittagong, Cossipore, Chetla

Grams: "Citadei"

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.

8. Madan Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED. SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE. BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

Phone: Cal. 4550.

THE FEDERATION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office: -57, RADHABAZAR STREET

Breaches:—Chinsurah, Burdwan, Mymensingh Seraj-ganj, Jamalpur, Kushtia and Sarishabari.

Mag, Director:—Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, M.L.A., Re-Minister, Government of Bengal.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office: -9A, Clive Street, Calcutta Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125

Brenches: -- Here Sureet, Shyambasar, South Calcutta, Nathati,

Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 61 per cent. Free of Income-tax.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD. **7-A.** CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.

Promoted & Organ

RAHA BROTHERS

Branches:—DAG IA, BANAGH (T. DROGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLT, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG

Telephone: 'lal, 1818

Telegram : "Safebonds"

DIPD. 198

THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED

Head Office.-29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Branch :--BUNDU (RANCHI)

All sorts of Ranking Business transacted.

Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Rusiness people. Rates, rules and all information on application.
P. K. CHOWDHURY, Managing Director

Phone-Cal: 5785.

ORIENTAL PUBLIC BANK LIMITED

12, Dalbousie Square, Calcutta

-Mymensingu, Gauripur (Myn.), Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Sushong & Barisal.

Wanted influential Alents for Branches in represented area. the (G. G/0-1)

Established 1933

BENGAL EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

Head Office: 29, Dalhousie Square

Branches: - MYMENSINGH, ULTADINGEE, TANGAIL, JAMALPUR AND SHERPUR.

Menager:-R. KANJILAL.

関いている。 Haster Oracle Oracle Assets

Managing Director:—R. N. ROY.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone is 200 is lines) 48, Pharamtaia Street, Calcutta
77-ments all Serie of Banking Buginess —
Rate of Interest on D-posits, [No Account is too quality

1, Navings 2) per cent. per

8 Fixed 3 p e to 6 No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank, Branches -- HOWBAR, SALEJA, BREUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA CEOCHASES bea



BANKOF COMMERCE L. 12. CLIVE ST CALCUTTA

MITT. 1996.

BENGAL BANK LIMITED

Phone: Cal. 1978.

& CLIVE NOW, CALCUTTA.

Dividend declared for 1839—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hun 'red of Share-holders' money.

Loans granted gainst gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Branches — Midnupre, Nabad sip. Uhinsurah, Kharaspore, Ghetal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Euchtia.

Telegram: Managing Director:—

BANK Calcutta, A, Cl., M (Lond,) Chartered Segretary.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

6. Cilve Street, Calcutta

Regd. Office: -SYLHET

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.

Bern. 1928.

Head Ofice :-- UNITTAGONG.

Beanches: CALCUTTA

i, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividende

from its inception.

THE CITY OMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

8, CANVING STREET, CALCUITA.

Branches: —Cha ai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Galbandha, Maldah, Jurulia, Dinajpur and Khulna Our Specialities:—Low minimum balance Attractive rate
of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate
Collection Charges Quick and Satisfactory Service.
All certs of Sanking business transacted.

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.

Head Office:-8, Clive Street, Lalcutta Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.

Brinches :--LAK : 4A/(KET Clab., BURDWAN ASANSOL, SAME LPUG AND JHARRUGUDA (Origin) EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Phone: Cal. 8486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta TRANSACTS LL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

IT PAYS

TO ADVERTISE HERE

**

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

						 ,`			
ARTICLES.	Fro	m	То	ARTICLES.	From	То	ARTICLES.	From	To
			Po A P	VEG+TABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUI T S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
POULTRY. Ghicken (Spring) each	0	8 0	0 4 0	Cauliflower, Beneres each			Apples Ring per lb Do. (Cooking)	1 80	
Chicken (beth)		0 0	0 60	Do. Lahore "	0.80	0 6.0	lo. S. Africa Do. Kulu 6 to 8	i	
Duck (oursy).	0 t	20	0 14 0	Do. Country n Do. Darjeeling n			Do. Nanital 6-8	1 00	
Do. (special) "	1	40	1 80	Do. Ranchi "Vasses Spout per doz	1		Do. White Pearman Do. American 6 to 8		
Fowl (oursy) "		80	0 9 0	Celery each Darjeeling	, , , ,	0 5 0	Do. Cashmere 8 to 1 Do. King David		
Do. (ordinary rossell	ag)	٠ ١		Cucumber per score Garlie per seer	1	0 7 0	Do. Josathan	1	
Do. (special) each		0 0	0 13	Ginger	0.40	0 50	Do. Japan Do. Australia 6 to 8	1 00	
Do. (special) buom	-			Green Chilly per seer Turmaric			Do. Delicious		1 40
G0080 "	2	0 0	4 00	Indian Corn each		1000	Do. Rings per lb Do. per lb. packet		
Pigeons "			•	Knol khol Country each Ladies finger per score	0 10	0 16	Almond, English per lb	. 1 40	1 80
I mmen	اما	00	12 0 0	I Task sech	10.0		Do. Fresh Kabu Do. Shelled per lb	1	1 40
Turkey Cock "Do. Hen "	6	0 0	6 0 0	Do. Darjeeling each	1		Do. English fred per		0 13 0
Do' Hen ii '	1			Lettuce per score			seer Apricots per lb, Peshawa	<u>.</u>	3 0 0
maaa			1	Lobia por bundle (small)	0 0 6		Apricots dry per lb	. 0 80	0 10 0
EGGS.				Onions, Madras per see	-	0 3 0		0 50	0 10 0
Ducks per soore		9 0 11 0	0 10 0	Do. Patna red "	0 3 6		Bael Fruit each		1 90
Fowls, fresh, per score	" "	•		Do. " white " Do. Country red "	10 36	'\	Bedana Kabul per see Brazil uts per lb.	1 0 0	1 40
GAME.				Parsnip each	·	1		. 1	l
Dove each	0	8 0	1 00		1				
Guines fowl "	1	8 0 8 0		I Pass Modnupur per wee		1		·· 0 1 0	0 2 0
Portridge " Peaceok "	8	0 0		Do Hazaribagh	0 40	0 50	Country Apples	••	
Legovor	١,		5 0 0	Do Ranchi per seer	1		Currants Australian per ll Do. English per lb.		0 10 0
eahen	:: 3	00	1 . 1						1
Plovers per dozen Quail each	0	6 0				1	Dates Arab per seer Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 60
Dabbit "	3	0 0				!	Do. Basrah in 1 lb., k	t.	0 4 0
Snippets per dozen Snippes	3	8 0		Do. Kidney hill per see	r		130 (1 m).	. 0 10 0	0 12 0
Teal (large)	3	.80	4 8 0	Do. New per seer	0 6	0 0 8 0	1		
Teal (cotton) Wild Duck each	1	0 0	1 40	Do. (Hill) (Old)		1		0 80	0 10 0
Sand Grouse each			1	170, 1120, 112			Do. Nauk 1 ib.		1
BIRDS.	- 1			Do Shilloug	0 4	١	Do. Kabul per be (large)	DX	
	8	0 0	10 0	Dohoh each			Do. Australia per lb		
Do. (Hen) "	2	8 0	5 0	Radish English per bund	le	0 0 4	l'o. Spain per lb. Do. S. African per lb.		
Pigeons (Fancy)	2	0 0	′ ° °	- (1848)	3 و (تا		Grape Fruit each		
VEGETABLES.	1			Do. Country per scor Spinach per lot of 20	re 0 3			er	
	anah		.1		v 3		SCOTE		0 12 0
Artichoke Darjeeling	POOT		0 0 5	0 Sweet Potatoes red per s	r. 0 2	و د اه	Do. (Country) per sco Jack Fruit each	re 0 80	, , , , ,
Artipeach per seer Beet root Darjeeling		4 (د دار	Do. Pumpkins, each	0 4		Hazel nuts per lb.	1 40	
hundle	••• `	3 (0 4	Tomato Darjeeling per a	E. 0 4	0 0 8		1 40	' ' "
Do. Country per by Been Country per seen	undle			Do. Ranchi per se			Do. (large) "		0 60
Do Franch (Darjee	ا (کست			Do. Country	10 8	0 10	Khurma ,, Kesur China per seer	0 5 6	
per	DODY (7 4 (0 0 5	Do. Sikkim "	1		Lime patty per score Lemon (English) per d	0 8 6	6 0 50
Do. Butter per scor	• •••	0 3		DITERMINE DESIGNATION .	er e	0 0 8	Lichees per 100 (Mozaff	Br-	
Brinisi " Beci		0 8	0 0 4	Do. per seer	0 6	0 0 7	Do. (Country)		
Cabbage cach Do. Mursidabad				Vegetable marrow Count	TY	1	Looket per ' seer		1
Do. Country		9 6	0 1 0	O L CASA	V L	6 0 3	O Monkey nuts Madras		ا
Do: Darjeeling Carrets Darjeeling				Do. Darjeeling ea			Beel	0 8	
bundle	•••	0 8	0 0 12	0 White Pumpkins each	0 1	0 0 4	0 Monkey Lichees per 100		
Do. per seer	•••	- 0	1 -	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

1

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hegg Market-Contd.

	ARTICLES.	•	, tom		To	ARTICLES. From to ARTICLES					1	
FRO	ITS-(Contd.)	Rs.	. A .	P. I	le. A. P.	FRUITS-(Contd.) Rs. A. P. ts. A. P. FRUITS-(Con	td.)	R	a. /	 A, P	Ta	I, A.
M. Me	lon Jaunpur melon per seer	1				antain Champs bunch 0 2 0 0 4 0 Ralsina Kabul Su		, İ			1	
	melon " (Packnom)	1						1			1.	
M SSE	pes Alfonso per dos.	•		,			101	ì			1.	
= ong	Pyri (Bembay)	1				Do. Bingapore per dos. 0 3 0 0 6 0 Do. Dessert in paol		١.			1	
ρο.	Langra	1				Pakas take take		1			1	
Do.	Langra	1				C. Kabul 0 3 0 0 6 0 100 lable in					1	18 (
		i				paya Ranchi each paol		U	10	0 0	•	10 (
		ļ						1			1	
Do.		İ				u we per ib. (Kabul) Du. do. ti	ib	1			1.	
		l					1, 16.	i				
Do.	Himsagore	1				o. Country per score pacing series berry per score	ot	1			ł	
	= ' -	1				negranate Bhowana-	re	1			ı	200
Do.		1		1			.***	١.		Δ (١.	
ύο. Do	Bombay	1		1		Kandahar Sunkist (Orange)	er dos		U	, 0	*	•
	Madras 8—10	1	0 6	1		malo each (country) 0 16 0 30 Star Apple per eco	•	1		- 1	l	
	Lilam 4—6		0 0	1	i	malo balbar each 8. Africa Orange	er dos.		8	!	9	0 (
Do.	Direct 4-0	-	•	1		unes Freeh per lb 2 0 0 Jafa per dos. (O		1 4	6	. 0	•	v
	man dan	1		1			score	1		- 1		
	eteen per doz			1		o. Liby do Sweet Limes (Pe	ip mer)			!	l	
FRIDE		ì		į		00. Delmonte do 8 to	10	1 4	0		i	
		1				lasia do Do. Country per a	DOT e		_	!	0	•
00B8	y perdoz	ĺ		i		ars Cashmere 6—8 I 0 0 Surdah Quetta per		Į	•	0	ŏ	2 6
lom ba	A.L.L							0	3	0	٦	• (
Tang	Nagpur 12-20	1	0 0) İ	,	Do. Kulu per lo. English Do. California per lb. Do. Goalund	: y each	4		- 1	1	
νo.		! -		1		or Ceritor are berior as	••	i		- 1	ı	٠,
νο.	— 111	1				or winetions ber in:	***	1			ı	
	Multa per doz	i		i		Do. Peshwar Do. Quetta Water Meton Bha	. ***	1		- 1	i	
Do.	Arab per seer	3	8 0) i :	8 0 0		Raiber	0	a	0	0	3 6
4750	(Unshelled) per seer	2	0 0		8 8	Do. Cantornia Dry per to.	-		7		lŏ	
Do.	Fried	3	Õ	1	. 00	Jo. B. Milloud Pol. 10			10		1	• (
=	Kabul	8	8 0			o. Cashmere — ;	(DO)	0	10	, 0	ı	
Do.	Kandabar	1	•			aches America dry p. ib.)		- 1	l	
νο.	24 1	1		1		Do. S. African per lb		!		!	1	
Do.		3	0 0	1	4 0 0	Do. Peshwar BUTTER, Et) •	1		f	ı	
Do.	81144		4 6		1 80	o. English Dry per lb.			_	اما	١.	
-00 M	t per seer	•	- '	Ί.		Quetta)			.:	V		
		0	6 (1 0	13 0	Hains per 1 ID. Peckes	-		11			13 (
Do.			•	1		o. do. (California) 0 6 0 0 8 0 Butter for cake	-	X	11	Y.	0.	18 g
Do.	7 7 7 16	0	8 (10	10 0	10. (Med) per 10 0 to 0 0 to 0		V	14	ן ש	1	0 (
Do,	047.02		12 (80	o. Kabul 0 10 0 0 13 0 Cow's Ghee per see			_		8	0.0
Do.	Kalimpong each	1		- { -	_	o. Sultana per seer 1 0 0 1 4 0 Ghee per seer	_	1 .	8	v !	1	18 (

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR

MONEY

VENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	, Rent.	Business.
2 5 . 38 . 38. . 34. Chandner 32	Ra. A. 2. 25 0 0 monthly 25 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Charles. 35-86 Charles. 29 & 80 16-20	Ra. a. P. 0 2 6 per day. 0 3 0 , 4 0 0 , 1 11 0 ,	Business to be approved by the authority.

B N D S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

articles.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTIOLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. 1.	Ha. A P.	MLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	COAL AND COKE.	Re. A. P.	Ra. A. F
MILE AND CREAM			Californian dour No. 1	l		Soft Coke per md	0 11 0	
Pare cow's milk fresh per		1 1	DOT 8607	0 3 3	0 3 6	CONFECTIONERY.		•••
Fresh aream per 1b	0 4 0		Oalifornian flour per bag	İ				
A Lagra di com A		1 1	Californian flour No. 2		0 30	Cakes, Assorted per lb Plum Cakes	0 12 0	1 0 0
FISH.		1	Country four per seer	0 3 0	0 3 0	X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	·	
Shetkee (Jhill) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Atta D	0 30	0 30	Plum Puddings (English)	1 80	2 12 0
Do. (out pieces) Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 4 U	1 80	RICE.	1		per lb Assorted Tea Cakes per	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (sut pieces) per seer	i 80	2 00			` .	_ lb	1 40	180
Outle per seer		0 10 0	Des il cuarse per md			Slab Chocolates per packet	0 16	1 00
Do. (Out pieces)	0.0"	6 12 0 0 10 0	Patna lat quality per md.	6 8 0	7 0 0	Milk Chocolases slab }		
Bohi per seer Do (Out pieces)	U 10 0		vo. coarse per md	" " "	0 3 0	/34 b bf fb th a s/m		
Hilsa each	0 80	1 00	Do. per seer Banktooist manja per md.	7 40	7 8 0	OONFECTIONERY. —(Consd.)		1
Cheh per lot of 4	0 20	0 6 0	Do. per seer Chintsakkar per md	0 3 0	0 3 3	Assorted Chocolates per		
Mango fish with ros Do, without ros	1	1	Do. per seer	0 3 6	0 40	l 16	1 40	
Mullet per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Kabul rice per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	Short Bread per lb. English Sweets, Assorted	1 40	•
Bannah (Rutter Dan) Der	0 10 0	0 12 0	Golab Soru Rice		0 5 0	per 1b. Carameia Assorted per 1b.	1 80	2 0
seer (Out pieces)		i	4liii Ak		!	H. & P. Biscults 1 lb. tins	1 60	0 12 (
Pomfret per seer (Small)	1 0 0	0 6 0	Cawnpore Sign per seer	0 4 3	0 4 6	·· 2 1b	2 4 U	4 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer		0 12 0	Crystel	1		PEAK FREAMS BISCUITS.	Ì	
Lobator	0 8 0		DAL Etc.	1		ozalo	1 18 0	
See fish	0 12 0		Arauar perseer	0 30	0 18	Assorted Creams	2 10	3 4
Other fish	Ì		Chana		0 2 6	Bariey Sugar (English)	1 00	ł
			Mung haree	1	0 3 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Mung sons	1	0 5 0	Amorted Pattles per der	0 4 0	1 8
		1.	Cocogem—		0 20	Jacob's Uream Orackers	1	ł
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0		2 lb	1 40		hat 418	2 40	2 60
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each Do. do. 1 lb	0 2 6	0 20	6 lb. ,, ., Cocoanut Oil per seer	3 13 0	0 60	HUNTLEY PALMER		ł
Do. do. 8 os	0 1 0	0 18	Castor Oti	0 8 0	0 9 0	Marie 2 lb, tin		1
	1		Mustard Oil		0 7 0	Nice 2 lb. tin	1 2 10 n	
Ourrant Loaf 1 lb. each Milk Roll	0 4 0		Chester per case	Í		Petit Bourre 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	ł
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	ł	Spowfiake	1		Dren	l	
Cheese Bandel each	0 1 9	0 2 0	Monkey Brand per tin "Victoria"—' Swan" per			BRITANNIA. 1 ib. Tin.		
Do. Dacca per lb	1 80	1 00	4-I. G. tin Do. 4-I. G. Bulk		3 5 0	Cheese 0 14 0	No. A. P.	
Do. Edam	1 .		"Rising Sun"-"Chukket"	14		Gem 0 10 6	1 0 6	11
Do. Cheddarn per 15	1 13 0	1	per 4-I. G. tin Do. per 4-I. G. Buik		3 15 0	Ginger Nut 1 5 0	3 10	
Preserved, mixed, per ib.	0 5 0	0 50	Elephant Brand Tin	1	3 15 O 3 5 O	Ko-Nut (Reg.) 0 11 9	1 3 0	P P
" unmixed, " …	1		Do. , Small	1		Milk 1 1 0		1 34
Guava cheese per 1b	0 5 (·	Owl Tin White Rose per tin	1 4 14 6	1	Mixed (House- hold) 1 1 0	1	2
Eraft cheese per lt	. 1 80	. I	Water Lily ,,	1 4 4 4 4		Nice 1 5 O	2 10	11

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ACIDITY

ACIDITY

ANULEKHA (Phial Re. 1)

Guaranteed to cure in cases of acidity and indigestions. Ask for free sample (with postage).

For particulars apply to— S. C. BOSE,

Clo THE RASTERN UNION BANK, LTD,

14. CLIVE STREET, CALCUITA. Phone Cal. 4401

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN "THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market-Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From 1	ARTIOLES.	From	Po .
CONTECTIONS Y	Ra. A. P	Rs. A. P	CIGARS & CIGARETTES	He. A. P. Rs.	i —Conad.	Ro. A. P.	Ro.An.i
eritannia bisquits—	; •:		Spencers' "Doresto"		Condensed Milk 1 lb, tin		0 32 0
	!	1	Do. "Planters" per	200 3 4	0 1 lb. tin per tin	0 13 0	
l ib, tin. Rg. A. P.			State Express 555 Ciga-	1 10 0 1 11	Soups, Asserted,	1 13 0	1 00
0 18 0	1 2 0	1	rettes per tin		Isinglass per nkt.	0 13 0	
Patit Bourre 1 1 0	1 8 6	1 5	Passing Show (ligarettes	n 18 0 0 13	White Sugar, 5 seers per	1 8 0	
School 0 10 6	1 79	Pres	Black & White tin of 50	1 10 0	I. X. L. Assorted James		
Water 0 15 U	1 2 2		Craven A tin of 50	1 60	C. & B. Assorted Jame	0 60	0 10
Seelogical 0 10 6 Oream Cracker, 12 lb tin	1 19	2 %	OILMAN'S STORES.		per tia	1 70	0 13 3
					Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
ow & Gase Milk Food	2 12 0	5 5 0	LIPTON'S TEA—	*	os. tin Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 ib.	3 40	• • •
lew & Gate Rusks	1 80	,	Yellow Label tin 1 lb	1 70	1 Der nkt.	1 12 0	
	1		Red do. do	100	King George Chocolete, 1 lb, per tin	3 12 0	
ipton's biscuits—		:	Special Darjeeling 1 lb		C. & B. Vinegar per bot-		
ilkmaid Full Cream	:	1	IMPERIAL TEA—) 510	1 80	
Sweetened Condensed		1	Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 40	Redgate or Nickson Ham	8 8 8	
Milk-	0 40	0 12 0	Red do. do	1 0 0	Redgate or Nickson Re-		1.4
Fat 11-			Orange do. do	0 13 0	Morton's Scotch Catmen!	3 8 0	
der 1 lb. tin per tin	1 6 0			· 12 ·	3 ib. tin	1 12 0	
=	1		TOSH'S TEA-		Morson's 'Eagle' Brand	1	a.
kimmed Milk Forlick's Malted Milk	1 30	1 60	Special Darjeeling Red	ì	Scotch Rolled Onta 2 lb.	0 14 0	* .
Do	5 13 0	11 0 0	Label 1 lb. pkt	1 8 0	- ;		
	i		Yellow Label Orange Pe- kee 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 40	SUNDRIES.	-	
Berlick's Maited Milk- Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 60	11 0 0	Do. 2nd quality	ļ:	I TID	0 60	
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0 '	Chamois Leather large Hair Cream small	2 8 0	
Merten's Pepperments	1 00		miehnane Drand I ib. pat.	•	Mosquito Destroyer hor	I	4 0 0
per lb			Red Ensign Coffee	1 6 0	Eno's Fruit Rais		• • •
	į			0 14 0	Bisurated Magnesia, me- dium	1 2 0	1. 13 6
MGARB & CIGARETTES	1	l	Robinson's Bariey 1 ,,	0 15 6	Ellerman's Embrocation	2 40	
Deresske per tin of 5	1 0 0			0 9 0 0 10 10 1 8		1 18 0	0 14 0
icimor per pkt	0 30		Chutneys 1	0 14 0 1 4	0 Oriental Balm	0 40	1 0 0
	1		Pickles 1	0 12 0 1 10 0 7 0 0 13	0 Bloan's Linimen:	0 13 6	
Sapetan Navyout per tin	1 00	i		0 7 0 0 18	0 Kruschen Sait	1 11 0	
		1	Mustard		PAINTS.	1	
Bold Flake per tin of 50	1	1 4 0	Salad Oils Pt. Bott. Pepper (Black and White)	0 12 0 3 0			
hvender per tin of 50	1 20		Bauces, Worcester Bott.	1 15 0 2 3	o per doz.	9 0 0	
	1	1	Salmon 1 lb, tin	0 9 0 1 8	Do. (India) per doz.	7 5 0	
Blaccow Mixture per 1b.	2 20		Sausages, English	0 12 0 2 0	O Do. (Japanese) "		

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

frices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

Tea Merchants

Head Office: 11-1. Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B, B, 2841)

Rangoon Branch: 233. Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF

A. TOSH & SONS

Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24

(Phone: Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants

Lucal Branches: 2. Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal., 1881)

153-1. Bowbezar Street, Calcutta. 8-2. Upper Circular Road. Cal. (Opp. Skaldah &in.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET-Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

•	Block and Stalls No.	Kent,	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business,
	•	R. As. P.	·			•
	Veg. 1 to 6;	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.			• 13
		wat in True III in the	:		gares la la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya	was a same a same a same a same a same a same a same a same a same a same a same a same a same a same a same a

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	71	rom	1	1	ro		ARTICLES.	F	70EB	ĺ	To	ARTICLES.	From		To
RIOB.	Ra.	A. I				١	Do. 4 lb		10	0		MEAT.	Ke. A. P.		
ajam pos md	6 7	8 0		7	80	1	Do. 4 lb	U	0 6	•	10	Goet			11 .
Do. (Kors) Do (Atap)	7 7	1 0			4 0	1	BUTTER. Aligarh Saited per lb.	0	14 0		0 0	EGG 8.			
amini (Do.) hinisakkar (Do.) adkhani	8 9 10	4 0		8	8 0	1	Bombay per lb. Saited Pabna per seer Polson's 11b, tin	0 1 1	14 0 4 0 3 0		0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score			10
echi Boiled (Kora)	6	4 () ;	6	8 0		Milk Cows' Head	0	5 0	1	40	CONFECTIONERY.			
agra	7	13 (8 () !	7	0.0	1	Condensed Mills Milk Maid		8 9 11 0	0	40	Lipton's Tea— Yellow per tip			_
angoon (Bolled	6	8 () '	6 3	4 6) I	OII	0	7 0		80	Cocoa Hornby Coffee Polson's lb	0 8 6		7
uposi	6	8 ()	7	0 ('	Cocoanut Do			0	60	Condensed Milk	0 8 8	1	1
DAL.			i			1	FRUITS.		0 0 0 0			BISCUITS.			
Do. (Bons)	0	4 ()		5 (Apples 8—16 Alubokra per seer	1 =	80	0	10 0	Thin Arrowroot 2 ib. sin H. & P. Do.	_	1	•
Do. (Krishna)	Ü	2 (0		3 6	5	Oranges 8 to 13 Bedans per seer	-			8 0	Household per tin Jacob's Cream ('racker			_
alat Dal	0	2 3)	0	2 (Pesta Dates Arab	0	4 0 3 0	Õ	60	CIGARETTES, ETC.		•	6
Do. (Khari)	0		0		3 (6	Grapes per seer Pomegranates per seer	_	10 0 8 0		13 0				
atter Dal	0	\$ (0	0	8 (§	VEGETABLES.		16		2.0	rettes, 555	1 10 0		
GHEL.						۱	New Patal New Potatoss	0	3 6	, -	40	Passing Show Uiga- rettes Robinson's Barley # 1b.		0	11
awa per seet	1	0 (1			1	Potatoes (New) Brinjal	0	1 6	0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)	0 10 -		
larbhanga ree (Mark)	1	7	- !		8 (10 (D I	Ginger	ľ	3 0	0	60	Sago (Pearl) Quaker's Oate	0 18 6	0	14
Lurjo	11	13	֓֞֞֞֞֞֜֞֞֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֡֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֓	1	8 (n J	Cucumber each Ladies finger per seer	0	0 3	Ŏ	40	Pascal's Logenges (glass) each	0 10 0	0	10
haduwa akhi Debia Debee" per seer	11	6	0.	1	10 (١	Onion Cauliflower	0	1 0 3 0	0		Jam Jelly	0 6 0		•
SUGAR & FLOUR.				_			FISH.					Cobra Boot Poitsh (Tin) Quickwhite(White)	0 1 6 0 14 0	0	7
	0	4 (0	4 (.	Parsey per seer	0	10 0	Ī	10 0	KEROSENE OIL.			
ngar (White) per seer Do. (Brown)		• `		-	4 6		Do (Cut pieces) .,	0		10	12 0	Elephant Brand tin	_		_
Do. (Bata) lour per seer		3 (8	0	2 1		Bhetki Orab (each)	0	0 9	10	130	Do. per bottle Do. ,, bulk	-	0 	2
ita	0	3 (6		3 9		Hiles ,	Ŏ	8 0		0 10 0 0 13 0	Rising Sun Do. per bottle			
W	0	* (1			1	War har seas.	1	-	1					_

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1-2 A. 8,6-12 C. 19A & 19B E. 2-5 & 8 G. 8 C. 24	Ra. A. P. 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	C. 1st floor Betal 3 Meat 8 Milk 2 Potato 9 & 3 C. & H. 5	Rs. A. P. 37 0 0 (per month) 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	Dwelling purpose Betel leaf. Meat Milk Potato Cloth
	**				

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

a sticles.	From	To	article8	From	To	Articles.	From	.3
MUTTOR.	Re. A. P	. Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Ro. A. P.	RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A
tion let class per seet	0 12 0		Safata per score Mango of Rari			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		8 (
no. 1nd	0 10 0		Do, Kamehan			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		7 (
at per seer	0 12 0	į į	Do. Madras Do. Langra			Patnai (Atap) ,, md	6 8 0 7 0 B	7 .6
sitry Öhloken ench	1		Do. Bombay			Hilly (Old) per md		
_1 /A11=FF)	1		Do. Fasli -			Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
r] (ordinary for roas-			Do. Kissen Bhogh Do. Nilambari			Jhingasal per md	6 18 0	7 0
ing) ok (surry and reasting)		!	Musk melon per seer			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund		7 .
	1	!	Kharbusa per seer	1 0 0		Do. No. 2 per md.	1	7 0
EGG8. ks per score	0 9 6	0 10 0	Orange Ichahagore 13-20 Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Chamormoni		7 8
kis "	0 10 0		Do. Dariaeling 25-40	1 00	!	Balam (Old) per md		:
			Do. Nagpur 25 to 40	1 00	!	Uhini Shakkar No. per		100
VEGETABLES. njals per seer	0 8 0	0 40	Do. Bombay Pesta Bagdad per seer	1		maund (old)		
umber each	0 0 3		Do. Multan	4 0 0	5 00	Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund		,
lic per seer			Do Kabul -	1 00		Kalma (polished) No. 2 per		
ger ,,			Peara 16-40 Pineappie Singapore each		1	maund	6 8 0	7 (
Lemon per score			Do. Darjeeling	1	i	Kamini per maund Peshwar Rice per md.	8 00	8
PICOTE TOO MARKET III			Do. Country each	1	i	Dhart Chasa	11 0 0 6 8 0	14 4
one Patna red per seer	!	0 3 0	Do. Assam	0 60	0 13 0		7 00	' '
o. Bombay	i	0 30	Plantain Champa per	-				
toes Wainital per see!			**************************************	0 10	U 2 6	BUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Desbi (New)	.]	1	Do. Martaban per	0 4 0	9 10 U	Orystal Sugar per seer	1	
Do. Madrasi Do. Bangoon	0 30		Muscat per seer			7247	0 4 3	0
o. Gauhati	0 30	0 3 6	Pomegranate per seer	0 10 0	0 47 0	Cocoanut Oil Mustard Oil	0 4 6	
o Namital (Pabari)		:	Do. Multan per seer Do. Kandahar		١.	Salt per seer	0 6 6	0
al Murshidabad per	10 25 6		Do. Andanar Do. Dholka			Flour	0 2 6	0
Disi per seer	+ U 2 C	0 8 0	Raisin (Red) per seer _	0 80	0 12 0	Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 2 6	8
o. Hilly	1	0 8 0	Do. Sultuna	1 0 0	1 80	Atta fresh per manne	7 8 0	8
bage each	0 %	0 4 0	Almond shelled ,, Do. without shell	1 80	2 00	TH OH	6 8 0	33
liflower each Banchi per seer	, , ,		Do. do. large	2 00	:	Chandausi Atta per md.	7 40	7 8
Darjeeling		1	Surdab Quaman per	0 10 0	į	Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	•
. Deshi	; 0 0 0		Water melon Goalando	1	i 1	DAL.		
ns "	0 3 (0 4 0	Do. Deshi	1	0 8 0			į
nato "	0 26		Do. Farukabad	0 4 0		Mug Dal (Bhaja) Mug Dal per seer	0 40	0 4
en Mangoes per score	0 3 0	0 40	Do. Quetta Do. Bhagalpur	ļ	:	Arhar	0 3 6	
FRUITS.		!	Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 00	1	Kalai Khesari	0 3 0	0
ole Australia -	•		Walnut per seer	0 13 0	1	Mosoor (spils)		Ö
o. Cashmere 6-12 -			Do. Shelled	0 2 0	1	Do. (khari)		Ι΄.
v.	• •	•		•		Mator	0 3 6	
o, Kulu o. Japan	1	:	BUTTER, ETC.	0 18 0	1	Chana Dal	0 3 6	
o. Quetta			Shillong Butter per pound Darjeeling do. ,	0 14 0	i	Riuli "	0 2 0	0
bokhara per seer	0 12 0		Bombay	į ·	:		0 2 9	0
ricot Savia per pair			Aligarh ., ,.	1. 40	į	l'an a	i	!
ol fruit each	1 7 7 7	0 10	Jessore , per seer	1 40	1 60	rea.	ì	l
ana (Green)	1024		Dinapur		1 30	Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 1
oanut each Do. dry per see:	, , ,	0 10 0	Darbhanga	1 0 0	1 20	Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.		-
lghosa	i		Masafferpur		1 2 0	Flowery Orange Parce	1 80	3
ies Arab		0 60	Ghee	2 00	1 13 0	Quality per lb.	1 40	1
. Bagdad Des <u>Kishnugiri</u> per set		0 00	Do. Milk	0 40	0 5 0	Orange Pekoe	0 13 0	1
o. Nasik	. [0 12 0	FISH.			Pekoe per ib. Darjeeling Antonn	0 8 0	0 1
o. Quetta		•	Bagda , per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Special per lb.	1 80	1
o. Chaman o. Australia per seer	• •	•	Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		30 0 0	Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	ũ 1
o, Agetrana per ecer			Do. (out pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 18 0		i	-
ur Deshi	0 10 /	,	Bhetki	0 40	0 6 0	COKE & KEROSENE OIL	•	
. Singapore "	. , , ,	1 80	Hilsa	0 6 0	0 10 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
obani			Rohi	0 10 0	0 28 0	.; , Bulk (4 I. G.)	!	3 1
his Country per 100	i	:	Robi (cut pieces) per seer Small fish	0 4 0	0 6 0	Owl & Swan per tin	1	8
Mosafferpur per 10) ;	F	Chetal			Monkey Brand per tin	!	
ck Raisins per seer	:		Crab per pair	0 3 0	2 8 0	Elephant Brand	;	3 1
Bya Country -		0 40	Kol per seer	0 13 0	1 00	Bulk _		8 1
ter fruit ner seel -			Singee per seer (amail)	1 80		Bnowfiake per tin Boft Coke per md		١.
tes Basra per 1b.	1000	0 10	Do (lerge)	, 2 00	;	COLUCIA PEL MA	!	

N. B .-- Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Builders and Contractors,

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

*.		Prices po	r maund,	Retail pric	os per soci		Prices po	r maund,	Retail prie	es per se
ARTICLES,		From	·To	From	To	ARTICLES,	From	T•	From	To
.RICE.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	VEGETABLES.	Re. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Balam (Coarse)	-	_		0 2 9	0 3 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	_	_	0 2 6	i
Do. (Medium)		•••		0 30	0 3 6	Do. New (Country)	-	•••		0 3
Banktoolsi (Manja) Do, (Kora)	***	-		0 3 0	0 3 3	Do. (Ganhati) Do. (Rangoon)	-	***	0 20	
i'o, (Atap)	***		_	0 30	0 3 6	'	-	~	0 30	0 2
Camini (Do.)				0 3 3	9 3 6	Patal		_	0 2 0	
Ohinishakkar (Do.) Gelap Khas (Atap)		•••		0 4 0/		Brinjal Peas				0 2
Dadkhani		-		0 4 6	0 4 9	Clarita		<u> </u>	0 8 0	0 3
Deshi Bolled		- i	_		0 2 9	Cabbage each		-		_
Dudhkalma	-	-			0 2 6	Ginger		***	0 4 0	0 5
Nagra (Medium)		-		•••	0 2 6	0-4-	į			• •
Patnai (Coarse) Bangoon (Botled)	***				0 2 9	Onion	-	••	0 16	0 2
Do. (Atap)		***	,,,	0 2 6	V 4 0		!	j	1	
Ampaal					0 2 9	MEAT.			i	
Katari Bhog	•••		•••	0 3 3	0 3 6	Mutton	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
D&L,							-		0 10 0	0 12 (
ram (Patnat whole)		•••			0 2 6	Goat & Khashi			0 10 0	0 10
Bram (Dal)	•••	••• ;	ļ	0 2 0	0 2 6	m.a.	į			0 13 (
ing Dal	•••	•••	•••	0 3 6 0 5 0	0 4 0 0 5 6	fish.	į	1	1	
De. (Sona)		•••	_	0 3 0	0 5 6	Rohi (Out-pieces)	1	1	0 10 n	
(ag (Krishna) Irahar Dal	_			0 3 6	0 3 0	Other		-	0 8 0	0 12 (0 10 (
Calat Dal				0 2 6	0 30	Hilsa			0 8 0	0 13
becarl Dal		••• 1		0 8 0	0 8 6	Prawne			0 8 0	0 13
osoor Dal (Bplit)			-	0 23		Parsey Bagda	***		0 8 0	0 10
" Khari	-		-	0 80		Bagda Bhetki	•••		0 6 0	0 13 (
Lattor Da!	_			0 1 6	0 1 9	Orab per pair		-	0 1 0	0 10 (
-	1	i				Kol			0 8 0	0 14 (
BUTTER & GHE	r,					EGG8.		1	ĺ	
		1	1			Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)			0 10 0	0 13 L
dombay per see"			***	1 2 0		Egg (Duck) per score		_		0 13 (
ahna			1	1 4 0		(Fresh)	-	_	0 8 0	0 10 0
has (Gawa)		•••	•=-	1 10 0	1 12 0	1	!	į	1	
De, (Buffalo)			•••	1 60	1 80	Sundries.	1	i	ĺ	
		_					İ]		
OII	- 1	ļ				Cobra Boot Polish large		1	0 - 0	
			1	0 7 0	U 80	each tin	-	-	0 10	
hani Oli ∫wasard Oli	_		_	0 6 0	0 8 0	Hair Cream small		_	0 6 0	
lacounus Oli		-		0 5 0	ا		_	-		
erosene Oil				0 2 6 1	Per bot.	Mosquito Destroyers				
	.			i	of 26 oz.	poz		0 1 6	0 3 0	
SUGAR & FLOUR	- 1			į		Amrutanjan Paln Balm	_		0 7 0	
ugar (White Java)		_	_	0 4 6			_	_	1	
Lu. (Brown Java)				0 4 0	0 4 6	Oriental Balm		0 4 0	0 13 6	
Do. (Bata)	-	•••		0 3 6 0 2 9	0 4 0 0 3 U		ı	ł	1	
our (Gountry)	_	-	_	0 2 3	0 3 6	ļ	1		1	
111	-	-			0 3 0		1	į	ļ	
or (Bugar Came)	-		-	0 2 0	1				-	
Khejure	-	-	-		i	Ţ	l	. 1	1	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 5 Do. 11—15 Do. 19—22	4 0 0 1 4 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 12 0	Sweetmeat, Business to be approved by the authority. Sweetmeat. Dashakarma. Business to be approved by the authority. Shoe.	W. B. 9—1 Do. 8 Do. 4 Do. 10 Do. 11 Do. 11A Do. 12—16 & 18	0 4 0 0 15 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 1 2 0 0 12 0 1 0 0	Betel Mudi, Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Boaty made abos. elothes,

No. E. R. SEGO N. GUIN & CO. B. R. 2171

Architects, Builders and Contractors \$27-8, Chitterenjan Avenue, Calcutta

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1	Fro	100		Te	•	ARTICLES.	F	rom	!	То	articles.	Fı	om.		To	,
FISH.	R	s. A	. P	R	s. A	P.	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Nainital) per	Re	A. P	. Re	. A. P.	FLOUR.		A. P.	Re	. 4	, p
ons per seer	. 0	8	0	'n	10	A	seer (Naimital) per	1 -	3 6	1	40		0	8 6	0		8
Do. (Cut pieces)		10			19		Pulbul perseer	1		. 0	10	Atta White No. 1				3	~
		10			12		Raddish (Country) per	1		1			Δ	2 6		ž	
llong obster agda	0	8	0		10									30		3	
rda	0	8	0		10		acore Squash per seer	1			80		•	- •	-	•	•
hangaur	0	8	0		10		Sweet Potatoes	a	10	•			n	3 0	1		
hotki	0	Š	0	: 0	10	Ğ	Pumpkin each	Õ	īŏ	. 0	40	Banktulshi (Mania)	•				
that Wish	ŧυ	6	0	İŎ	10	Ō	New Potato		- •	, -			7	4 0	7	8	٥
ilea ···	0	8	0		10			:		-				8 0	1	•	٠
ol & Magoor	0	12	0	1	Õ	ŏ	FRUITS.	1			1	Chinisakkar " md.	•		10	0	n
		8		0	10	Õ					1		6	0 0	6	12	Ò
ab each · -	0	0	9	U	ī	Ŏ.	Mangoes 8 to 10	1	0 0			Rangoon per seer	Ō	16	•		•
i	, !			:		-	Granes	1	0 0		- 1	Katari Bhog (Attap)					
1	•			•			Alubokhora per seer	0	8 0	. 0	10 O		0	0 0	9	0	0
MEAT.	!						Amra (Belati) per score			:		_			1		٠.
				1			Redana per seer				- 1	SUNDRIES.			1		
at & Kid per seer -	0	10	0	0	12	0	Bael each	0	06	. 0	10	Mustard Oil per seer	Ú	60		7	
utton					12		Dates per seer			. 0	5.0	Sugar	0	4 6		5	
	!			!		-	Almond	1	0 0	2	0.0	Tea per lb		8 0	2	0	U
							Bael each Dates per seer Almond Lime per score	0	16	0	30	Tea per lb Gur per seer	0	30	1		
EGGS.	i			•			Orange 8 to 18	1	υŏ	1	- 1				ı		
20001	i						Plantain (Champa) per			1		DAL.			1		
nck's eggs per score	0	10	0				score	0	19	. 0	3 6	Arahar perseer		26		8	
wis oggs	0	12	6				Do. (Martaban)				- 1	Chana		2 9	0	3	U
A414 0 8 8 2 14	1						per doz.	0	30	0	60	Khari Masoor ,,	0	3 9			
							Papaya each	0	10	· 0	4 0	Bhanga ,,	_	_	10	8	8
VEGETABLES.	ì						Sugarcane each	0	10	i .		Khasaree		1 8	1		
	1			! _		_	Pomegranate per seer		8 0		10 0	Kalni		3 9	1		
an (French) per seer	i.	_	_		4		Apples 8-10 Pears 20-80	1	0 0		i	Biuli		3 0			
rinial " …		2	6	0		6	Pears 20—80	1	0 0		- 1			3 6	1	_	_
bbage (Country) each		4	Ō	0		0	D 13 (000 13 13			•	- 1	(Fried) per seer		4 0		5	
uiflower each	; 0	z	0	0		0	BUTTER.							3 6	0	8	€
mato per seer	i _			0	4	0	.	١.		:		Salt	v	16	1		
cumber per score	1 -	3		1				. 1	3 0	٠.	4 0	COTTO A COAT			1		
inger per seer		5		1			Madras " Ghee Lakhee	1	10 0	; •	20	COKE & COAL. Soft Coke per Md				11	
arlio		8					Ghee Lakhee		0 0	;	1		۸ ،	2 0	V	72	(
reen Chilly	10	1			_	^	Do. Bhadwa			•	1	*** I	Λ i	1 0		13	
nion " …	-	_		0	2	0	Do. Sree	1	14 0			Kerosene Otl-Elephant	U I	T U	10	14	U
eas (Darjeeling)		3	O	:					4 U		7 7				٥	_	
otato (Rangoon) -	!						Milk "…	•		୍ଧ	* "	Brand per bottle			1	*	•

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET-Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
Betel 5 & 6 Union 2 & 3 Ghee & Butter 3	Ra. As. P. 0 2 0 ea. 0 3 0 ,, 0 4 0 ,,	Betel leaves. Onion, Garlio & Ginger Ghee & Butter	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10 Fruite 4 & 5	Rs. As. P. 0 5 0 each 0 5 0 ,	Potato. Fruite (dry)

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

Articles.		F	rom			Γο		Artioles.	From		To	Artioles.	F	rom.		To.
FISH.		Rs.	A. 3	Р.	Rø.	A, P	. V I	GETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A.	Ρ.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Re.	A. P.	Rs.	A. F
Pona per seer Do. (out pieces)	_		8 (10 (0	0	10 0 19 0		en Chilly "	0 8	0	0 60	Flour per seer Atta white No. 1	0	2 6 2 6	0	
Bilong Lobster	_	Ŏ	8	ĎΙ	Ŏ	10 0 10 0		s (Darjoeling) ,	0 1	В	0 2 0	Sujee		•••	0	
Bagda	_	0	8			1 2 0 10 0	Pot	atoes (Mainital) ,,	0 4	0	0 8 0	"B" Atta -	0	2 6	0	2 4
Bhangau r Bheiki		Ŏ	10	0	0	19 0	I	o. (Deshi) "	. 0 8		0 4 0	RICE.				
Other Fish Files	_		6	0	0	10 0 8 0	Lac	bul	0 2		0 80	Patnai per seer	0	2 9	0	3 (
Koi & Magoor			12		1	8 0 12 0		idish per score ,,			:-	Banktulsi (Manja) per md. Do. (Kora) per seer	7	00	8	8 t
Parsey Orab	_	١-		۱			Sw	et l'otatoes	0 1			Deshi (Boiled) per md	5	0 0	6	., .
							W	et Pumpkin each —	0 1		0 4 0	Rangoon per seer Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	0	20]	-
MEAT.							To	nato Darjeeling	0 8	0	0 10 0	md Do. (Atap) "		0 0	7 9	8 (. 0 (
Seef per seet	_		4			5 0			1		ł	Golap Soru		υŏ		100
Mutton ,, Gost & Kid	•••	0	8			10 0 10 0		fruits.	i			· SUNDRIES.		•		
gon o bia	_							nond per seer	0 14	0	200	Mustard oil per seer Sugar	0			8 () 4 t
POULTRY.	. !						An	ra (Belati) per score	0 1		0 1 3	Tea per lb.	O	60	1	8 (
Duck each	-	0	8	٥	0	10 0		lana per seer 🛶	0 0		0 0 9	Gur per seer Cocoanut oil ,,	0	2 0 6 0	0	26
Fowl "		0	6			10 0	Da		0 4		0 50	DAL.	1			
Chicken " Pigeon "	_	٦	_	١		8 0	Li	ne per score	0 2	0	0 80					
								ntain (Champa) per dos. lo. (Martaban)			0 16	Arahar per seer Chana	0	20	0	8 t 2 t
EGGS.							Pa	oaya each	0 1		0 40	Khari Masoor ,,	0	2 8 2 0	Ō	2 t
Duck's eggs per score			8			9 (Ma	megranates per seer ngoes (Green) per 100	0 4	Ü	0 80	Kalai "	O	28		2 t
Fowl's eggs	-	0	9	0	0	10 0		garcane each	0 0		0 1 0	Biuli Mug (Hari) Katcha ,,	0	2 8 8 0	0	2 t
•								Ben tor arour		- 1		Do. (Sona) ,,	0		0	
VEGETABLES.												Salt ,,		1 6		1 9
Sean (French) per seer		0	4	۸	0	5 0		BUTTER	1			BARLEY POWDER.	l			
Brinial		ō	2	6	0	8 0	i i		1 2	'n	1 80	Barley Powder		4 6		7 t
	99	0	ĩ	Ō	ō	8 (Gb	tter per seer	1 4	0		Do. Pearl	Ŏ	6 6	0	12 (
Carrot (Country) per a Do. (Darjeeling)	leer	0	1		O	8 0		Bhadwa ,,	1 18	0		Robinson's Barley	0	4 8 5 0		14 0
Onoumber per score	_	Ō	2	6		8 (Pu	re Cow Ghee per seer -	1 12	Ŏ	2 00	Kerosene oil-Elephant	-		١	•
Ginger per seer	-	0	5	0	0	6 0	Mil	k	-		0 40	Brand per bottle	0	26		•••

N. B.-Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily Rs.			Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A—8 Do. 18 & 14 Do. 16—17		8 14 14	0 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Block A-11	0 7 0	Business to be approved by the authority.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stalls Nos. Prescribed rent. Business. Blocks and Stalls Nos. Prescribed rent. Business. Blocks and Stalls Nos. Prescribed rent. Business. Busi	46.18.66			of the diamen	8пач.	
Ra. A. I. P. Color	Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stalls Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
326-169	148—144 147 to 154 155 160—1162 1164—7166 1158—1160 1167-168 258	Ra. A. P. 0 11 0 0 8 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 9 0 0 12 0 0 11 0 0 7 6 0 10 0	77 92 93 93 97	,, 99 ., 100 ., 107 ., 106 ., 78 ., 110 ., 112	Rs. A. P. 0 15 0 per 1 9 0 ,, 2 15 0 ,, 1 8 0 ,, 1 6 0 ,, 2 13 0 ,, 0 10 0 ,,	Business to be approved by authority. Khaddar. Godown. Do.
## 47	,, 259 ,, \frac{1}{8}166-\frac{1}{4}169 ,, 282-288 B. 37	0 10 0 0 13 0 1 0 0 ,,	Dry fruits. Confectionery Stationery.	,, 12 ,, 16 ,, 33 ,, 31	1 13 0 ,, 0 14 0 ,, 1 8 0 ,, 2 0 0 ,,	Business to be approved by sathbarity. Shoes. Do. Do.
C. 20—21 28 0 0 month, and and a series of the series of	,, 47 ,, 51 ,, 63 ,, 64 ,, 69-1	0 8 0 0 10 0 1 4 0 1 8 0 10 0 0	", Mudikhana. Godown.	, 34 ,, 35, 36 ,, 37, 88 ,, 18	1 0 0 ,, 1 4 0 ,, 1 3 0 ,, 2 4 0 ,,	Do. Do.
1 7 6 6 7 1 1 1 0 7 8 9	, 44 & 45 C. 20—21 , 40 , 52 , 15	0 8 0 ,, 28 0 0 per 37 8 0 , 45 0 0 ,, 18 0 0 ,,	Closii & Talloring.	9 & 11 B. N. C. 3,	0.8.0	
# 87-6	" 40 " 32 " 39 ., 35 " 38	1 7 6 ,, 1 11 0 ,, 1 8 0 ,, 1 10 0 ,,	be approved	Tin shed.	1 0 0 por day.	<i>:</i>
" 8—10 " 8 0 0 " by authority. " 14 1 0 0 " Do. Do.	,, 44 ,, 52 ,, 53 ,, 51	1 18 6 " 1 0 0 " 1 11 0 " 1 5 0 "		,, 30	060	Business to
	n 8	3 A A	-	, 11	1 0 0 "	by authority. Do.
		·				

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Buyarmendent

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET-Shope To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

*C. (new) 26 *E. ,, 45-47	Rs. 4 8, 9 4 8, 89 32, 33 36 37 1000) 3 8 1	2 0 0 0 4 0 daily, 0 0 per 0 0 ,,	
C. (old) 56	Rs. 4 8, 9 4 8, 89 32, 33 36 37 1000) 3 8 1	A. P. 0 0 ea. { 2 0 ,, 2 0 0 4 0 daily, 0 0 per month 0 0 ,,	be approved by authority. Do. Do. Do.
C. (old) 56	1 & 28 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 1 3 3 4 3 7 2 5 new) 3 8 1	2 0 ,, 2 0 0 4 0 daily, 0 0 per month 0 0 ,,	be approved by authority. Do. Do. Do.
74-75 0 12 0	1 & 28 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 1 3 3 4 3 7 2 5 new) 3 8 1	2 0 ,, 2 0 0 4 0 daily, 0 0 per month 0 0 ,,	Do. Do. Do.
*C. (new) 26 *E. ,, 45-47	8, 39 32, 33 36 37 new) 3 8 1	2 0 0 0 4 0 daily, 0 0 per 0 0 ,	Do. Do. Do.
* 45-47	2 8, 39 32, 33 36 37 25 new) 3	2 0 0 0 4 0 daily, 0 0 per 0 0 ,	Do. Do. Do.
# , 125-126	2 32, 33 36 37 25 new) 3	0 0 4 0 daily, 0 0 per 0 0 month	Do. Do.
* ,, 49 & 50	38, 39 2 32, 33 1 36 34 37 25 new) 3 8 1	0 0 4 0 daily, 0 0 per 0 0 month	Do. Do.
Eggs 4, 6, 28 0 3 0 ea. Eggs. *W. R. W. R. W. R. W. R.	32, 33 1 36 34 37 25 new) 3 8 1	4 0 daily, 0 0 per 0 0 month	$\mathbf{D_{0}}$
Eggs 4, 6, 28 0 8 0 ea. Eggs. W. R. & 24 27-28 0 4 0 ,, ,, W. R. (W	36 34 37 25 new) 3 8 1	O O per month	71 -
& 24. , 27-28 0 4 0 , , W.R.	37 25 new) 3 8 1	00,	שלי
" 27-28 0 4 0 " " W."R. (10w) 3 8 1	- 77	· D-
144.5	—11 8 1		Do.
, 88 0 3 0 , , , 10		9 0	Do.
30-81 0 6 0 , , , , 1	269	Q ∩ per	Do.
	28 4	O O nonth.	20.
P. R. 5, 31, 16 # 24) 0 6 0 Potatoes. 5-		2 0	
" 33,36, 37, &	0	4 0	Do.
P. R. 88, 39 0 8 0		0 0 ea.	
K. (New) 46 0 6 0 Fruits. ,, 17, 1		0 0	
48-60 4 14 0 Do \$1 to		0 0 "	Do.
" 84 0 8 0 Do. Milk 1		8 0 "	Milk
Rooms with	8 2 9 2	8 0 "	99
CAUNILIA WAVA		8 0 "	99
Hogg Street	2 2	8 0 "	••
An Aba agan		,,	
of Chandney. 10 0 0 Oilman's Stores 87, 8	, 38, 5 0	4 0	Country fruit
84, 17		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	-26 j		
9 8 9 5	36, 37 } 0	4 0 ,,	Do.
19 18 17 0 5 0 each " "'	-48	••	
18 09 2 24	-4 0		<u>i</u> .
, 19 To	0 1	.0 0 ,,	Do.
Mutton. 8 & 4 2 12 0 , Mutton. " 3,		0 0 ,,	Plantain
15 00 05 1 9 0	& 46.		•
	, .		1
91 & 89 9 19 0 Mutton ""			1701 - 1
110		4 6 ,,	Fish.
U.V. F. D. 100 1 0 9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	18 0	5 6 "	Do.
n 106 1 0 0 n n N. 5, 2	127	4 6 ,,	Do.
1 40	8-66,	•	
70 7	,74,	5 0 00.	E. Vegetables
75 6	2 77.		
7 . 9 0 10 0 "		6 0 _	Do.
), (),), ,, ,, ,,	i	0 0 "	Do.
10-90 0 6 0 " 44.4			Do.
F.G. 1, 2 & 8 0 12 0 each. Business to be Poul		,,	
approved by Hen	Coops		
	-74 3		Fords
	-100. J	0 0 "	Fowls
N.R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10 0 8 0 each. Betal & Her: "	—98 1	0 0 ,	Do.
* 14 1 0 0 Rusiness to " 18			Do.
he engrand ? 19	1-194 0	8 0 ,,	Do.
by anthority. " 13	5-198 0	80,	Da
Do 11, 18, 14	—106 1	20,	Do.
	l-i14 0 1	0 0	Do.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLAS.	From	То	ARTIOLES.	From	To To	ARTICLES.	Fro	n To
		Rs. A. P	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P	Re. A. P.	FRUITS-Contd.	Ba.A	P. Ba A.
(max max)	0 10 0		Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0		Keshin Bhog 13 to 16	_ 1 0	
est and Kid ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Potatoes ,,		0 16	I Tank & A. SA		14.00
POULTRY.	0 10 0	!	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 1 4	1 10	Praus & W. per seer	1 0	0 4 4
POULTRIA		İ	Tomato (Kanchi) per seer		0 10 0	Sarda per seer	_	1 388
nck each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Country) per seer		[Burarcane	- 0	
wl "	0 6 0	0 10 0	White Pumpkin each Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 3 0	Water Melon each		1
ioken	0 30		ormip (Dar)eening) per doz		0 60	BUTTER,		3.50
geon EGGS.		0 3 0		0 4 0	0 5 0	Alignah ana th	1	
ick's eggs per (score)	0 8 0	0 9 0	FRUITS.			I Tilmanasa	1 .0	
wl's " "		0 10 0	FRUITS.	i		Ghee per seer	0 18	i i ii i
FISH.			Alubokhora per seer	0 12 0	1 00	Dans Camba Maria		
ne ner seel	080	0 12 0	Apricot	2 00		_	- - •	- 1
c. (Cut pieces)	C 10 0	0 14 0	Apples			BREAD.		1
ong —	080	0 10 0	Figs per seer	1 40	1 12 0	Bread 1 lb.	- 0 1	
hater •••	0 8 0	0 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score		1 1	Do. 1b. Do. 1b.	. 0 1	0
gda ···	0 13 0	0 13 0	Bedana per seer	1 00	1 40	Do. i lb. FLOUR.	- 0 0	6
angaur	0 8 0	0 10 0	Beal each	0 0 9	0 10	Flour per seer		_
otki		0 12 0	Pomegranate ,	0 10 0	0 13 0	Atta		
ber Fish		0 9 0	Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 10	Sujec ,	. 0 3	6 10 8 0
to her harr	0 1 0	0 80	Cocoanut each Custard Apples 12 to 16	0 10	0 18		- 0 2	6 0 8 0
sa & Magoor	0 12 0	1 40	Deden	0 40	0 6 0	RICE.	į	- 1
miret per seer	0 14 0	1 00	Almond ,	1 80	1 00	Patna per seer	بد وأ	0 0 2 0
ngo fish per seer	0 10 0		Grape ,	0 12 0	1 40	Banktulshi (Manja) per si	0 3	- 1
VEGETABLES.	0 10 0	*	Do. per box	0 12 0	. ••	DO. (Kora)	0 3	
etroot (Darjeeling) per	;	l	Goosbarry per seer	ļ		Chinisakkhar per seer		
doz	0 6 0	0 12 0	Jack fruit each	0 10	0 20	Deshi "	, , ,	
Do. (Desi)			Khubani per seer	1 00	1 40	CITTAL PARA DOME.		
an (French) per seer	0 40	0 5 0	Kharbuza	0 2 0		SUNDRIES.		i
an (Ranchi) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lichis per 100			Mustard Oil		8 0 70
injal	0 26	0 3 0	Lime per score	0 16	0 4 0	Sugar Tea per ib.		8 <u>}</u>
bbage (Country) each			Lokote , Oranges 16 to 30	0 16		Coconnut Oil		3 80
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 6 0	D4	1 0 0	3 80	Commune Oil	- 0 5	6 0 60
uliflower	i	1		* 00	• • •	DAL,		1.
Do. (Darjeeling) ,	0 3 0	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 16	0 20	Arabar per seer	- 0 3	8 0 80
lery per doz.	0 00	• • • •	Do. (Martaban) per	0 10	0 3 0	Chana		0 14
cumber per score	0 5 0	0 60	doz.	0 10	0 40	Khari Masoor		
nger per seer	0 50	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 10	0 8 0	Bhanga		
rlic	0 40	0 5 0	Pineapple	0 1 6	0 4 0	Khasaree "		
een Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Plums per score			Kalai "	-	0 2 6
dies finger ,,	0 2 0	0 26	Raisins	0 10 0	0 13 0	Mung (Hari) ,		8
ion ,	0 10	0 2 0	Roseberry per score	j		Maddan	1 4 6 1	
as (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple			G-14	,	
o. (Patna) "	,	l	Tamarind per seer Walnut	0 10		cart ,	0 10	3
(199 k. 1)	0 8 0	0 3 6	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 10 0	1 00	COKE AND COAL.	•	.
tatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0 0	0 3 0	Do, (Madras) 12-16	1	1	Kerosene Oil in Bulk		10 -
Do. (Desi .,		0 36	Golap Khas	1	1	Do. (Elephant)	•	0 8 6
lbul "	0 20	0 80	Langra '6-20	1 00	1	Brand per tin Refined		p. bot.
ddish (English) per			Bombay 25 to 30		1	Ordinary	3 10 3	3
bundle			Totapari per score		1	BARLEY POWDER	2 10 1	1
ddish (Country) p. score	ì		Sipia		i	Robinson Barley 1 lb. th	1011	

N. B .- Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—Consd.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	l	•	re A.		Business.	She	ops ls l	or Vos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.			Business.	
South 9		1	2	0	Oilman's Store.	Chan				0	4	0	Potatoes
W. B. 20		1	8	0	Cloth.			—52	Eaci	a 0	4	0	Do,
Do. 22-25	Each	0	15	0	Business to be approved by		56-	—57	! !	0	4	0	Do,
Do. 27		1	4	0	Do.	Do.		61	}	0.	. 3	0	Do.
Do. 28		0	12	0	Milk.		62 ·	64	"	0	4	O	Country vegetable and
Do. 29		0	10	0	Business to be approved by	Do.		69		0	2	0	Eggs.
Do. 30		0	8	0	Do.	Do.		72		0	3	0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 31-36	9,	0	10	0	Do.	Do.	75-	—77	,,	0	3	0	Do.
Chandney 5	"	0	4	0	Butter.	Do.		80		U	3	0	English Vegetable.
Do. 17		Ô	7	0	Dry fruite.	Do.	84	86	,,,	0	4	0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 18		Ō	6	0	Do.	Do.		98		0	6	0	Dry fruits.
Do. 30		Ō	3	0	Country Vegetable.	Pork	8,	57	•,	0	8	0	Pork
Do. 34-86	29	ŏ	8	0	Spices.	Chan	dne	y 87	22	0	6	0	Dry fruits.
Do. 42	, "	ŏ	4	0	Potatoes	I		-	1				

P. C. BHATTACHARII,

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARINLES,	*	701) !	T•	١	ARTICLES.	7	rom	1	lo .	ARTICLES.	7	rous		To
FISH.	Re	. 🛦	. P	Be	۸.	2.	VEGETABLES—Contd. Potatoes (Mainital) per	Re	A.P.	Re	. A. P.	RICE.	Be 0	A. E	-	4.4
				1	0	ó	FORESCEN (Tremment) bar	1		1		Banktulski (Manja)			ì	•
na per seer	1	10	Ď	lī	ŏ	ŏ	(New) per seer	0	10	0	20	per md	1 5	0.0		8
long	ı	Š		0		Ò	Mangoes (Langra)	١.	3 0	1	4 0	(Kora) per seer Chinisakkar md.	0	8 0		0 3
obster —		7	Ĭ			•	Pulbul	10	3 0		• •		1	• •		•
		•				•	Raddish (Country) per		2 9	10	2.6	Rangoon per seer		2 9		6 d 0 3
langari -	9		Õ		13		Score		3 0		11	Katari Bhog (Atan)	•		Ή.	v 3
leiki -	0		ě	0	13		Squash per seer Sweet Potatoes	0	ĩŏ	ō	2.0	per md.	9	0 0		
ther Floh	0	4	. 0	1 :	i		Pumpkin each	Ŏ	ĭŎ	Ō	3 0					•
llee	0	•	U	1	•	v	FRUITS.	1		1		SUNDRIES.	1.		. 1	
el & Magoot	10	6	0	١٥	12	0	Mangoos	1		1		Mustard Oil per seer	0	6 (0 6
N7907	"	٠		•		_	Grapes	1	10 0	1	12 0	Sugar Tea per lb.		4 0	! !	0 4
rab each	1						Alubokhora per seer	0	10 0		10	1 000 900 000	ما			0 1
•				1			Amra (Belati) per score	li		•	•	Gor berseel (Nem) -	1	• (1	v 2
	1			1			Bedana per seer Bael each	1 -	0 6	0	10	DAL.			- 1	
MEA1.	1			1			Bael each	Ŏ	4 6	O	5 0	Arsher per seer	0	8 ()	0 :
	1_	10	0	1	12	0	Almond	ŏ	14 Ö	3	0 0	Chana	10	8		ŏ i
eat & Kid per seer	10	10	, ,			•	Lime per score	0	3 0	١.		Khari Masoor	0	3 (
	1			1			Oranges 16 to 30	0	4 0	0	8 0	Bhanga ,, .,		2 (0 1
e 468.	1			1			Plantain (Champs) per			10	4 0	Khasaree		3 3	1	0 1
EUG B.	1	_			_	_	SCOTE	0	1 0	1 "		1 50.31	. 0	1	- 1	
wek's sees per score -	0	1	, O	0	7 8	5	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0	3 0	0	4 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha		7		0
OALLS OCES "	. 0	7		0	8	U	Barrers sach	1 0	īŏ	0	4 Ŏ	(Sona)		4		
04(2080	1						Sugarcane each	İ	0 9	0	10	Matter	10			Ŏ
	i			1			Pomegranate	Ĭ	ÕÕ	1	80	Balt	0	1	ь [0 1
PEGETABLES.	1			1			BUTTER.	١.		١.		CORE & COAL.	1_			
	0) 1	8 0	0	4		Butter per seer		3 0	1:	8 0	Boft Coke per md	. 0	7		0 1
lean (French) per seer	0		Ö	Ø			Madres		14 0	1 *	U U	Coal ,, Kerosene Oil—Elephan	י ו	7	•	
Iriajal	. 0) ;	Ĩ Ó	0	4	0	Ghee Lakhee Do. Bhadwa		13 0						اء	
labbage (Country) each lagitfower each	١.		1 0	10	4	•	Do. Bhadwa	11	11 0	1		BARLEY POWDER.			١,	
Selfinomet anon			1 0 1 0				Pure Cow Ghee per seer		iż o	3		Barley Powder & lb. ti		4	6	
prompet bet sees			Äŏ			ŏ	Milk	1-	•••	0	4 0	Do. 1	~ d	7	6	
Hager per seer -	- 1 3		ii		•	•	FLOUR.	1		1.		Barley Pearl 1	0			
Barbo "	- 1 3		3 0			0	Flour per seer -	0	3 6	0	3 0	Do. 3		13		
room Ohilly	. 6		Ĩ			Ì	Atta White No. 1		2 6		3 6	Corn Flower 1	0			
« بر هماسلا)	1 0			Ì	Sujee		3 6		3 0	Robinson's Barley	. 9		6	O T
Peas (Darjooling)	. (3 0	0	3	•	Atta Brows	1 7	30		10	Cobra Boot Pelish	. 9	1 5		0
	٠١			1			["D" A118	10	~ •	1		Jolly	. , ,	D	v	0 1

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1941-42

[Elected at the Meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 4th June]

BUILDINGS STANDING COMMITTEE NO. I SERVICES STANDING COMMITTEE NO. II

- 1. Mr. Fakir Chandra Ghose
- 2. Mr. Gokuldas Mohata
- 3. Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee
- 4. Dr. S. C. Law
- 5. Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sirear
- 6. Mr. Mohan Lall Mackar
- 7. Mr. Mrigendra Kumar Majumdar
- 8. Khan Bahadur Moulvi Md. Solaiman
- 9. Dr. Sadeque Hossain
- 10. Mr. Mohammed Jalil
- 11. Mr. Tanweer Ahmed
- 12. Mr. Provangsu Kumar Sett

- 1. Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed
- 2. Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee
- 3. Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal
- 4. Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee
- 5. Mr. Mrigendra Kumai Majumdar
- 6. Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar
- 7. Mr. Mohamad Rafique
- 8. Mr. Mahmud Ghuznavi
- 9. Dr. Sadeque Hossain
- 10. Mr. S. A. Habib
- 11 Mr. J. Macfarlane
- 12. Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee

BUILDINGS STANDING COMMITTEE NO. 11

- 1. Mr. A. S. Nasker
- 2. Mr. Jagannath Kolay
- 3. Sir Harisanker Paul
- 4. Mr. Pulin Behari Khatik
- 5. Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh
- 6. Mr. Haribar Das Chowdhury
- 7. Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose
- 8. Mr. S. A. Habib
- 9. Moulvi Nuruddin Ahmed
- 10. Haji Md. Yusuf
- 11. Mr. Abdul Matin
- 12. Major S. E. Tee

FINANCE STANDING COMMITTEE

- 1. Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakrabarti
- 2. Mr. S. A. Gray
- 3. Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri
- 4. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee
- 5. Mr. Tulsi Charan Ray
- 6. Mr. Madan Mohan Burman
- 7. Mr. Abdur Rezak
- 8. Mr. Mohammed Israil
- 9. Mr. Sharfuddin Ahmed
- 10. Mr. M. A. Jabbar
- 11. Mr. W. A. Burns
- 12. Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal

BUILDINGS STANDING COMMITTEE NO. III

- 1. Mr. Krishna Chandra Gnose
- 2. Mr. Netai Charan Paul
- 3. Mr. Prafulla Kumar Dutta
- 4. Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker
- 5. Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli
- 6. Mr. Dhirendra Kumar Mazumdar
- 7. Mr. Bepin Behari Sadkhan
- 8. Mr. Mahmud Ghuznavi.
- 9. Mr. Kalimuddin Chowdhury
- 10. Mr. Shamsul Haque
- 11. Dr. A. Ahsan
- 12. Mr. D. J. Cohen

- 1. Dr. Subodh Kumar Sarkar
- 2. Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri

PUBLIC HEALTH STANDING COMMITTEE

- 3. Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed
- 4. Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee
- 5. Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli
- 6. Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen
- 7. Mr. Mohan Lall Mackar
- 8. Dr. A. Ahsan.
- 9. Mr. Hamoodur Rahman
- 10. Mr. M. A. Jabbar
- 11. Mr. Mohammad Mohsin Khan
- 12. Mr. J. H. Methold

SERVICES STANDING COMMITTEE NO. I

- 1. Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee
- 2. Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker
- 3. Mr. Jagannath Kolay
- 4. Mr. Satish Chandra Bose
- 5. Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarcar
- 6. Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Mitter
- 7. Mr. Amarendra Nath Mukerjee
- 8. Mr. Syed Badrudduja
- 9. Moulvi Nuruddin Ahmed
- 10. Mr. Abdul Matin
- 11. Khan Bahadur Moulvi Md. Solaiman
- 12. Mr. J. J. N. Birch

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND MARKETS STANDING COMMITTEE

- 1. Mr. Shamsul Haque
- 2. Mr. Amulya Chandra Mitter
- 3. Mr. Krishna Chandra Ghose
- 4. Mr. Satish Chandra Bose
- 5. Mr. Bepin Behari Sadkhan
- 6. Mr. Pulin Behari Khatik
- 7. Mr. Dhirendra Kumar Mazumdar
- 8. Mr. Syed Badrudduja
- 9. Haji Md. Yusuf
- 10. Mr. Kalimuddin Chowdhury
- 11. Mr. Mohamad Rafique
- 12. Mr. Mackertich John

WORKS STANDING COMMITTEE

- 1. Mr. Amulya Chandra Mitter
- 2. Mr. Netai Charan Paul
- 3. Mr. Narendra Nath Dalai
- 4. Mr. Sushil Chandra Sen
- 5. Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar
- 6. Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen
- 7. Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi
- 8. Mr. Adam Oosman
- 9. Mr. Hamoodur Rahman
- 10. Mr. F. G. Watson
- 11. Mr. C. Griffiths
- 12. Mr. W. R. Humphrey

ESTATES AND GENERAL PURPOSES STANDING COMMITTEE

- 1. Dr. S. C. Law
- 2. Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee
- 3. Mr. A. S. Nasker
- 4. Mr. Hridoy Krishna Ghose
- 5. Mr. Tulsi Charan Ray
- 6. Mr. Prabhudoyal Himatsingka
- 7. Mr. Mohammed Jalil
- 8. Mr. Tanweer Ahmed
- 9. Mr. Mohammed Israil
- 10. Mr. Taj Mohammed
- 11. Mr. I. J. Cohen
- 12. Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee

PRIMARY EDUCATION STANDING COMMITTEE

- 1. Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi
- 2. Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar
- 3. Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee
- 4. Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Mitter
- 5. Mr. D. J. Cohen
- 6. Mr. Adam Oosman

Associate Member

- 1. Mrs. H. A. Hakkam
- 2. Prof. Panchugopal Bhattacharjee
- 3. Prof. Haricharan Ghosh

ROADS AND BUSTEES STANDING COMMITTEE

- 1. Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose
- 2. Mr. Fakir Chandra Ghose
- 3. Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakrabarti
- 4. Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal
- 5. Mr. Debjiban Banerji
- 6. Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh
- 7. Mr. Prabhudoyal Himatsingka
- 8. Mr. Mohammad Mohsin Khan
- 9. Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed
- 10. Mr. Sharfuddin Ahmed
- 11. Sk. Basir Ali
- 12. Mr. I. J. Cohen

WATER SUPPLY STANDING COMMITTEE

- 1. Mr. Prafulia Kumar Dutta
- 2. Mr. Provangsu Kumar Sett
- 3. Mr. Madan Mohan Burman
- 4. Mr. Harihar Das Chowdhury
- 5. Mr. Debjiban Banerji
- 6. Sir Harisanker Paul
- 7. Mr. Gukuldas Mohata
- 8. Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed
- 9. Mr. Mohammad Mohsin Khan
- 10. Sk. Basir Ali
- 11. Mr. Madhub Churan Law
- 12. Mr. E. S. W. Howard

Audit Report upon the Accounts of the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1934-35 together with the Replies of the Corporation, the Audit Rejoinders, further replies of the Corporation and Final orders of Government.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's re-

Section I-Introductory.

The accounts of the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1934-35 have been examined and test audited.

2. The more important points arising out of the examination have been shown in the Audit Report which is to be published under section 123A of the Calcutta Municipal Act. A test Audit Note embodying the less important irregularities which could not be settled in the course of audit has separately been sent to the Chief Executive Officer for disposal.

" Ad-interim " Reports.

3. The points involving irregularity, impropriety, loss or waste referred to in paragraphs 29 and 34 of this report were brought to the notice of the Corporation and of Government in ad-interim reports under Section 122 (a), (aa) and (d) of the Act. These were still under the consideration of the Corporation when the audit closed.

Notice of Surcharge.

- 4 (a) As reported in para 8 of the last audit report, a notice of surcharge under Section 123-B (1) of the Act was served on the official concerned for an explanation why the amount of loss mentioned in para 21 of that report should not be recovered from him. The explanation furnished on the subject is under examination.
- (b) Notices under Section 123-B (1) were also served in connection with the points mentioned in paragraphs 31 and 33. Replies were not received when this report issued.

Delay in submission of Annual Accounts.

5. Under Rule 3 of the Statutory Rules regarding Audit of the Accounts of the Calcutta Corporation promulgated in Government Notification No. 2986-M dated the 10th May, 1935 the annual accounts of the Corporation for each financial year are due to be completed and submitted for audit not later than the first day of October of the next financial year. The submission of the annual accounts for the year 1934-35 was delayed by 4 months. The delay, however, was much less than in the previous year, the accounts for the year 1933-34 having been submitted on the 20th May, 1935.

Delay in the disposal of previous Audit Reports.

- 6. It was pointed out in para 5 of the Audit Report for the year 1933-34 that no reply had been received on any of the following audit reports:—
 - (i) Audit report for the year 1930-31 issued on 4th July, 1932.
 - (ii) Audit report for the year 1931-32 issued on 12th July, 1933.
 - (iii) Audit report for the year 1932-33 issued on 17th December, 1934.

PARA 1 .-- No remarks.

PARA 2.-No remarks.

Para 3.-No remarks.

Para 4.-No remarks.

PARA 5.—The Chief Accountant reports:—
Every attempt is always made to close the Annual Access as early as possible and as a matter of fact the portion the work so far as it can be done by the Accounts Designer independently, i.e., without waiting for the figure of the Coctober. It was however not possible to close the counts finally within the prescribed time during the figure available from the Assessment, the Collection and the Departments owing to inordinately large number of be outstanding with them. As a result of vigorous staken for the purpose the Accounts for 1934-25 were fine closed on the 30th November, 1935, and the Accounts 1935-36 were closed by the due date, viz., 30th September.

PARA 6.—The Chief Accountant reports:—
All the reports have since been disposed of by the Gorporatis
The Test Audit Notes are now engaging attention.
The unsettled points of the Audit Report for 1929-30 related to the further remarks of the Accountant-General, Beat on the replies furnished by the Corporation to certain parts of the original report.

This question has be

Resolutions of the Finance Stand ing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.

Audit Rejuinder together with urther replies of the Corporafurther tion.

Final orders of Government per their letter No. 520-M, dated 6th April, 1940.

The Finance Standing Committee at their meeting dated 23th at their meeting dated 28th June, 1937, considered the Audit Report for the year 1934-35 and passed the following resolution which was confirmed by the Corporation on 10th November, 1937.

That it be recommended that the departmental explanations for

That it be recommended that the departmental explanations furnished in connection with the points raised in the Audit Report for the year 1934-35 be adopted subject to the following directions and remarks:—
(These directions and remarks have been shown against the paragraphs concerned).

The further comments of the Accountant-General, Bengal, and the Examiner of Local Accounts as per their letter No. LA. 3898 dated 16th February, 1938, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, were considered by the Finance Standing Committee on 5th Local Self-Government, were considered by the Standing Committee on 5th September, 1938, and Corporation on 14th ber, 1938, when they resolved ber, 1938, v as follows:

That the departmental replies be accepted and that a reply be sent to Government accordingly"

ingly".
(These departmental replies have been shown against the respective puragraphs, excepting the starting portion of the Chief Accountant's report appearing at puyes 47 & 48.
Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Hengal's letter No. L.A. 3898 dated 16th February, 1938 to Government:—
PARAS 1 & 2.—No remarks.
The Chief Accountant reports:—PARAS 1 & 2.—No remarks.

Accountant-General Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898 dated 16th February, 1938 to Government:— I'ARA 3.—The remarks against the

respective paragraphs of the report may be referred to.

The Chief Accountant reports:
Necessary replies have been given against paragraphs 29 and 34.

Accountant-General Bengal. and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. I.A. 3898 Hengal's tetter No. 1.1. 2000 dated 16th February, 1938:—
PARA 4.—The surcharge proceedings have since been dropped,
The Chief Accountant reports:—
PARA 4.—No remarks.

iction has already been taken to close the Annual Accounts by the "prescribed day. This has meant a very considerable amount of additional work and the departments have been severely taxed. This work would not be possible without a few additional

PARA 5-That attempts should always be made to close the Annual Ac-counts in time.

Accountant-General Bengal, Accountant-General Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts
Bengal's letter No. L.A. 3898
dated 16th February, 1938:—
PARA 5.—No remarks.
The Chief Accountant reports.—
PARA 5.—No. remarks.

work in connection with the Audit Reports has increased enormously and if this state of thing continues, the departments, the Committees and the Corpo-

Accountant-General Bengal, and Braminer of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898 dated 16th February, 1938:— PARA 6.—Further remarks made by the Auditors on the observa-tions of the Corporation on the

Anditors' Report.

Although five months have since elapsed the position as regards these reports remains unaltered, no reply having yet been received in respect of any of the above. Requisite action also remains to be taken on some points raised in the Audit Report for 1929-30.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks

dealt with in our reply to Para 6 of Part I of the I Report for 1933-34 which is reproduced below:—

Report for 1855-54 which is reproduced below:—
"The Accountant-General, Bengal's further remarks have renee to 95 paragraphs of the original report, out of we replies to 45 paragraphs have already been sent to Accountant-General, as per Chief Executive Officer's let Nos. S-5281 and S-4545 dated 21st December, 1934 and November, 1935, respectively. We were about to destinate another batch of replies when the Examiner of Local counts, Bengal, enquired in his letter No. LA-2217 date; March, 1935, if the replies to the further remarks, i.e., to 45 margaranhs previously sent had been approved by the counts, Bengal, enquired in his letter No. I.A-2217 date March, 1936, if the replies to the further remarks, i.e., to 45 paragraphs previously sent had been approved by the poration. This enquiry creates an awkward position, replies to the original reports are placed before the poration through the Finance Committee. The Contion accepts the replies in some cases or gives directly only the form of resolutions in of These resolutions are duly communicated to the Account General, Bengal. Replies to the further remarks subsequent remarks of the Accountant-General are fured by the Chief Executive Officer. The implication is enquiry of the Examiner, Local Accounts, would involunterminable increase of work and would create a lock. The Examiner was written to on this point at Chief Executive Officer's Letter No. S-353, dated the April, 1936. Pending settlement of this question it is possible to send replies to the remaining paragraph In reply to a special query of the Superintendent, Govern Audit regarding para 39 of the Audit Report for the in question, I suggested to him in my note dated 5th tember, 1936, that when there is a disagreement between Auditors and the Corporation on some general question would make for effective settlement, if the same question are raised in a subsequent audit report pointing out why Auditors cannot agree with the Corporation and insitupon action being taken in accordance with their view pointed out that it would be impossible in practice to these matters piece-meal to the Corporation is as

upon action being taken in accordance with their view pointed out that it would be impossible in practice to these matters piece-meal to the Corporation, i.e., as arises in the course of correspondence.

An enquiry was subsequently made of the Superintender 6th November. 1936, if the above suggestion was acc by him and if we were to take any further action of Audit Report for 1929-30. As per his note dated 11th ember, 1936, the Superintendent Government Audit as follows:—

"A proposal has been made to the Government on the lim dicated by the Chief Accountant and it is intended to with the undisposed of general questions in future reports where necessary. Pending receipt of any fu orders, action may be taken on cases (a) where order Corporation or Government have already been issued an where the Chief Accountant considers necessary."

Section II-Accounts.

CLOSING BALANCES.

Revenue Accounts.

	7. The Revenue Account	closed on	the 31st M	larch, 1	335 with a	bala	nce	rd
Rs.	1,05,53,851-11-3 consisting				Ra.		P.	
	Cash and investments		•••	•••	67,77,609	4	3	
	Advances	•••	•••	•••	31,14,252	12	8	
	Value of stores in stock a	nd in work	shops	•••	6,61, 989	10	4	:
			Total		1,05,53,861	11	- 3	
							-	

The cash balance includes Rs. 2,50,000 with the Bengal National Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation). Of this amount, Rs. 50,000 was placed in the "current" account and Rs. 2,00,000 had been deposited "at call" on the 1996.

Lann Accounts.

	8. The L	oan Account	closed	on th	e 31st	March,	19	5 5	with	•	bala	nce	ol
		0-4 consisting											
1 -	Coats and	investments		•••	/ •••	,	•••	Rs.	11,60	OTE	12	1	
	Advance	•••		•••	•••				8,41				
2	Shores	•		•••	•••		•••	20	1,05	,161	12	2	
43		* .						,		η.			

0

PARA 7 .-- No remarks

PARA 8 .-- No remar

Corporation.		Resolutions of the Finance Stand-	Audit Rejainder together with	Final orders of Government.
Chief Executive	Officer's remarks.	ing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	further replies of the Corporation.	per their letter No. 570-M dated 6th April, 1940.
ration will have portion of their	e to spend a large r time in dealing jections only".		Audit Reports for the year 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33 have been submitted to Gov-	•
With Comment		·	ernment and are awaiting the	• D);
			The Audit Report for 1939-30 may be treated as finally disposed of. Some of the minor points were dropped in view of the great delay which had already occurred. Some points noticed in connection with the 1929-30	•
			were dropped in view of the great delay which had already	, ,
			in connection with the 1929-30 accounts are being pursued	
		,1 (e	accounts are being pursued through the Audit Report on the accounts for 1935-36. Para 6.—The Chief Accountant	•
			reports:— No remarks.	
				.
		·	:	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	•	,		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
		i .		
				1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		:	0 - 1 - 1	
		(* *		
		**		
•				
		•	Accountant-General Bengal, and	·
ye "			Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898	
·			dated 16th February, 1938:— FARA 7.—No remarks. The Chief Accountant reports:—	
•			Para 7.—No remarks.	
	ì		•	
			Accountant-General Bengal, and	
•			Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. 1.4 2808	
•			dated 16th February, 1938:— PARA 8.—No remarks. The Chief Accountant reports:—	
	•	; 	The Chief Accountant reports:—Para 8.—No remarks.	V 1 8.5
30.5			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Auditors' Report.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks

Cash Accounts.

9. The cash balance of the Revenue Account, Loan Account, Deposits and Para 9.—No remarks. other'subsidiary funds (apart from advances or stores) on the 31st March, 1935 were as mentioned below:-

... Rs. 67,77,609 4 3 Revenue Account ../ ,, 11,60,078 12 1 Loan Account ,, 36,60,606 0 1 Deposits ... Steam Water Boat Insurance Fund ,, 2,61,650 2 1 ... Municipal Buildings Insurance Fund ,, 4,32,479 10 11 ••• Corporation Motor Vehicles Insurance Fund 52,422 12 6

> 1,23,44,846 9 104 Total

Less investments:-

... Ra. 56,41,108 5 5 Municipal Fund Steam Water Boat Insurance Fund ... ,, 2,61,524 8 0 Municipal Buildings Insurance Fund ... ,, 4,32,265 8 0 52,400 0 0 Motor Vehicles Insurance Fund

> 63,87,298 5 5 Total investments

> > 59,57,548 4 54 Balance (A)

... ,, 30,40,000 0 0 Less invested in fixed deposits or at call in Benk Account Interest on Debenture Loan 21,818 4 2 Account Interest on (Sterling) Debenture Loan 567 1 7

> Total (B) 30,62,375 5 9

Balance (A-B)

In Ourrent Account (Imperial Bank) Cash in hand (with Treasurer)

... ,, 12,55,682 15 11 ... , 16,39,489 14 94

Ra. 28,95,172 14 84

... 13,57,330 1 4

Cash in Bank (Outrent Account),

10. The cash balance at the credit of the Corporation in the Imperial Bank PARA 10.-No remarks. of India on the 31st March, 1935 on current account was, according to the Cash Beck Rs. 12,55,682-15-11. The Bank Pass Book, however, showed a balance of Re. 13,67,332-1-4 on that date. The difference of Rev. 1,01,668-1-5 is explained; as nader .--

			Rs.	A.	P.
Balance as per Cash Book			12,55,689	15	11
Add amount of uncashed cheques	•••	•••	1,15,681	6	11
	Total	***	13,71,364	6	10
Deduct-	•				
Amount of dishonoured ofleques	•••	••	. 14,021	12	0
Bank charges (on parties' chequés)	•••	••	. 10	9	6
•	Total		14,036	3 5	6
+ 1		-		-	-
Palance in the Imperial Bank of India as	per Bank				

		·			
Corporation.	Section 1	remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government, as per their letter No. 530-M dated 6th April, 1940;
					•
				Accountant-General Bengal, and Barminer of Local Accounts	1 m
				Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898 dated 16th February, 1938:— PARA 9.—No remarks. The Chief Accountant reports	
				The Chief Accountant reports:PARA 9.—No remarks.	,
					: :
				i	
				Accountant-General Bengal, and	
				Accountant-General Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898 dated 16th February, 1938:—PARA 10.—No remarks.	
			•	Para 10.—No remarks. The Chief Accountant reports:— Para 10.—No remarks.	·
				• .	
					•

Auditors' Report.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's re

Dishonoured cheques.

11. (a) The total amounts outstanding on account of dishonoured cheques at PARA 11 (a).—No remarks. the end of each of the five years ending 1934-35 were as follows:-

				Ra.	A.	P.	
On 31st March, 1931	1.00	•••	•••	15,618	1	3	
On ölst March, 1932	•••	•••	***	17,973	5	9	
On 51st March, 1933	•••	••• /	•	10,981	15	0	
On 31st March, 1934	•••	•••	<i>!</i>	36,231	0	0	
On 31st March, 1935	•••	***	>••	14,021	12	0	

The above statement shows that there was some improvement in the figure for outstanding cheques at the end of the year under report.

(b) Out of the amount of Rs. 14,021-12-0 on account of dishonoused cheques outstanding on the 31st March, 1935, a sum of Rs. 11,768-4-3 was adjusted during the year 1935-36, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,253-7-9 an analysis of which is given below:--

Particulars.	Amount of dishonoured obsques outstanding on 81st March, 985.	Adjusted during :982-86.	Balance still outstanding
	Ця. Д. Р.	Rs. A. P.	Ru. A. P.
Covered by cheques received up to Sirt March, 1934.	3,085 13 3	1,787 11 0	1,348 2 8*
Do. during 1984-85	10,985 14 9	10,030 9 8	905 5 6
	14,02 12 0	11,768 4 5	2,25 7 9

(*N.B.-Some of the cheques comprising the halance of Rs. 1,348-2-3 are outstanding from the year 1924).

Cash in hand (with the Treasurer,)

12. The amount of cash in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st March, 1935 as per his cash book was Rs. 10,36,206-8-7; but in the cash book of the municipal fund maintained by the Accounts Department it was shown as Rs. 16,39,489.14-94. The discrepancy is explained as shown below:--

•		Re.	A. P.
Petty Cash pending disbursement	•••	21,583	5 9
Establishment pay pending disbursement	•••	1,610	2 0
Collection money pending remittance to the Bank		10,13,013	0 104
Total as per Treasurer's Cash Book		10,36,206	8 74

Add-

(a) Amount of collection received by the Treasurer in the morning of the 1st April, 1935, but accounted for in the Cash Book of the Municipal Fund on the 31st March, 1935

(b) Amount of cheques on non-clearing banks for which no credit appeared in the Bank account up to ölst March, 1935

(c) Commission on cheques charged by the bank remaining unadjusted on the 31st March 1935 ...

5,28,034 7 0

75,206 4 6

42 10 6

FARA 11 (b).—The Chief Accountant reports:—
A further amount of Rs. 84-4-6 has since been adjusted.

PARA 12 .- The Chief Accountent reports :-

a) This point was explained to Government in connecti with the Audit Report for the year 1928-29 and has a been dealt with in our reply to Para 7 of the Audit I port for 1930-31. I have nothing further to add. Government in letter No. 131 T.M. dated 6th October, 12 states that for the purpose of correct accounting these a ounts should not be shown in the accounts of the previous year. In my opinion the view taken by Government is a (a)

year. In my opinion the view taken by Government 2 correct and we should continue our practice.

(b) Here, too, the outstanding amount of Rs. 75,264 was considerably reduced during 1935-36, the amount of standing on 31st March, 1936, being Rs. 1,284-0-9 only further amount of Rs. 384-4-3 also has since been adjusted (c) No remarks.

Corporation. Final orders of Government, per their letter No. 530-M, dated 6th April, 1948, Audit Rejounds eagether with further replies of the Corporation. Resolutions of the Finance Stand Chief Executive Officer's remarks. ing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation. Accountant-General Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898 dated 16th February, 1938:—
PARA 11.—No remarks.
The Chief Accountant reports:—
PARA 11.—No remarks. Accountant-General, Bengal, and Bxaminer of Local Accounts
Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898
dated 16th February, 1938:—
PARA 12.—Government have already passed orders in the ready passed Whatever may be the contention of the Auditors our method of treatment is perfectly in order and the procedure suggested by them is wrong and cannot be accepted. The summ realised by the staff before the 1st of April of any year, although not actually lodged in the Treasurer's room are still amounts realised Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898 dated 16th February, 1938:—
PARA 12.—Government have already passed orders in the matter and their decision is final under Section 123 of the Act. It remains now for the Corporation to give effect to these orders.
The Chief Accountant reports:—PARA 12.—This relates to the method of accounting for the morning collection of the 1st April. This question has been further dealt with, in our replies to para 9 of the Audit Report for 1935-36 which are reproduced below along with the recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee dated 28th March, 1938, for ready reference and it is expected that the Government may be pleased to reconsider the decision previously given by them in the matter. room are still amounts realised within the year. "As regards the inclusion of the morning collection of the 1st April, 1936, in the Municipal Cash Book on the 51st March,

		Replies
Auditors' Report.		Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's rem
•	Rs. As. P.	(d) This (2 pies) has since been adjusted.
(d) Difference between cash shown as remitted to the		
Bank and that credited by the latter to the Cor-		
poration Accounts		
On 25th November, 1926 1, pies		
On 22nd August, 1934 / 1 pie		
	0 0 2	
Balance with Treasurer as per Cash Book of the Muni-		
	5,39,489 14 94	
The inclusion of item (a) in the Municipal Cash Book is n	ot correct. The	•
oint was raised in a previous report and Government ordewaited,		•
Item (c) has since been completely adjusted. (but of the	amount shown	n
gainst item (b), a sum of Rs. 1,284-0-9 remained undijusted	at the end of	•

March, 1936. Some of the cheques included in this unadjusted balance were received as far back as 1930 and all of them are now outstanding for not less than 3 years. As regards item (d), the difference of 2 pies still remained to

be adjusted on the 31st March, 1936.

Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation. mmittee as confirmed by the Corporation. 1936, my replies to para 12(a) of the Audit Report for 1934-36 are quoted below for reference. This point was explained to Gov This point was explained to Government in connection with the Audit Report for the year 1928-29 and has also been dealt with in our reply to pars 7 of the Audit Report for 1930-31. I have nothing further to add. Government in letter No. 131 T. M. dated the 6th October, 1936, states that for the purpose of correct accounting these amounts should not be shown in the accounts of the previous year. In my opinion the view taken by Government is not correct and we should continue our practice." The Chief Executive Officer was pleased to observe as follows in this connection:— "Whatever be the contention of the Auditors our method of treatment is perfectly in order and the procedure suggested by them is wrong and cannot be accepted. The sums realised by the staff before the 1st of April of any year, although not ac-tually lodged in the Treasurer's room are still amounts realised within the year." In reply to para 7 of the Audit Report for 1930-31, I have already stated that there is no objection to add a note that a certain amount included in the collections shown in the accounts was not actually in the hands of the Treasurer although it was collected within the year. The Treasurer's Cash Book shows the amount quite distinct from the rest. This ought reasonably to satisfy the Auditors." The Finance Standing Committee at their meeting dated the 28th March, 1938, recommended as follows :-"That the Committee agree with the views expressed by the Chief Accountant and the Chief Executive Officer that the sums realised by various officers of the Corporation on cr before 31st March, but not actually lodged in the Treasury within the financial year should be reckoned as amounts realised within the year and that the existing practice should continue." Executive Officer that the sums The Chief Accountant further reports on 29th August, 1938) :--The above resolution was confirmed by the Corporation on 25th May, 1938.

Final orders per letter No. 530-M, 6th April, 194

Copies of the resolution passed by the Corporation regarding the Audit Report for 1935-36 were sent to Government and to the Accountant-General, Bengal as per the Chief Executive Offi-cer's letters Nos. S. 2299 and S. 2290 dated the 25th June, 1933. 1938).

Auditors' Report.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's re

13. Advances outstanding on the 31st March, 1935 as compared with those putstanding on the 31st March, 1934 are shown below:-

	On 8	let, March	1984.	On 3	lst March,	1935.
	Advance	s from		Advance	er/from	
	Revenue Balance.	Loan Balance.	Total Advance,	Revenue Balance.	Loan Balance.	Total Advance
. Imprest	Rs. 13,0202	Rs.	Rs. 13,020	Rs.	Re.	Ra. 18,222
. Work done in default of others.	1,85.934	•••	1,85,934	1,95,185		1,95,185
Ad vance from Revenue balance for works to be met out of loan funds.		···				
(i) Drainage	7,85,068		7,85,963	7,32,226		7,82,226
(ii) Water Works.	7,96,621	•••	7,96,621	5,12,494		5,12,494
(iii) Miscell- ancous.	9,67,987		9,67,987	11,12,484		11,12,484
Land Acqui-	17,398	. 45,840	6 3,2 38	35,872	30,910	66,782
, Miscell- aneous,	5,36,537	6,66,298	088,80,81	5,12,819	8,10,862	13,23,681
	82,51,560	7,12,133	39,68,698	31,14,252	8,41,772	39,56,024

The entire amount of Rs. 39,56,024 has been shown on the assets side of the salance Sheet of the Corporation as on 31st March, 1936. It is found that ome items are outstanding for a very long time (vide statement A attached o this report) and their recovery seems more or less doubtful. A scrutiny hould be made of the outstanding items and those which appear to be bad lebts should be excluded from the Balance Sheet.

Value of stock in the Workshop.

14. The following table compares for 3 years ending 31st March 1935 (a) PARA 14.—No remarks. he value of unfinished items of work at the Corporation Workshop, and (b) value of manufactured articles which remained to be debited to the works concerned at he end of the respective years.

Unfinished work.

Unadjusted value of

			manufactured article
		Ra.	Re.
Sist March,	1933	1,46,481	1,08,985
))	1934	1,51,412	1,49,892
.,	1935	1,08,252	96,137

The position as regards the adjustment of manufactured articles lefinite improvement. There is, however, room for further improvement.

PARA 13 .- The Chief Accountant reports :-The imprest advance shown against item 1 is a permanent advance and cannot be reduced. This should accordingly be left out of consideration. The temporary advances shown under item 3 are adjusted on raising of the loan. The Advances shown against items 2 and 4 came down on 31st March, 1936 to Rs. 1,65,000 and Rs. 34,000. The increase against item 5 is due to advance for repayment of loan. This will be adjusted in 1936-37.

Out of the 11 cases mentioned in Statement AI, two have already been adjusted, five were transferred to the Law Department and action is being taken in respect of the the rest. The cases mentioned in Statement AII have all

been adjusted with the exception of the following:—
Serial No. 3.—Dr. B. C. Ghosh—Rs. 30.
The Serietary reports that Dr. Ghosh has been written to

to submit an account. erial No. 5.-Rs. 13,043-4-8. Engineer, Water

These are all adjustable advances. The materials haussi were for temporary filtered water connections, e.g., in Bus-

tees for prevention of epidemics. There is a proposal in a large number of cases to retain these temporary connections permanently and the advance will be adjusted as soon as the question is finally decided.

Serial No. 7.—Law Officer—Rs. 20.

The Chief Law Officer reports that this is not a case of the Collection Department as reported by the auditors but of the Survey Department and that the pleader concerned has been asked to submit an account.

Final orders of Government, per their letter No. 520-14. dated 6th April, 1940. Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation. Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation. PARA 13.—That out of the outstanding items, those which after scrutiny appear to be bad and are declared as such by the proper authority, should, as far as possible, be excluded from the balance sheet, with the approval of such authority and that action in the matter should in each case be taken by the department concerned.

Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898 dated 16th February, 1938:—PARA 13.—No remarks.

The Chief Accountant reports:—PARA 13.—No remarks. Accountant-General Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Hengal's letter No. LA. 3898 dated 16th February, 1938:—Para 14.—No remarks.

The Chief Accountant reports:—Para 14.—No remarks.

Anditors' Report.

Departmental replies and Chief Accomments

Balance Sheet.

15 (a) A copy of the Balance Sheet of the Assets and Liabilities on the FARA 15 (a).—No remarks. 31st March, 1935, as compiled by the Corporation is shown in Statement B annexed to this Report.

exed to this Report.

(b) There is no system in vogue of weeding out bad or doubtful items of In reply to Para 15 (b)—The Chief Accountant reports:—

In reply to Para 15 of the Audit Report for 1933-34 I has already stated that there is no means to avoid this. assests for elimination from the Balance Sheet. The book balances are instead accepted in their entirety. Instances where assets appear on this account to have been overstated are mentioned below:-

		•			
Serial	Budget	Particulars.	Amount in-	Remarks,	
No.	Item.		assets.		<u> </u>
			Re.		
1	-	Closing Balance, Revenue Cash & Investments in Bougal National Bank,	2,50,000	The Bank went into liquidation in 1927-28 (Vide para 7 of this report.)	PARA 15 (b)—Serial No. (1)—It is not yet definitely known that no dividend will be received from the Liquidate. Until that is known the amount to be written off cannot ascertained. This amount is shown separately in each weely report.
3	•••	The amount of dishonoured cheques on clearing banks,	14,022	Cheques involving Rs. 2,253 remained unadjusted even on the 31st March, 1936. Some of the items are very old dating back from 1924 (Vide paragraph 11 of this	Serial Nos. (2) & (3)—The amounts are very petty comparwith the total volume of transactions of the Corporation.
3	•••	The amount of cheques on non-clearing banks for which no credit has yet been received.	75,249	report.) Cheques involving Re. 1,284 remained unadjusted even on the 31st March, 1936. All these outstanding cheques were received not less than 3 years back (paragraph 12 of this re-	
4	•••	Advances	39,56,024	some of the advances are very old, outstanding from 1924-25 (vide paragraph	Serial No. (4)—Vide reply to Para 12.
5	1	Consolidated Rates Collection Dept. Law Department. Assessment Dept.	16,40,941 13,69,593 14,38,556 44,49,090	13 of this report.) (i) Out of arrears which had accrued upto the 31st March, 1935, bills amounting to Rs. 3,88,145 were remitted or cancelled in the 1st quarter of 1935-36. (ii) The outstandings of the Law Department include claims dating back from	Serial Nos. (5) to (8)—No remarks.
				1913. In 1936-37 it is found that an attempt is being made to pick out irrecoverable items. (iii) There is a large number of outstanding objections against the assessments for the consolidated rates—see paragraph 16 of this report.	
•	2	Tax on animals & Carriages.	1,58,173	(i) The outstandings relate to years as far back as 1934-25. (ii) Arrears amounting to Rs. 35,132 accrued during 1929-30 and 1930-31 were	
	. **			written off by the Corporation in Resolution dated the 8th January, 1936.	
	3	Tax and Licenses on Trades, Pro- fessions and Callings.	4,02,899	(i) As under (i) above. (ii) Arrears amounting to Be. 55,949 accrued during 1929-30 and 1930-31 were written off by the Corporation in Resolution dated the 8th January.	
		Scavenging Tax.	24,233	1986. (i) As against (i) above.	
		man of the same of		(ii) Arrears amounting to Ba. 2479 secret during	Recognition of the state of the

Principle of the second			of the state of t
	·		67
in the second se			Final orders of Government, at
Chad Estative Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Stand- ing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	per their letter No. 530-M; dated 6th April, 1946.
	Pana 15.—That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to submit constructive proposals for improving the state of outstandings of rates and taxes.	Accountant-General, Bengal, and Banniner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898;— Paras 15(a) and (b).—A reference is invited to the orders of Government on para 15 of the Audit Report on the accounts for 1935-34 in which they desired that the Corporation should make a review of the assets before the balance sheet is prepared. The Chief Accountant reports:—Balance sheet.—This has been noted. But it has to be borne in mind that no item can be omitted from the balance sheet unless and until it has been written off by the Corporation. The Chief Accountant further reports detailed 20th August	
		reports dated 29th August, 1938:— In connection with the observations of Government on para 13 of the Audit Report for 1933-34 the Finance Committee at their meeting dated the 24th May, 1938, resolved as follows:— "That the departments concerned should always take prompt action for obtaining the sanction of proper authority to write off the irrecoverable amounts from the accounts as far as practicable and when an item has thus been written off, i.e., after review, it	
		should be excluded from the balance sheet". The above regolution was con- firmed by the Corporation on 8th June, 1938.	
	·		
	·		
	¥ i		

Section 1800

Control of the Contro

Anditors' Report.

Departmental replies and Chief According

(c) The liabilities included certain items which were incurred by the departmental heads in excess of provision in the budget, vide paragraph 30 of this

Para 15 (c)—This point has been dealt with in our reply to Para 30 of this report.

Section 111.—Receipts.

ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Disposal of Objections,

16. The number of objections filed against assessment and the number disposed of during 1934-35 are given below:-

Outstanding objections of the previous year	•••	9, 480 9, 832
Objections filed during the year	•••	
Total number of objections to be disposed of	•••	19,312
Number of objections disposed of during the year	•••	11,866
Outstanding objections at the end of 1934-35		7,446

A comparative statement of the outstanding objections at the end of each of the last 5 years, is given below and shows that there has not been sufficient improvement in the disposals.

Outstanding objections at the close of the years. 1982-83. 1984-85. 1930-31. 1981-83. 7584 8681 9480 2435 7446

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT

Heavy Outstanding rate bills.

- 17 (a) Statement C annexed to this report shows the demand, collection, remission, cancellation and the balance on account of the consolidated rate for the last 4 years as shown in the accounts of the Corporation.
- (b) The following comparative statement shows that the outstanding balance of rate bills rose in the course of 8 years from Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 44 lakhs at the end of March, 1935. Even as compared with the outstanding amount on 31st March, 1934 there was an increase of more than Re. 7; lakes at the end of the year 1934-35.

	1927-96.	1088-89.	1939-80.	1930-81	1681-99	1932-08	1000-54,	1904-25,
Collection Depart- ment,	3,23,667	8,48,457	8,86,167	4,58,449	9,58,194	20.93,452	18,29,693	16,60,961
Law Department	2,96,144	3,44,695	,4,40,401	8,45 806	6,91,004	7,82,306	11.39,174	18,60,500
Assessment De-	2,92,918	2,94,710	8,20,391	4,55,965	6.30,192	6,66,830	10,14,796	14,98,888
Total	0,12,500	10,01,062	11/14/240	14,54,000	22,84,43#	36,22,636	36,78,783	14,48,881

PARA 16.-The Assessor reports:-

• ,	1930-31.	1931-32.	1938-53.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Objections received during the year.	5693	8669	8887	12393	9832
Balance of previous year's objections.	4673	2435	7584	8681	9480
Total	10566	11104	16471	21074	19312
Objections disposed of during the year.	8131	3520	7790	11594	11866
Objections pending at the end of the year.	2435	7584	8681	9480	7446

It will be seen from the above statement that the number of objections disposed of during the year under report was much larger than those of the previous years.

PARA 17 .- The Collector reports :-It is true that the balance rose to a large figure, so far as this department is concerned, as reported. The Finance Committee scrutinised this matter and gave some direction to work off the arrears. As a result of this, a sum of Ra. 11,00,000 was realised out of Rs. 16,40,000 within the next year, i.e., 1935-36.

The increase in the outstanding amount from 4th g 1933-34 to 4th quarter 1934-35 amounts to Rs. 4,13,7 Rs. 4,13,800 in round figures. The above increase a very large extent made up of hills regarding the C. properties revalued under Section 188, and the E. B. y properties, besides the bills for

**************************************			17 A
Corporation	Resolutions of the Finance Stand-	Audit Rejoinder together with	Final orders of Government, as per their letter No. 530-M
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	ing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	further replies of the Corporation.	dated 6th April, 1940.
30 m	•	Accountant-General, Bengal, and Braminer of Local Accounte Bengal's letter No. LA. 3896, dated 16th February, 1938, to Government:—	Proceedings.
		The remarks against paragraph 30 may been seen in this connection.	•
		The Chief Accountant reports:—Further replies are given against para 30.	•
Remarks of the Deputy Executive Officer:— The number of outstanding cases has been further reduced during 1935-36 (Remarks of the Chief Executive Officer):—	PARA 16.—That Assessments should as far as possible be made in such a way that occa-	Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3808,	2(2) PARA 16.—Disposal of objections. The attention of the Corporation is invited to Para 2(6) of
The Deputy Executive Officers have been doing their best to dispose of the objections. They have already effected an improvement but the work is getting heavier as objections in much larger numbers come now-a-days.	sions for appeal may considerably diminish.	dated 16th February, 1938, to Government:— PARA 16.—No remarks. The Chief Accountant reports:— PARA 16.—No remarks.	the Government order No. 186-M, dated the 19th Jameary, 1938, Government trust that adequate steps will be taken by the Corporation to cope with the increase in the number of objections.
The matter has already engaged our attention and the Finance Committee regularly acrutinise the collections		Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938, to Government:— PARA 17.—The outstandings in the 3 departments on the 31st March, 1937, are stated below for the information of Government. Dept. Amount outstanding on 3'st March, 1937. Rs. Collection 13,62,864 Law 17,08,413 Assessment 11,00,143 The Chief Accountant reports:—PARA 17.—No remarks.	
,			

(c) Of the balances outstanding on the 31st March, 1935 the arrears on account of the previous and current years are as chewn below:

Department.	Previous years.	1984-85	Total.
Cellection	5,19,867	11,21,574	16,40,941
LAW	13,69,593	*****	18,69,598
Assessment	Details not avai- lable.	***/**	14,88,556
	wole.		44,49,090

The collections in the year under review on account of current demands made by the Collection department amounted to 87.4 per cent. of the total net realisable demand for the year. As regards arrears, their collections amounted to 55'2 per cent. of the net realisable amount. Taking the arrear and current demands together, the collections referred to above represent approximately a percentage of 83.6 The figures show a deterioration in efficiency of collection as the corresponding percentages for the year 1933-34 were 89.5, 62.6 and 86.1. No analysis of collections made by the Law Department is available and the percentage figures for arrear and current demands dealt with in that department cannot be worked out separately. The collections amounted to about 9.9 per cent, of the total demands pending with that department during the year under review. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 6.

Delay in the verification of outstanding bills.

18. The statement of rate bills outstanding at the end of the 3rd quarter of 1934-35 was checked by the Accounts Department in the 4th quarter of that year, but the report on the verification of the total of outstanding bills with the account balance issued as late as the 30th September, 1935. This was due to delay in the completion of the collection accounts, which caused delay in taking up the comparison of the outstanding items in the demand register with the outstanding bills. A long time had therefore to elapse before it could be ascertained whether all outstanding bills due from bailiffs had been produced for verification or not. The collection accounts even for the 1st Quarter of 1934-35 were not ready, when that year ended. The abnormal delay was commented on in paragraph 10 (d) of the Test Audit Note for the year 1932-33, but the delay continues with the result that no prompt detection of any defalcation is possible.

Chamber, and the canals. A list of these cases is giv

Ward.	Premises Number.	Qurater.	Amount.		
1	I, C. I. T. Scheme VII-J	3/32-33 to 4/84 35	Rs. A 53,700	s. P	
3	1, C 1. T. Scheme VIIH	'/335 to 4/34-35	*5,400	0	
5	1, C. l. T. Scheme XXVI	2/82-83 to 4/34-35	25,700	O	
5	1, C. I. T. Scheme XXVII	1/44-25 to 4/84-35	28,100	0	
-5	1, C. I T. Scheme VII-G	4/-:4-35	7,500	0	
13	1, C. l. T. Scheme XXXI	1/34-35 to 4/34-85	5,800	U	
98	12, Narkeldanga Main Rd. (Manager, E. B. Ry.)	1/3%-34 to 4/34-35	32,8 03	0	
28	21. Narkeldanga Main Bd. (Manager, E. R. Rv.)	1/33-84 to 3/34-35	3, 500	0	
29	103/1, Ultadanga Main Rd. (Manager, E. B. Ry.)	8 /34- 35	2,300	0	
31	92/1, South Sinthee Road (Manager, E. B. Ry)	1/-12-33 to 4/34-15	7,800	0	
12	6, Esplanade Row, West (Bengal Council Chamber.)	1/44 35 to 4/34-85	60,500	0	
32	1-1, Jogendra Nath Mu- kherji Road (Circular	1/32-38 to 4/34-35	61,800	U	
	Canul).		3,19,960	0	

It will be seen from the above that more than three-fourtly of the increase is covered by the few premises noted above. These bills barring those for the Bengal Council Chambe and the Canals have been mostly disposed of since an the outstanding amount reduced considerably.

The Chief Law Officer reports:—
The same reply as against Para 28.

Para 18.—The Collector reports:

I'ARA 18.—The Collector reports:—
It is a fact that there was delay in submitting the account for 1934-35. This was due to huge outstanding of bill numbering about 1½ lacs and want of sufficient hands tope with the work. The Finance Committee directed t appoint required number of hands to pull up this accounting work. This was dene and the situation has since improved so much so that the accounts for all the four quarters of 1935-36 were completed by the middle of September, 1936,

Final orders of Germ per their letter No. dated 6th April. Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation. Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation. tive Officer's remarks. Accountant-General, Bengal, and Ezaminer of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938 to Government E. Auditors that considerable further improvement is necessary. The position regarding the quarter-ly submission of accounts was not Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938 to Government:—
Under Para 432 of the Assessment and Collection Manual, the report on the verification of outstanding bills is due to issue on the last day of each quartar. Taking the average for the 4 quarters of a year the average delay in 1936-36 after the due date was about 10 months. In 1936-37 the average was about 64 months. Considerable further improvement is necessary in this matter. y submission of accounts was not very satisfactory owing to very heavy accumulation of bills. Special efforts were needed and this was done with the result that the Accounts for all the quarters of 1935-36 were completable at the acceptance. in this matter. ed by the middle of September, 1936. improvement is necessary in this matter.

The Chief Accountant reports:—
This relates to delay in the verification of outstanding bills.

The report on the verification of outstanding bills is due to issue not on • the last day of each quarter as stated by the Auditors but by the last day of the 1st month of the following guarter. of the 1st month or the rossow-ing quarter.

The delay was due to heavy out-standings. There has been a reduction in the outstandings in the Assessment and the Collection Departments, but the 4, Collection Departments, but the contrary is the case with the Law Department, as it cannot cope with the amount transferred by the Collection Department year to year for realisation by suit. 4 (4)

Outstanding bills not produced during stock-taking.

19. From the quarterly reports of the Chief Accountant on the results of the stock taking of outstanding bills it is found that a large number of bills or receipte in lieu thereof was not produced on each occasion of stock-taking. No explanation for this was forthcoming and it did not appear that any action had been taken to stop the continuance of this irregularity. Rule 393 of the Assessment and Collection Manual contemplates the submission of explanation in every case of taxes remaining unrealised at the end of each quarter. This rule, however, is not being followed.

Defalcation by a Bailiff (F. C. Nag.)

20 (a) (i) Nature of defalcation :- Out of the collections made during the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the year 1934-35 a sum of Rs. 5,617-11-9 was defalcated by a balliff named Fatik Chandra Nag. The absence of this bailiff for days together after the 30th November, 1934 aroused suspicion and enquiries which were started in consequence led to the discovery of this defalcation. Out of the defalcated amount a sum of Rs. 5,289-15-9 has already been recovered from the Balliff's security deposit, Provident Fund money and other sources, leaving a balance of Rs. 327-12 which still awaits adjustment by recovery or otherwise.

(ii) Delay in discovery.—The chief feature in this case of defalcation was the delay which occurred in its discovery. The defalcation started in the 1st week of August, 1934 and remained undetected till the 2nd week of December, 1934, i.e., for more than 4 months. The fact that no further delay occurred was also not directly due to the vigilance on the part of the Supervising Officers of the Collection Department, but to the culprit's absenting himself for days together after the 30th November, 1934. If no such absence had occurred, it is likely that the defalcation would have remained undetected for a much longer Mma.

(tii) Rules not followed (a).-Rule 436 of the Assessment and Collection Manual of the Corporation provides for a weekly stock-taking of bills outstanding with bailiffs by the inspectors. The Rule requires that each inspector should select at random the accounts of one of the bailiffs each week for the check of sutstanding bills and was obviously designed to discourage temporary defalostion by Bailiffs as well as to prevent delay as far as possible in the discovery of defalcation which might have been committed. It appears that this rule was not followed and is not being followed at present.

- (b) Bules 420 etc., of the Assessment and Collection Manual provide for a complete verification of the outstanding bills with the bailiffs by the 10th of the month following each quarter. If the provision contained in these rules were followed the defalcation referred to above could have been detected earlier.
- (c) Under Rule 439 of the Assessment and Collection Manual, bail'is are allowed to make over bills for inspection to Government Officers and produce receipts given by them in lieu of outstanding bills at the time of stock-taking. In other cases the production of such receipts is admissible only if the previous permission of the Deputy Executive Officer had been taken for the making over of bills for examination. This rule is not being strictly followed and a large number of unauthorised receipts are produced and accepted at each stock-taking. The departure from the procedure laid down in the manual facilitated the defaloation. It was found that out of the defaloated amounts, a sum of Ms. 2,758 4.9 for the 2nd quarter of 1934-35 was covered by 17 such unauthorised receipts, the bills in respect of which had already been paid by the parties con-
- (d) Steps should be taken to enforce the rigid observance of the rules erial to above.

PARA 19 .- The Collector reports :-Full explanation is always given on the report of the Chief Accountant every quarter about non-production of bills. It is true that Rule 393 of the Assessment and Collection Manual is not strictly followed every quarter in some of Manual is not strictly followed every quarter in some of the Divisions mainly due to heavy outstanding as such scrutiny takes a very long time. However, this rule is strictly followed at the end of each year.

PARA 20 (a) (i)—The Collector reports: ull amount defalcated by bailiff F. C. Nag including Rs. 327-12-0 was recovered from various sources. The latter sum. viz., Rs. 327-12-0 relates to some disputed bills Full amount for which steps are being taken.

PARA 20 (a) (ii) & (iii) & (b), (c) & (d)—The absence of the bailiff no doubt was the main source of the discovery of the defalcation.

is true that had the rules for weekly stock-taking verification of bailiff's accounts been followed strictly It is cording to Manual, they might have provided further source of discovery. But it may be noted that in the present circumstances when there is a large number of outstanding bills to be accounted for, it is impossible for the ment to complete accounts in the given time without absurdly increasing the staff. The policy now followed is to reduce the balance anyhow so that rules referred to in the Audit Report may be followed in a near future. It may not be out of place to mention that to follow each and every rule of the Manual without interfering with the main work of the department, i.e., collection, is only practicable when the outstanding is nominal. ticable when the outstanding

egarding receipts in lieu of bills granted by parties other than Government etc., the reason for such practice has stated many times to the Government Auditors. It be repeated that the practice cannot be done away been stated many with altogether without hampering the collection. It may be mentioned that a revised form for such receipts has been introduced at present.

	C Passintians with the Birms Same	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government
Opiel, Biologias, Offices, a zomerke	Resolutions of the Finance Stand- ing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	further replies of the Corporation.	per their tetter No. 530-56 dated 6th April, 1940.
		•	·
The rule is generally followed and is strictly followed at the end of the year. The Collector has how ever been asked to follow the rule more strictly for the quarter ly accounts as well.		Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938 to Government:— PARA 19.—No remarks. The Chief Accountant reports:—Para 19.—No remarks.	
Some improvement in the system is called for. I have asked the Collector to introduce a system of monthly stock-taking and verification of bailiff's accounte		Accountant-General, Bengal, and Bzaminer of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938 to Government:—	
at random if he cannot have a weekly one.	·	PARA 20.—No remarks. The Chief Accountant reports:— PARA 20.—No remarks.	
	• •		
	PARA 20(d)—That Rules 490 and 459 of the Assessment and	·	
	Collection Manual be hence- forth strictly enforced.		

Definitional replies held Citiel Accountable sand

Concellation of rate bills amounting to Rs. 18,181-6-9 during 1934-35.

21 (a) 4897 rate bills amounting to Rs. 18,181-6-9 were cancelled by the Corporation at the meeting held on the 21st December, 1974 as irrecoverable under Section 213 of the Act. Out of the bills thus cancelled the major portion was stated to relate to vacant lands of which the owners could not be traced. In a certain number of cases, however, the cancelled bills related to occupier's share of the consolidated rate on premises. In these cases, too, the amounts had to be written off as the occupiers were not traceable. From a test check of some of the cases it appears that prompt action was not taken to effect recovery by the issue of warrants as enjoined in para 380 of the Assessment and Collection Manual and that in respect of some bills action was delayed by more than a year.

(b) In one case, riz that of premises No. 144-3, Lower Chitpur Road, in respect of which the occupier's share of taxes for the quarters ending September, 1931 and June, 1932 amounting to Rs. 71-1-0 had to be written off, it appears that a creditor attached the movable properties of the occupier on the 23rd August, 1932 while the Corporation took no action till it was too late.

(b) Re. 144-3, Lower Chitpur Road.—In this case only two occupier's share bills each at Rs. 35-8-6 for 2nd quart 1931-32 and 1st quarter 1932-33 were outstanding. To party promised payment of the first bill but put it off whe paying latter bills. But as soon as he defaulted, the bending June, 1932, Notices of Demand were served as Distress Warrant issued. In July the bills were kept for additionally and the department went to execute warrants. August when it was found that against this party a credit whose claim was about Rs. 1,500 obtained a decree as attached the moveables. Corporation Warrants could the fore not be executed. It is therefore not correct to a that Corporation took no action till it was too late.

Regarding the merit of the case it may be mentioned that t department thereafter applied to the Registrar of the Smi Causes Court for appropriation of the outstanding bills fre the surplus of the sale proceeds, but it was found that t sale yielded Rs. 114 only while the decree was for abo Rs. 1,500.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Beavy Arrears.

22. The demands, collections, and balances of license fees on the 31st March, 1935 were as follows:—

Particulars.	Trade and profession license fees.	Carriage and animal license fees including tax on dogs and motor cars up to 1931-32.	Scavenging license fees.
	Ba. As. P.	Re. As. P.	Re. As. P.
Outstanding arrear demands on 1st April 1984.	4,93,957 12 0	2,68,618 0 0	33,6 01 1 3 0
Demand for the current year including arrear demands for the previous years new- ly created during 1934-35.	14,20,150 11 6	80,021 0 0	5 3,087 8 0
Total	19,14,108 7 6	3,46,639 0 0	85,689 4 0
Oellection during 1934-85	:2,95,029 15 6	64,414 0 0	47,449 12 '0
Remissions and cancellations	2,16,179 4 0	1,24,052 0 0	14,006 0 0
Balance outstanding	4,02,899 4 0	1,58,178 0 0	94,833 E.O.

The outstanding balance in respect of carriage and animals license fees of the Sixt March, 1935 was Ra. 1,88,175 while the demand for the year was only Ra. 80,021 or in other words, the unrealised balance amounted to about 2 years' demand even after the Corporation's remitting or cancelling, during the year, dues amounting to one and half time the annual demand.

Para 22.—The License Officer reports:—
The sum of Rs. 1,58,173 is an accumulation of arrears for the last 11 years of which about Rs. 5,777 was realised and Rs. 37,608 cancelled in 1935-36.

Another list for further cancellation of unrealised and unrealisable demandiate pending before the Committee.

Corporation Californ's renation.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee in confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejainder tegether with- further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government, per their letter No. 530-36, dated 6th April, 1940.
		Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, doted 16th February, 1938 to Government:— Para 21(a)—No remarks.	
		sessment and Collection Manual	2(5) PARA 21(b) Cancellation exact bills. Necessary instructions may be issued by the Corporation of the procedure laid down in Par 380 of its Assessment and Collection Manual, so that sistilar losses may be avoided if future as far as possible.
I have asked the License Officer to expedite the disposal of this matter.	PARA 22,—That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to take effective steps for better collection of arrear and current demands.	Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898,	

Records prematurely destroyed.

25. Demands for arrear license fees aggregating Rs. 2,59,750 relating to the period between April, 1925 and March, 1931 were written off as irrecoverable in two instalments, viz., Rs. 1,66,189-8 in January, 1935 and Rs. 93,560-8 in January, 1936.

The papers relating to the demands were reported to have been destroyed before the write off. Without a verification whether proper and timely steps had been taken for realisation, it is not possible to certify to the correctness of the write off.

MARKETS

Herey outstanding arrears against a Municipal Councillor.

- 24 (a) Market stalls are given out on condition that the daily rent for the stall shall be paid in advance, but arrear rents amounting to Rs. 252 were found outstanding on the 31st March, 1935 from Haji Md. Akbar, a Counciller of the Corporation, in respect of stall No. C (old) 54 of Sir Stuart Hogg Market against a daily rent of annas twelve only. Rents for over 11 months were thus in arrear.
- (b) Similar heavy accumulation of arrear rents which amounted to Ms. 2,845-8 for periods from eleven to thirteen months was also noticed in respect of stalls Nos. 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 67, 73 and 76 of the same block and of stall No. 11 in Block K. These appeared from the proceedings of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee dated 13th June, 1935 to have been rented out to the son, brother, nephew and other relatives of the Councillor. Barring one case (which was noticed in the Test Audit Notes for 1933-34 and in which the arrears have not yet been paid off) accumulation of arrears of this extent was limited to these cases only.
- (c) The matter came up before the Public Utilities and Markets Committee on 13th June, 1935. Haji Md. Akbar promised before the Committee to pay off the dues in respect of the stalls standing in his own name. This he has since done. With regard to the other stalls the Committee decided that usual action should be taken to realise the arrears. It appears that no warrants were executed but that the stall holders were allowed to pay off the arrears in instalments. The arrears outstanding on 31st March, 1935 were all cleared towards the end of 1935-36 but fresh arrears have accumulated for 1935-36 and these amounted to Rs. 1,482-4 on 31st March, 1936.
- (d) Apart from the above stalls, stalls. No. A Shell 1-5 and C (old) 78 also under the control of Haji Md. Akbar had arrears on account of additional rent for electric charges. These amounted to Rs. 185-12 on 31st March, 1935 and rose to Rs. 456 on 31st March, 1936. Although the orders of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee referred to in the above paragraph applied equally to these arrears, no effective steps appear to have been taken to ecover them.

Park Oircus Market.

25 (a). The Park Circus Market was constructed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust from whom the Corporation took possession of the same on a perpetual lease with effect from June, 1930. During the year 1934-35 the Corporation paid rent of the market to the Calcutta Improvement Trust at Re. 650 per month for the first three months and at Rs. 700 for the last 9 months. In para 30 of the Audit Report for 1933-34 it was suggested that the Improvement Trust might be requested to fix a lower rate of rent for the market in view of the resurring less to the Corporation.

rana 23.—The License Officer reports:—
There is no practice here to maintain separate cases for each outstanding demand and therefore proper record of action taken is not available. Work will increase enormously if such records are required to be kept for each case.

Papers reported to have been destroyed before the write-off were unimportant correspondences, etc., which were not considered sufficiently important to be maintained till the write-off.

Para 24.—The Superintendent, Sir Stuart Hogg Market reports:—

Due to acute economic distress prevailing in the country a large number of stall-holders cannot pay rent daily and regularly now-a-days and the condition of payment of daily rant in advance has got to be relaxed to a certain extent. In the present case as soon as Haji Md. Akbar, a Councillor, fell in arrears the matter was duly reported to the authorities and to the Committee as well. Steps have always been taken to realise arrear rants according to the resolutions of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee of different dates. Now, he has been paying double rents to pay off all arrear dues as per resolution of the public. Utilities and Markets Committee dated 7th July, 1936. The total outstanding dues against these stalls including current demand for same are now (March, 1937) reduced to about Ra. 1,400.

FARA 25.—A provision for raising a loan of Rs. 65,000 has been made in the Chief Executive Officer's Budget Estimates for 1937-38.

1

Auditors' Report.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remain

(b) The statement below compares the total receipts and expenditure of the Market during the years 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 and shows that the heavy recurring less to the Corporation is continuing.

Year.	Total Reselpts during the year.	Expenditure on account of rent paid to the Calcutta Improvement Trust during the year.	Expenditure on account of establishment and other charges during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Not loss during the year.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. T.	Re. As. A	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1934-35	5,869 2 0	8,250 0 0	2,272 y 6	10,522 9 6	5,953 7 6
1938-84	5 819 9 6	7,800 0 0	2,734 6 10	10,884 6 10	5,064 13 4
1932-38	4,955 e u	7,060 O U	8,118 5 4	10,168 5 4	5,208 5 4

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Irregular reduction of Ambulance charges.

26. In the case of some paying patients the Health Officer reduced the fees chargeable under rules 2A (i) and 2B (i) of the "Rules regulating the use of Motor Ambulance" although this was not admissible under the rules framed by the Corporation. The resulting loss amounted to Rs. 57-6-0. The amount should be made good by the Officer responsible for the irregular reduction.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (WATER WORKS).

Miscellaneous Bills.

1, Hungerford Street.

27. The supply of unfiltered water to premises No. 1. Hungerford Street, was discontinued in 1927 and a sum of Rs. 1-14-3 remained outstanding on account of the supply up to that date. On 1st June, 1931, Mr. Bipin Behari Sadhukhan, a Councillor of the Corporation and owner of the above premises, applied for the restoration of the supply and undertook to pay the usual charges. The supply was restored on 2nd June, 1931 and continued till 16th February, 1934 when it was cut off. No payment was made in the meantime inspite of repeated demands and the total dues up to 15th February, 1934, amounted to Rs. 57-12-0 which is still outstanding. A portion of the demand has already become time-barred. Under the rules of the Corporation advance payment should be taken in respect of such supplies and the supply cut off on the first day of the quarter for which no such advance payment has been made. It is noticeable that not only was the advance payment not insisted upon before the supply was restored but the supply was continued against the rules for about 3 years. Effective steps have not yet been taken for realising the dues of the Corporation.

FARA 26.— The Health Officer reports:—
The sum of Rs. 57-6-0 appeared to be irrecoverable in eight cases as detailed in Statement II of the report and these were written off under orders of Deputy Executive Officer I on different dates, copies whereof were already furnished to the Government Auditors in connection with their query statements (Page Nos. 392, 393 and 511-515) of 1934-35.

According to the modified rules regulating the use of the Motor Ambulance as passed by the Corporation on the 17th June, 1936, the Health Officer is empowered to reduce or remit the fees chargeable under Rules 2A (i) and 2B (i) in special cases.

PARA 27.—The Executive Engineer, Water Works, reports:—Councillor Babu Bepin Behari Sadkhan has paid Rs. 56 as per C. R. No. 2446 dated 17th August, 1936, from 2nd June, 1931 to 15th February, 1934, including arrears at Rs. 5 per quarter against our claim of Rs. 57-12-0. Separate case has been put up to Deputy Executive Officer I for cancellation of the restoration fee of Rs. 1-12-0.

ments of the Corporation, so that no such preferential treat-ment is accorded to any one, including Councillors of the Corporation without adequate reasons which should appear on

the record.

Final orders of Government, per their letter No. 530 M dated 6th April, 1940, Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation. . 30 °C Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. L.1. 3898, dated 16th February. 1938 to Government:—
As the tees in question were pay able in advance under the rules framed by the Corporation, their non-recovery constituted an unavoidable loss to the Corporation. The Auditors, however, have no further remarks to make as the Corporation have considered the matter and decided to drop it.

The Chief Accountant reports:—
(PARA 26.—This relates to reduction of ambulance charges in Government :tion of ambulance charges in the case of some paying paying the case or some paying patients.

The Health Officer reports:—
Under the rules the fees are no doubt payable in advance to the drivers and as a rule the fees are realised in advance. The are reassed in advance. The drivers cannot, however, refuse to remove the patients if the fees are not prepaid. Such a course may lead to loss of lives.) Accountant-General, Bengul, and Examiner of Local Accounts Hengal's letter No. L.A. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938:—PARA 27.—No remarks.

The Chief Accountant reports:—PARA 27.—No remarks. 2(7) PARA 27.—Miscellaneous bills,
1. Hungerford Street.
The Corporation appears to have failed to realise its dues for the supply of water from a Councillor of the Corporation within the time required by the rules. In this case, not only was advance payment of the dues not insisted upon strictly in accordance with the rules before restoration of the supply, but the supply was also continued against the rules for about three years in spite of non-payment of the dues. In the opinion of Government inecessary instructions should be issued to the various departments of the Corporation, so that no such preferential treatment is accorded to any case. 2(7) PARA 27 .- Mincellaneous intle,

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Heavy Outstandings.

28 (a) The total demand, collection and the balance outstanding in respect of the rate bills as well as the miscellaneous bills in the hands of the Law Officer on the 31st March, 1935 are shown below:-

•	Con	naolidated	rate.	Misc	ellaneous	Billa.	Grand
Particulars.	Decrees.	Bills.	Total.	Decrees.	Bills	Total	Total.
Outstanding	Rs.	Rs	Ra.	Rs.	Ru.	Ra.	Rs.
balance on 1-4-34 Demand on ac- count of bills received from the Collector	1,57,994	9,81,179	13,19,173	11,102	45,774	56,876	11,76,049
during 1934- 85		4,02,899	4,02,899		6,181	6,181	4,09,080
Total	1,37,994	13,84,078	15.22,072	11,102	51,955	63,057	15,85,129
Demand de- oreed during 1934-35	36,241	36,241	•••	697	0) 7	•••	
Total	1,74,235	18,47,837	15,22,072	11,799	51,258	63,057	15,85,129
Amount realised during 1934-35	58,299	92,832	1,51,131	3,412	4,423	6,885	1,57,966
Demand can- celled under Section 313	7		7		•••	•••	7
Demand remit- ted by Assessor		1,341	1,841	•••			1,341
Balance out- standing in the Law Depart- ment on Slat Warch, 1935		12,53,664	13,69,593	9,387	46,835	56,233	14,25,815

It would be seen from the above that the total outstandings in respect of rate bills and miscellaneous bills on the 31st March, 1935 was Rs. 14,25,815 against Rs 11,76,049 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The cotstandings in the hands of the Law Officer have thus increased by about 24 lakhs in the course of the year 1934-35. Out of the total amount of Rs. 14,25,815 only claims for Rs. 1,25,316 have been decreed and suits for Rs. 2,70,730 cre pending in different courts leaving a balance of Rs. 10,29,769 for the realisation of which no suit was filed during 1934-35. On 31st March, 1935 bills to the extent of over 10 lakhs of which at least 6 lakhs pertain to the year 1933-34 and previous years awaited the institution of suits.

(b) Some of the outstanding items are very old. A case in which a decree was obtained in 1913 may be cited as an instance. Steps were not taken to ascertain the irrecoverable items and get them written off the hooks with the sanction of the Corporation.

Surrender of decretal claims.

29. Premises No. 83, Upper Chitpur Road formed part of a "Debuttas" estate of which Babu Harendra Krishna Seal was the Sebait. He mortgaged the premises to Babu Nando Lal Roy and another. The Corporation obtained the three marginally noted decrees for the recovery of owner's and occupier's share

Date of Amount of No. of Suit. Decree. Claim. Rs. As. P 6,381 7 6 1999 of 1926 7-5-30 21-7-21 20.205 8 0 1533 of 1930 799 of 1988 28-3-34 10.049 11 6 36,785 11 O of consolidated rate bills in respect of the said premises. Further, rate hills for the second, third and fourth quarters of 1933-34 amounting to Rs. 3,755-4 were also outstanding.

Though the first of the decrees mentioned above was obtained in 1930, nothing was realised nor was the decree executed. It was stated that the property was in charge of

a Receiver who could not make regular payment for peace dity of funds. There

PARA 28 (a).—The Chief Law Officer reports:—
The principal reason which accounts for the heavy outstanding in my hands is the transfer of inordinately heavy demands every year from the Collector beyond all propositions. On an examination of the figures it will be seen that during the year under consideration and the year pre-vious thereto the Collector transferred aggregate amounts vious thereto the Collector transferred aggregate amounts of Rs. 4,09,060-0-0 and Rs. 4,23,945-0-0 respectively as against Rs. 2,10,044-0-0 in the year preceding those years and that we realised Rs. 1,57,966-0-0 as against Rs. 75,625-0-0 in the previous year. The result is that although there has been a marked improvement in our collection if has not been able to keep pace with the annual transfer which has gone on increasing every year. It is needless to which has gone on increasing every year. It is needless to mention that unless and until our collection is brought ahead of the annual transfer, it cannot possibly be expected we are making every possible effort in that behalf hy raising our collections, such effort on our part is unfortunately being rendered fruitless by the ever-growing increase in the rate of annual transfers.

on the recommendations of the Law Department Re-Organisation Special Committee, an additional officer, (riz., 2nd Assistant Law Officer) has recently been appointed, viz., if July, 1936. It is expected that there will be some appre be some appre ciable improvement in the working of the Departmen after he has worked here for some time, say for at least six months. But however much we may make our efforts this direction, we cannot expect to find an appreciable reduction in the outstandings unless the annual transfer by Collector is kept within certain limits to be fixed by the Corporation, for, rs I have said in my report to the Lav Department Special Committee, unless the rate of annua transfer from the Collection Department is controlled and kept within estimated limits, whatever staff may be given to this Department is in no time bound to prove inadequate to cope with the work.

ARA 28 (b).—I regret during the last few years the usua annual list for writing off irrecoverable items was not prepared and submitted to the Corporation. Steps have already been taken to get irrecoverable items writing." of with the sanction of the Corporation. Some have already been cancelled while others are pending final orders. PARA 28 (b) .-

Para 29.—The Chief Accountant reports:—
This question formed the subject matter of a special report under sections 122 (a) and 122 (as) of the Act as per lette. No. LA-1740 dated 23rd December, 1935, from the Join Auditors to the Chief Executive Officer. The matter was duly placed before the Corporation, and the Corporation of 24th June, 1935, resolved as follows:—
"It appears that exception has been taken by the Auditor on the ground that the giving up of the claim for Rs 6.490-14-6 on account of rates without recording the opinion that it had become irrecoverable is ultra vires of Section 213 of the Act. Section 213 has hardly any application in this case, as all that the Corporation purported to do by their resolution dated 29th March. 1935, to which exception has been taken was to compromise a claim made under the Act for which the Corporation have been advised the the Act for which the Corporation have been advised have ample powers under section 537 (c) of Accordingly no question of the Corporation rect opinion that the amount let off was irrecoverable. If having regard to all the facts and circumstance case, in particular to the various complications in the matter and to get in a lump quite a less than the matter. in the matter and to get in a la

and the control of th

was also delay in bringing the property to sale. Meanwhile the mortgagees (Babu Nanda Lal Roy and his partner) assigned their right to Mr. Pradyumna Kumar Mullick. He obtained a decree against the mortgagor and purchased the premises in auction sale.

It was stated that Mr. Mullick all along promised to settle the claim of the Corporation. But in a letter dated the 10th March, 1934 his solicitors wanted to know if the Corporation was prepared to forego the interest on the decretal amounts and the costs of the suits, and in a further letter dated the 21st March 1934 wrote that their client desired that the matter might be placed before the Estates and General Purposes Committee, where he would submit grounds for giving ap a part of the principal. After a delay of more than 4 months the Estates and General Purposes Committee resolved on 2nd August 1934 that the claim including outstanding rate bills be settled if Mr. Mullick paid Rs. 40,490-14-6 and all out of pocket costs incurred by the Corporation and these terms were rectified by the Corporation in their meeting dated 22nd August 1934. But in place of Mr. Mullick, Babu H. K. Seal, had by mistake been invited to the Estates and General Purposes Committee and Mr. S. Md. Hossain and Babu Dhirendra Nath Ghose gave notices to the Estates and General Purposes Committee of a motion to rescind and reconsider the Corporation's resolutions. Consideration was postponed on the 27th August 1934 and again on the 18th September 1934 for a report from the Law Officer.

The Law Officer reported on the 25th September, 1934 that he did not see how Mr. Mullick could claim remission of the portion of the principal claim. The party however proposed that the Corporation should forego the whole of the occupier's share of the taxes. Consideration was postponed on the 12th November, 1934 and again on the 3rd December, 1934 for a further report on the legal position involved.

In the meeting of the Estates and General Purposes Committee held on the 18th December 1954 the Law Officer stated that subsequent to the sale the sons of Babu H. K. Seal had instituted a suit for a declaration that the property was Debuttar. In reply to questions the Law Officer further stated that he had sued Babu Harendra Krishna Seal as Gehart of the property, that the decretal amounts had been declared a first charge on the property and that supposing the property was declared Debuttar the Corporation's claim was safe. Mr Mullick who was present on this occasion pressed his points viz., that Mr. H. K. Seal allowed exorbitant assessment to be made of his premises, that he purchased the property at Rs. 2 lakhs against Rs. 2.45 lakhs due from Mr. Seal and that the occupier's share of the taxes should have been recovered by the Corporation from Mr Seal. None of these points appear to have been relevant but the Corporation re-affirmed their previous resolution of the 2nd August 1934. Again there was a motion for reconsideration, the mover (Mr. S. M. Yakub) certifying as follows:—

"In view of the small difference between the terms of the Corporation and the present owner of the premises and also in view of impending litigation over it, the case if reconsidered will be conducive to the interest of either side."

The Committee admitted the motion on the 28th January, 1935 and in the meeting held on the 11th March, 1935 resolved in modification of the Corporation resolution dated the 22nd August 1934 to recommend that the Corporation's claim for the three decrees of the outstanding bills up to the 4th quarter of 1933-34 be settled on Mr. Mullick paying the sum of Rs. 34,000 and Rs. 1,000 for all out of pocket expenses. The Corporation in their meeting dated the 29th March 1935 accepted this recommendation and the sum of Rs. 35,000 was paid by Mr. Mullick on the 31st March, 1935.

There is no record of any discussion either in the Committee or in the Corporation on the last occasion. The views contained in the certificate of the mover of the motion do not bear scrutiny. That the 'impending' suit would have no adverse effect on the Corporation's claim was established and accepted by the Committee on the 18th December 1934. The proceedings of the same

smaller sum accepted in full settlement thereof, the Corporation fail to see how exception can be taken to it by the Auditors. Although the claim might be safe, there is always an element of chance attending litigation, which cannot be overlooked.

In the circumstances the Corporation are of opinion that there has been no material irregularity or loss in the case as pointed out by the Auditors, and that in making such objection, they have questioned the statutory rights and powers of the Corporation to settle or compromise claims made under the Act as conferred by section 537 and have enunciated a principle which far from being in the interests of the ratepayers will really injure their interests and make speedy realisation of arrears impossible."

Copies of the above resolution were forwarded on 10th July, 1936, to the Secretary, Local Self-Government and the Joint Auditors as per the Chief Executive Officer's letters Nos. S-2113 and S-2114 respectively. The Examiner of Local Accounts as per his letter No. LA-1267, deted 7th August, 1936, has forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer a copy of the Accountant-General, Bengal's letter No. LA-1182 dated 30th July, 1936, to the Secretary, Local Self-Government. The concluding portion of the letter runs as follows:—

The last line of the ad-interim report referred to above pointing out the incongruity of the terms of the surrender with the provisions of section 213 of the Act has on further examination been omitted from the para on the sub-(cide para 29) as included in the final Audit Report issued under Section 122 (c) and forwarded to Government under endorsement No. LA-367A dated the 15th May, No comments are therefore necessary sub-para of the Corporation resolution except that the sum of Rs. 6,490-14-9 referred to in the resolution represents the loss on account of the principal (consolidated including costs and The total loss interest decreed by the Court amounted to about Rs. 15,552-0-0.

As regards the other points mentioned in the resolution, the Auditors hold that the case exhibited material impropriety and that the action taken by the Corporation caused loss. It will be seen that the amount foregone was large and that the claim was certified by the Law Officer of the Corporation to be safe.

The Auditors do not question the statutory rights and powers of the Corporation under section 537. At the same time, they are required under section 122 (a) and (aa) to report all cases in which they consider there has been either material irregularity or impropriety or loss or waste and this has to be done without reference to the nature and extent of powers which the Corporation may possess under the various sections of the Act."

		1
zec iario Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Stand- ing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Andit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.
		that there is an attempt on the part of the Auditors to snorosch on the rights of the Corporation. The Corporation have absolute power under Section 537 of the Act to compromise suits or settle claims and in view of this, the Committee are of opinion that the objection raised by the Auditors is not justified. (ii) That on a review of the circumstances of the case, the Committee are of opinion that the decision arrived at by the Corporation was in their best interest." The Chief Accountant turther reports on 29th August, 1938: The matter came up before the Finance Committee again in connection with the further remarks of the Accountant General, Bengal, and the Examiner of Local Accounts on the above resolutions of the Corporation as per their letter No. LA/588, dated the 21st June, 1938. The Finance Committee on 15th August, 1938; resolved as follows: That the claim in the suit was compromise was in the suit was compromise in view of the various complications in the matter and that the compromise was in the hest interests of the Corporation. The Corporation reiterate their view that there was no irregularity in this case and it is therefore absolutely outside the jurisdiction of the Auditors to pursue the matter further. That Section 537(c) of the Act does not make it obligatory on the Corporation to give their reasons for a compromise nor can all the prox and considering the recorded in each case. The above resolution was confirmed by the Corporation on 26th August, 1938.
	!	1

Final orders of Government, per their letter No. 530-16 dated 6th April, 1940.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remester

Committee would further show that the amount due to the Corporation on the Sist March 1934 approximately stood as follows:—

				Rs.
Principal decreed		•••	•••	36,735
Principal outstanding bills	***	•••	•••	3,755
				40,490
Cost *(approximate)	•••	••	•••	1,560
Interest up to 31st March, 1934		•••	•••	6,268
Total				48,258

Adding to this the sum of Rs. 2,294 on account of further interest at 6 per cent. on the decretal amount, the Corporation claim on the 31st March 1935 would come to about Rs. 50,552. The acceptance of the amount of Rs. 35,000 only caused the loss of about Rs. 15,552. When the interest of the rate-payers in general is concerned, it is difficult to agree that the surrender of over 30 per cent. of a claim of over Rs. 50,000 makes a small difference. The claim was given up without a second of any opinion that the amount had become irrecoverable.

SECTION IV-EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure in excess of provision in the Budget.

30. In the cases mentioned in Statement D attached, though actual payments were restricted to the budget allotment in each case, the amount of liabilities incurred up to the end of the year exceeded the total of such allotments by Rs. 13,983-2-9 and this amount represents about 13.7 per cent of the total allotment of Rs. 1,01,880 under the heads of account concerned. The incurring of liabilities by the respective municipal officers involving expenditure in excess of the provision in the budget was contrary to the provisions of section 13 (a) of the Act. The amount of Rs. 13,983-2-9 is included as a liability in the balance sheet of the year 1934-35 and this inclusion is not supported by proper authority.

Para 30.—The Chief Accountant reports:—
Section 13 (a) is not transgressed by incurring liabilities in excess of the budget provision. Such liabilities have all along been incurred from year to year and it is not clear why this point has been included in the Audit Report after so many decades although a similar reply was given to the auditors previously in their Query Statement.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Loss on account of premature execution of warrant.

31. Suit No. 516 of 1934 was instituted by Dr. Narendra Nath Mazumdar against the Corporation for executing a distress warrant on him before the expiry of the statutory period of 7 days from the date of service of the notice of demand, as required under Sections 190 and 191 of the Act. The suit was compromised under the order of the Chief Executive Officer by payment of Ba. 250 towards the costs incurred by the plaintiff in the suit, vide Cash Youcher No. 4477 dated the 7th June, 1934.

PARA 31—The Collector reports:—
The case is still under investigation by the Accountant-General himself. It is not understood why this item has been included in the Audit Report before a final decision has been arrived at.

Final orders of Gov Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation. per their letter No. 530 dated 6th April, 1940. ing Committee as confirmed Bengal, and 2(9) PARA 30.-Expenditure in ex-Accountant-General, Accountent-General, Bengal, and Examine of Local Accounts
Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898. In connection with this parameter of the view that the officers of the Corporation are debarred under Section 13 of the Act to incur liabilities in excess of the budget provision, whether such liabilities are proposed to be the view that the officers of the Corporation are debarred under Section 13 of the Act to incurliabilities in excess of the budget provision, whether such liabilities are proposed to be met within the year or not.

The Chief Accountant reports:—PARA 30.—This relates to incurring liabilities in excess of the budget provision. Budget provisions whether such liabilities are proposed to be met within the year or not. As the matter is of some importance, Government have taken legal opinion and are advised that the officers of the Corporation are competent under Section 13(a) to incur expenditure during the year up to the amount provided in the budget, but they have no power under section 13(b) to incur liability for the excess expenditure to be carried over to the following year without the sanction of the Corporation to incur such liability. budget provision.
The Chief Law Officer of
Corporation has expressed following opinion:—
From a perusal of clauses (a) & (b) of Section 13 of the Act it is apparent that the legislature is apparent that the legislature have made a distinction between incurring "expenditure" and incurring "liability". Clause (a) lays down that "Expenditure" so far as it is to be incurred in the year shall be provided under a budget-grant. It does not in my view put any restriction. liability. is the seriousness of the irregularity arises from the high percentage which the liability carried forward bears to the average annual expenditure, the circumstances in which it was necessary to incur and carry forward any liability representing 25 or more per cent of the not in my view put any restric-tion in so far as the question of merely incurring a liability is concerned." ing 25 or more per cent. of the annual budget estimate should be reported for the information of Government. Accountant-General, Bengal, t do not quite see why this bee been included in the report as the Accountant-General has Rzaminer of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. I.A. 3808, dated 16th February, 1938:—
PARA 31.—The matter was included in the report as all irregularities and losses noticed in already raised the question of surcharge and the matter is still under consideration by him. gularities and losses noticed in audit have to be mentioned in the Audit Report on the accounts for the year to which they appertain. The question

they appertain. The question of surcharge has been dropped.
The Chief Accountant reports.—
PARA 31.—No remarks.

replies and Chief Account

The responsibility for seeing that the full period of 7 days has expired after the service of the notice of demand and before a warrant is issued appears to rest under rule 381 of the Assessment and Collection Manual on the Inspector of the Division.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Refund of Motor Vehicles Tax to Corporation Officers.

32. In accordance with Resolutions passed by the Corporation 23rd March, 1933 and 20th September 1933 a sur. of Rs. 1,700 approximately was spent by the Corporation during the year 1934-35 in reimbursing the amount of taxes paid by their officers in respect of vehicles maintained by them in the interest of the Corporation. As the resolutions referred to above were of a general nature, the sanction accorded thereby can only be treated as having been issued under Section 56B of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923. The concurrence of Government under Section 485 is therefore necessary. Either Government sanction should be obtained or fresh orders issued by the Corporation in each individual case under Section 51 (2). it may be mentioned that the Corporation have since decided to discontinue this concession (vide their resolution duted 12th June, 1935).

FARA 32 .- The Chief Accountant reports :---This point was explained to the Government in the Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S-1418, dated 11th June, 1936. In connection with Para 22 (a) of the Audit Report for 1932-

In connection with Para 22 (a) of the Audit Report for 1932.

33. the Finance Committee on 18th September, 1936, passed the following resolution which was confirmed by the Corporation on 13th October, 1936:—

"The Committee accept the departmental reply that since the various privileges enjoyed by Government servants have not been extended to the services of the Corporation, the license tax for motor cars, carriages and animals should be paid out of the funds of the Corporation as heretofore."

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Compensation paid for swing a wrong person.

33. A notice under Section 278 (1) B of the Act was issued on tha owner of premises No. 47, Nimu Gossain Lane to improve the connected privy and the house drainage of the said premises and was served on one Asita K Banerjue, Sarkar of Babu Sarbaranjan Basak who refused to sign. The notice not having been fully complied with, Babu Sarbaranjan Basak was prosecuted

PARA 33.-The Chief Law Officer reports: A reply to the notice under section 123B (1) was sent rethe Chief Executive Officer (vide his letter No. 8.993 date

the Chief Executive Officer (vide his letter No. 8-965 dated 14th May, 1936).

The matter was placed before the Corporation through the Finance Committee. On 31st March, 1936, the Corporation resolved that a reply should be sent on the basis of my

The matter is still under considers. tion.

PARAS 32 & 34.—That in view of the fact that the matter is being dealt with separately the recommendation of this Committee be brought up before the Corporation, after the Committee have finally disposed of the matter.

Accountant-General, Bengal, Braminer of Locul Accounts, Bengul's letter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938:— Para 32.—Further action to be taken by the Corporation is awaited.

The Chief Accountant reports:-PARA 32.—This relates to refund PARA 32. of motor vehicles tax to Corporation officers. The matter is engaging the attention of the Finance Committee ride item 27 of the agenda dated the 28th March, 1938.

The Chief Accountant further reports on 29th August, 1938:—
The Finance Committee at their meeting dated the 24th May, 1938, considered the question of navment of axira allowances to 1935, considered the question of payment of extra allowances to the Midwives and nickshawmen in the employ of the Corporation together with the question of the reimbursement of Motor Vehicles Tax paid by officers and employees of the Corporation in receipt of motor car allowance or motor cycles. car allowance or motor cycle allowance in connection with Government letter Nos. 1321-M dated 10th March, 1937, and 8798 L. S.-G., dated the 11th December, 1936, and resolved as follows:—

That the Committee agree with the Chief Accountant and the Chief Law Officer that these cases do not come under Sec-tion 56(b) of the Act but they come under Section 51(2) under which it is competent for the Corporation, in the one case to resolve that Corporation officers who are required to maintain motor cars, should as a class, have their motor car allowance increased by the amount of the Motor Vehicles Tax paid by them, and, in the other to resolve fixing the salaries of Midwives at the several grades together with an allowance of Rs. 2 for each case delivered by them in excess of 15 cases per month and similarly in the case of rickshawmen. and that when the salary and allow-ances are governed by Section 51(2) the question of a formal 51(2) the question of a formal order in each officer's case individually does not arise.

The above resolution was confirmed by the Corporation on 8th July, 1938.

Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L.1. 3898, PARA 33.—A copy of the Secretary's letter No. S. 771 dated the 6th May, 1936, to the Examiner of Local Accounts referred to in the reply in enclosed.

2(10) PARAR 32 & 34.—Befus Motor Vehicle tax to Corpustion efficers and irregular parties to Midwives.

The decision of Government this point will be found.
Government order No. 1325-

dated the 10th March, 1987, which attention of the Corpora tion is invited.

2(11) PARA 33. Compensation and for sung a wrong person.

Government agree with the vie taken by the Auditors that the luss might have been avoided if the Assessment Begister had on the 1st August 1932 before the Presidency and Municipal Magistrates (Districts I and II) in case No. 5612B of 1932. The accused did not put in an appearance whereupon a warrant of arrest was issued on 26th November 1932. He then pleaded that he had no connection or interest in the premises in question.

The complainant Dr. S. C. Mallik, Sanitary Officer also deposing before the Court that the accused was not the owner, the accused was discharged on the 6th March, 1933.

Baba Sarbaranjan Basak thereupon filed Suit No. 1217 of 1933 claiming damages for prosecution without due care or attention and for warrant of arrest though the plaintiff knew that he was not the owner of the premises. The case was ordered to be compromised by payment of Rs. 500 to the plaintiff (vide Chief Executive Officer's order in M. S. 173 of 1934-36 and the amount was paid on cash voucher 3565 dated the 25th May, 1934. Costs incurred in the 2 cases amounted to about Rs. 86-14-0.

In the assessment register the name of the owner of the premises in question was shown as Sm. Bindubashini Dasi. Reasonable care should have been taken to ascertain if Babu Sarbaranjan Basak was really the owner before he was prosecuted as such. This was not done and loss to the Corporation was caused in the shape of costs and the payment to the plaintiff. The Sanitary Officer and the District Health Officer, District I appear to be responsible for the want of care in the prosecution of Babu Sarbaranjan Basak.

Irregular payments to midwives.

34. The Corporation at their meeting of the 14th March 1923 approved as an experimental measure for 6 months only the payment of an extra allowance or bonus to the midwives at the rate of Rs. 3 (in addition to the usual rickshaw coolie charges) for each maternity case in excess of 12 attended by them in any month. The payment continues to be made without fresh sanction of the Corporation under Section 56 and of the Local Government under Section 485 of the Act of 1923.

The irregularity was pointed out in paragraph 17 of the Audit Report for 1932-35 but still remains unremedied.

report dated 5th February, 1936. A reply was accordingly sent as per the Secretary's letter No. S-771 dated 5th May, 1936, to the Examiner. The matter is still under correspondence with the Government.

Para 34.—The Chief Accountant reports:—
In reply to Para 17 of the Part I of the Audit Report for 1932-33, it has already been expisined that these extra payments to the midwives are for attending to delivery cases in excess over the prescribed number. As such, they fall under section 51 (2) of the Act. It has been unhappily worded as "Bonus" instead of "Extra allowance" In the Budget the correct description "Extra allowance" is given under B. I. 76C (a) (iv).

The Corporation on 24th August, 1936, confirmed the following resolution of the Finance Committee dated 27th July, 1236.

- (1) That the word "Bonus" appearing in the previous resolutions of the Corporation in connection with the grant of extra allowances to the midwives and Rickshawmen be substituted by the words "Extra allowance" and the said Corporation resolutions be recommended for modification accordingly.
- (2) That the rates of the extra allowance, but, its 36 s on the Midwife and As. 0-4-0 to the Rickshawman for every case undertaken in excess of 12 in a month at which payments were made from 14th September, 1923, to 51st March, 1935, be recommended for sanction.
- (3) That payment of the extra allowance at the reduced rates, of Rs. 2-0-0 to the Midwife and As. 0-3-0 to the Bickshawman for every case undertaken in excess of 15 in a month be recommended for sanction with effect from the 1st April, 1935.

The question formed the subject matter of a special report under section 122 (a) of the Act as per letter No. L. A. 1555 dated 30th November 1935, from the Joint Auditors to the Chief Executive Officer. A copy of the proceedings of the Finance Standing Committee dated 27th July, 1936, with a copy of the final resolution of the Corporation dated 24th August, 1936, was sent to the Superintendent, Gavernment Audit by me on 3rd September, 1936, with a note that there should enable them to drop the previous objections on the matter and there should be no necessity for our entering into a detailed correspondence with the Government on the subject. I have not received any reply as yet (24th December, 1936). It is understood that the joint Auditors have referred the matter to Government stating that as the resolution virtually frames a rule, it comes under section 56 and must be sanctioned by Government under section 56 and must be sanctioned 345 cannot apply till the previous formalities for making rule have been gone through. The Auditors seem to think that Government can sanction anything even though the requirements of the Act have not been complied with. How audit can take such a view passes my understanding.

The surcharge proceedings have been dropped. The loss could very well have been avoided if the Assessment Register was referred to before the application for prosecution was filled. The Chief Accountant reports:—PARA 33.—No remarks.

for

Paras 32 & 34.—That in view of the fact that the matter is being dealt with separately, the recommendation of this Committee be brought up before the Corporation, after the Committee have finally disposed of this matter.

Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, 32).

Examiner of Local Accounts, 32).

Government:—Para 34.—The action to be taken by the Corporation may be awaited.

The Chief Accountant respects

Awaiten.
The Chief Accountant reports:
PARA 34.—This relates to payment of extra allowances to
Midwives. Vide our further replies against para 32.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.

Cast of service rendered by the Publication of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Municipal Gazette" amounted to Rs. 41,876-8-9 while the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 32,377-14-0 only. The cost incurred by the Corporation thus amounted to Rs. 9,498-10-9 during the year 1934-35 on account of the "Municipal Gazette." A comparative statement of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" for the last 4 years is given below from which it will appear that the income has always fallen short of the expenditure and that the gap has greatly widened during 1934-35.

		Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference (Expenditure more).
T		Re.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-1932	•••	 34,595	41,962	7,367
1932-1938	•••	 33,240	39,873	6,63 8
1983-1934	•••	3 7,733	42,881	5,098
1934-1935		 32,378	41,877	9,499

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (CONSERVANCY).

Loss on account of non-acceptance of tenders for shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the Municipal Govkhanas for the year 1934-35.

36. (a) Tenders for shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the Municipal Gowkhanas for the period from the 1st April, 1934 to the 31st March, 1935, were called for in January, 1934, the last date of tender being the 27th February, 1634. One of the conditions prescribed was that the rates offered should remain open for acceptance for three months from the date of tender. Six · tenders were received. They were, however, not considered within this period but were put up before the Works Committee as late as the 9th August, 1934. This Committee found 4 of the tenders not in order owing to some technical defects and decided not to accept any of the other two tenders. Fresh tenders were received on the 17th September 1934 and were first considered by the Works Committee on the 29th November, 1934. Later on motion for reconsideration having been received, they were reconsidered by the Committee on the 6th and 13th December, 1934. Their recommendation came up before the Corporation on the 18th January, 1935, who resolved that the lowest tender be accepted. The matter, however, did not end here as further motions were received for reconsideration as a result of which the Works Committee had to go into the matter once again on the 24th January, 1935, and recommended that as only about 24 months remained for the year 1934-35 to terminate, a fresh contract for this short period would not be convenient and that, therefore, the contractors for the previous year, (who had been doing the work for 1934-35 in the meanwhile), might be allowed to continue the work at their old rates for the remaining period of the year. This recommendation was accepted by the Corporation on the 20th February, 1935, with the result that although tenders were called for twice and although the rates quoted were in some cases lower than the rates paid for 1933-34 the Corporation failed to take advantage of the reduced rates in 1934-35 and old contractors with their higher rates were allowed to continue. In the interest of the Corporation the tenders should have been considered with as little delay as possible after the 27th February, 1934, and fresh tenders promptly called for, if necessary, so that the contractors for 1934-36 could have begun work as soon as possible.

PARA 35 .- The Editor reports :--

The statement that the expenditure greatly exceeded the come during the year 1934-35 is not correct, insamuca as the receipt of Rs. 32,378-0-0 for the year does not include (a) Rs. 5,270-15-9 on account of outstanding advertisement bills and (b) Rs. 7,815-14-0 which was not adjusted during the year for Corporation advertisements published in the "Gasette". The total of (a) and (b) comet to Rs. 13,086-13-9. When this is taken into account it would be seen that the income exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 3,587-13-9.

As regards the deficits in previous years, the points are fully covered by the observations which were made by me in connection with Para 38 (a) of Audit Report for 1953.34

The Chief Accountant reports:—
In connection with Para 96 of the Audit Report for 1930.31,
the Finance Committee on 14th August, 1936, resolved:—
That a limit should be fixed by the Corporation to the excess of expenditure over the income of the Gazett. The Committee recommend that the limit he Rs. 5,000 a year.
This was confirmed by the Corporation on 7th October, 1966.

PARA 36.-The Chief Accountant reports :-

This question was raised as per D. O. No. LA-157 dated 25rd April, 1936, from the Examiner of Local Accounts to the Chief Executive Officer. A reply was sent to the Examiner of Local Accounts as per the Chief Executive Officer's D.O. letter No. 1171, dated 27th May, 1936, which runs as follows:—

"Your D.O. No. LA-157 dated the 23rd April, 1936, forwarding a draft audit report regarding the tenders for shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the different Municipal Gowkhanas for the year 1934-35.

have gone through the connected papers and I find that the Departments concerned do not appear to have any remissness in dealing with the matter. The specification and draft advertisement calling for tenders were approved by the Works Committee sufficiently in advance, i.e., on the 16th January, 1934.

16th January, 1934.

The last date for submitting tenders was fixed as the 27th February, 1934. After the tenders were opened, some time was naturally required to scrutinise them, prepare a comparative statement and for the Chief Engineer to make his recommendations. The Chief Engineer submitted the comparative statement together with his remarks on the 13th March, 1934, for consideration by the Works Committee. After the 13th and before the 31st of March, no meeting of the Works Committee was held and the new official year having begun on the 1st April, 1934, all the old Committee ceased to function after that date.

ceased to function after that date. In the year 1934-35, due to some unforceen circumstances, the election of the Mayor, and the Deputy Mayor was not held till the 4th July, and the Works Committee was reconstituted by the Corporation on the 16th July. The ten ders were placed before the first available meeting of the Committee which was held on the 28th July, 1934. The Committee however did not come to a decision on the matter till the 9th August, 1934. After the tauders had been placed before the Committee, the executive practically ceased to have any further hand in their disposal. I must point out that to keep the administration going, it was absolutely necessary to continue the services of the old contractors. This might have resulted in payment of higher rates, but it was inevitable due to the exigencies of the situation, and further, there was nothing unusual in this procedure. I might also add that there are instances when this particular procedure has actually resulted in gain to the Corporation."

Arcountant-tieneral, Bengal, and Bxaminer of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938, to Government:—

Para 35.—The figures shown in the report related to the actual receipts and payments during the year. On the income and expenditure basis the figures for the year were Rs. 27,072 and Rs. 38,608 respectively, the excess of expenditure over income being Rs. 11,626. In view of the limit of Rs. 5,000, now fixed by the Corporation, no further action on this parameters.

graph is necessary.

The Chief Accountant reports:
PARA 35. No remarks.

Accountant-General, Bengal, and Braminer of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938, to Government:—

PARA 36.—When lower rates had been offered, the advantage of these should have been taken promptly.

The Chief Accountant reports:—Paras 36 to 38.—These relate to the acceptance of other than the lowest tenders in full.

There is nothing further to add to our previous replies. In connection with Para 39 of the Audit Report for 1933-34 which also deals with another case of acceptance of higher tender the Local Government observed as follows:—

served as follows:—
Under Section 69(4) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the Corporation has full power to reject the lowest or lower tenders in such cases, the rensens for rejecting the lowest or lower tenders should be placed on record.

The Act, however, does not en-

poin this.
The Chief Accountant further reports on 29th August, 1938:

With regard to the above observations of Government, the Corporation at their meeting dated the 8th June, 1938, resolved as follows:—

"That under Section 69(4) of the Act, the Corporation has full nower to reject the lowest or lower tender but the Act does not enjoin that the reasons for rejecting the lowest or lower tenders should be placed on record, ner weald it he always feasible to do so."

Departmental replies and Chief Account

The financial effect of the delay which occured in the consideration of the conders was a loss to the Corporation amounting to about Rs. 693 on the basis of the rates offered by Asik Ali, who was one of the old contractors.

(b) It may be mentioned that some of the old contractors for the year 1933-34 offered lower rates in their tenders for the year 1934-35. Even in the case of these contractors no attempt was made to bring down the rates and payment was grade at the old higher rates and there was a specific loss of its. 307.

Division of supply contract causes loss.

37 (a) Orders for the supply of whole gram on account of cattle food for the period from October, 1934 to March, 1935, for each District were divided equally between the firms of Messrs. Joykissen and Co., and Messrs. Md. Ah Jaganuath Prosad. The samples offered by both the firms were of the same quality and the Controller of Stores certified that they were equally good. The tutes of the firm of Messrs. Md. Ali Jagannath Prosad were however higher than those of Mesers. Joykissen and Co., for every centre of delivery. There was nothing on record to show that any attempt was made to persuade the firm of Mesers. Md. Ali Jagannath Prosad to accept the lower rates offered by Messrs. Joykissen and Co., nor anything to show that the latter were unwilling to supply the entire requirements. If the supply was entrusted solely to Messrs. Joykissen and Co., the Corporation could have saved about R. 2.467

(b) Even with Messrs. Md. Ali Jagannath Prosad supplying half of the total requirements for all the D stricts the amount of excess expenditure incurred could have been minimised if, instead of dividing the supply equally for every District, the Corporation had arranged to obtain the entire supply from Messrs. Jeykissen and Co., in the case of those Districts for which the margin of difference between the quotations of the 2 firms was comparatively more than for the other Districts. If this method of distribution were adopted, the loss would have come down to Rs. 2,096, i.e., a sum of Rs. 371 could have

PABA 37 .- The Chief Accountant reports: This matter was reported in a special note by the Examines of Local Accounts after considering which the Corporation on 24th June, 1936, confirmed the following resolution of the Finance Committee dated 26th May, 1936:—

(1) "That as there is no provision in the existing Calcutta Municipal Act as amended making it obligatory on the

Corporation to accept the lowest tender it does not appear that the provisions of the law were not complied with resulting in loss of public money.

2) "That the Committee are of opinion that it is not the Poncern of the Auditors to challenge the statutory rights of the Corporation in regard to the acceptance of tenders in such cases.

"That it is only upon any material impropriety or irre gularity in the expenditure or in the recovery of moneys due to the Corporation or in the Municipal accounts or to case of loss or waste of money or other property, caused by neglect or misconduct, that the Auditors can report .c

the Corporation.

That in the opinion of the Committee the improvement improvement improvement improvement improvement. pointed out is neither a case of material impropriety nor irregularity nor is it an instance of loss or waste of money caused by neglect or misconduct. The Corporation in the exercise of its discretion divided the contract between two contractors in order to ensure promptness of supply.

forwarded to the Exa A copy of the above resolution Was miner of Local Accounts as per the Chief Executive Officer's letter No. 8-2108, dated 16th July, 1936, The Examiner of Local Accounts in his letter No. LA 1166 dated 25th July 1936, to the Chief Executive Officer observed as follows: With reference to your letter No. 8 2108 dated the 10th July, 1936, forwarding a copy of the Corporation resolution on the subject of the division of a contract for whole gram and the monetary effect thereof, I have the honour to as no report was issued on the matter under section 122 of the Act, no action is called for under section 123 on the resolutions enclosed with your letter. Further action will be taken in due course when the remarks of the Corpora tion are received on Para 37 in the Audit Report on the accounts for the year 1934-35."

It is to be pointed out that the amount of excess expenditure

stated in this Para is different from that stated in the

Examiner's note.

Final orders of Govern Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation per their letter No. 53 dated 6th April, 19 ing Committee as confirmed by Accountant-General, 2(12) PARAS 37 & 38,-Diver Braminer of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938, to of supply contract causes loss, and loss due to the acceptance of higher tenders for coa Government :-In connection with n connection with these pass-graphs a question has been raised as to the proper func-tion of the Auditors under Section 122(a) of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The Auditors have held that in the cases mentioned in these paragraphs there was a "material impro-priety" in the expenditure within the meaning of the afore-said section, while the Corpo-ration has maintained that the Para 37 .- The Auditors hold that ARA 37.—The Auditors hold that the case constituted a material impropriety in the expenditure incurred in the purchase of whole gram for cattle-food. The reason given, viz., ensuring prompt supply, for giving out a portion of the contract for supply at higher rate in part conply at higher rate is not con-vincing as in case of default cash purchase could easily have been made from the market. ration has maintained that the Even it such distribution was considered necessary nothing has been said as to why the method Auditors have no power to challenge the statutory rights of the Corporation in regard to most advantageous to the Corporation was not adopted.

[The remarks of the Chief Accountant are given against Para the acceptance of tenders. As the matter is one of considerable importance, Government have taken legal opinion and are advised that Section 69(4) of the Calcutta Municipal Act gives full power to the Corporation to reject the lowest or 36.] lower tenders and that the rejection of such tenders is not, therefore, illegal and that it is not also necessarily improper in cases. Government are, how-ever, advised that under Sec-tion 122(a), it is the duty of the Auditors to point out not only illegalities but slo any material impropriety or irre-gularity in the expenditure and that, if the Auditors consider that the rejection of the lowest or lower tenders is improper and unjustified, they are not only entitled to, but are bound to, point it out.

It appears that the Corporation has also objected to the direction given by Government in paragraph 2(17) of their letter No. 186-M, dated the 19th January, 1938, for placing on record the reasons for rejecting the lowest or lower tenders on the ground that this is not enjoined by the Act and that it would not always be fessible to do so. Government are, how-ever of opinion that the rejec-tion of the lowest or lower tenders may often raise a ques-tion as to the propriety of such rejection and that the reasons for the rejection should, therefore, he placed on record.

DRAINAGE AND WATER WORKS.

Loss due to the acceptance of higher tenders for coal.

38 (a) The Corporation on 13th December, 1933 distributed the supply of stack coal aggregating 16,000 tons required for the Tallah Pumping Station for the year ending 30th November, 1934, amongst 5 tenderers.

From the analysis report it appeared that the calorific value of coal of Messra. M. Arshed and Ariff Co., who were one of the successful tenderers was less than that of Messra. South Kajora Colliery Co., Ltd., and was practically the same as that of the quality offered by Messra. K. C. Ghosh and Co., these two firms being also amongst the successful tenderers. The rates offered by the two latter firms were however cheaper than that offered by the former firm.

The quantity allotted to Messra. South Kajora Colliery Co., Ltd., was 3,000 tons against 5,000 offered by them Similarly the allotment for Messra. K. C. Ghosh and Co., was 3,000 tons against 16,000 offered by them. Instead of allotting 3,000 tons to Messra. M. Arshed and Ariff Co., as was actually done, if the South Kajora Colliery Co., Ltd., had been allotted 2,000 tons more and the balance of 1,000 tons had been allotted to Messra. K. C. Ghosh and Co., there would have been a saving of Rs. 1,344 to the Corporation.

(b) 9,000 and 4,500 tons of Steam Coal (Jheris) were required for the Palmer's Bridge and the Tallah Pumping Stations respectively. The supply was divided amongst Messrs. Indo Trading Co., and Mukherjee Chatterjee and Co., Ltd.

The Analysis report of the Coal Grading Board showed that the quality of coal offered by Messrs. Mukherjee Chatterjee and Co., Ltd., was better than the quality offered by Messrs. Indo Trading Co. The price offered by the former firm was appreciably lower and they were prepared to supply the entire requirements. In the circumstances, if the Corporation had placed the order for the entire supply with them, there would have been a saving of Rs. 2,953 to the Corporation. The Chief Executive Officer, however, states that the selection of the coal offered by Messrs. Indo Trading Co., was made because it was a better coal and worked out cheaper in the long run and that it was administratively and technically convenient to use this coal as it maintained a constant steam pressure. It is then not clear why a portion of the supply was entrusted to the other firm.

Note.—The calorific value of the quality of coal offered by the firms mentioned in the above paragraph and the rates quoted by them were as follows:—

Name of Firm.	Calorific value.	Rate per ton.
Sub-pars (a)— (1) South Kajora Colliery Co., Ltd (2) K. C. Ghosh & Co (3) M. Arshed & Ariff Co.,	6995 6881 6873	Rs. As. P. 5 13 tt 5 15 6 6 5 0
Sub-para (b)— (1) Indo Trading & Co	7494 (11 & 12 seams). 7671 (14 seam).	Rs. 8-13-0 for Pal- mer's Bridge and Rs. 8-14-0 for Tallah Pumping Station.
(2) Mukherjee Chatterjee & Co. Ltd.	7662 (11 seam). 7810 (12 seam).	Rs. 8-4-0 for Pal- mer's Bridge and Hs. 8-9-6 for Tallah Pumping Station.

PARA 38.—The Controller of Stores reports:—
The coal tenders were placed before the Works Committee for decision and the Committee went through the tenders and accepted such tenders and for such quantities which in its opinion were conducted to the best interests of the Corporation. The Proceedings of the Works Committee dated 5th December, 1935, may be seen.
The Chief Accountant reports:—

This case is similar to that dealt with in the previous paragraph.

Accountant-General, Bengal, and Emaminer of Local Accounts, Hrayal's letter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938, to Government: PARA 38 (a).—The Auditors hold that there occurred material impropriety in the expanditure	tive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Stand.	Audit Rejoinder together with	per their letter No. 530-35
Acrountant-General. Bengal, and Rumminer of Local Accounts. Hayai's letter No. LA. 3898. dated 16th Pervary, 1928, to Government: PARA 38 (a).—The Auditors hold that there occurred material impropriety in the expenditure incurred in the purchase of slack coal. [The remarks of the Chief Accountant are given against Paro 36.] Acrountant-General, Bengal, and Banniner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. Accounts Bengal's letter No. Accounts General Inc. La. 3888, dated 16th Pervary, 1938 to Government:—		ing Committee as confirmed by	Turtner replies of the Corporation.	dated 6th April, 1940.
Reminer of Local Accounts It und letter No. LA. 3898. dated 164 Pebruary, 1938, to Government: Para 38 (a).—The Anditors hold that there occurred material impropristy in the expenditure incurred in the purchase of slack coal. [The remarks of the Chief Ac- countant are given against Para 36.] Accountant are given against Para 4. Bengal aletter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938 to Government:				
Reminer of Local Accounts It und letter No. LA. 3898. dated 164 Pebruary, 1938, to Government: Para 38 (a).—The Anditors hold that there occurred material impropristy in the expenditure incurred in the purchase of slack coal. [The remarks of the Chief Ac- countant are given against Para 36.] Accountant are given against Para 4. Bengal aletter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th February, 1938 to Government:			A sustaint Council Boncel and	• 1 4 • \$1.
Pana 38 (a).—The Auditors hold that there occurred material impropriety in the expenditure incurred in the purchase of slack coal. [The remarks of the Chief Accountant are given against Para 36.] Accountant General, Bengal, and Banniner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, and 16th February, 1938 to Government:—			Emaminer of Local Accounts Brugul's letter No. LA. 3898,	
incurred in the purchase of slack coal. [The remarks of the Chief Arcountant are given against Para 36.] Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, and detail 16th February, 1938 to Government:			Government: PARA 38 (a).—The Auditors hold that there occurred material	
Accountant General, Bengal, and Bransiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, Anted 16th February, 1938 to			incurred in the purchase of slack coal.	
Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, Anted 16th February, 1938 to Government:—			countant are given against Para	
Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, Anted 16th February, 1938 to Government:—				
Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, Anted 16th February, 1938 to Government:—				
Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, Anted 16th February, 1938 to Government:—	•			
Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, Anted 16th February, 1938 to Government:—				
Anted 16th February, 1938 to			Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898,	
			dated 16th February, 1958 to	
		1		
•			•	
			0.5	1
	ı			

WATER WORKS EXTENSION—(MOORE'S SCHEME).

Broces over provision in the estimate.

39 (a) In the Revised Estimate for the Moore's Scheme as sanctioned by Government the provision for cost of supervision in India was Rs. 5,10,000 and the provision for works outlay was Ra. 2,42,33,271. The expenditure against cost of supervision up to 31st March, 1935, reached the figure of Rs. 7,37,234 while expenditure on the works outlay up to the same date was Re. 2,27,40,255. The excess in cost of supervision was about 138 per cent, and constitutes a material deviation from the scheme as associoned by Government. Under Section 14 (b) of the Act fresh sanction of Government is necessary to regularise the excess.

Mistake in the total of the estimate.

(b) In the same estimate the provision for filtered water supply exclusive of contingencies was wrongly shown as Rs. 1,84,25,744-14-8 instead of Ra. 1,95,16,213-14-8 owing to a mistake in totalling. After allowing for contingencies on the correct figure, the difference works out to Rs. 12,01,716. The total of the estimate for the revised project should thus be Rs. 2,77,80,419 instead of Rs. 2,65,78,703.

Excess over contracts.

(c) The following excesses of expenditure over the amounts of contracts were noticed. Sanction of Government should be obtained in the cases where after proper allocation as pointed out in the "Remarks" column the expenditure exceeds 24 lakks of rupees. In other cases, the sanction of the Corporation should be obtained.

Serial No.	No. of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Expenditure to end of 1934-85.	Excess (+) Saving (—)	Remarks.		
1 2 8 4	15 16 17 15, 16 & 17	1,77,185 16 1	Rs. An P. 1,63,583 /5 2 1,50,211 6 11 2,34,765 8 5 1,10,978 14 5	Rs. As. P. 3.247 15 5 (-)31,853 11 7 67,639 9 4 1,10,978 14 5	Unallocated expenditure on a coount of claims & costs To be allocated for arriving at the correct excess in respect of each contract,		
5 6 7 8 9	28 19 & 23 23	1,64,942 15 () 2,02,606 5 4	3,36,490 4 11 1,6%,628 0 0 1,21,921 11 8 8,70,730 8 0 2,44,500 0 0	74,157 5 3 ()1,319 15 0 1 21,921 11 8 1,68,125 2 8 88,997 13 0	Do.		

Excess payments to contractors.

- 40 (a) In the final bill for the work "Excavation of trenches in connection with the scheme for water works extension, contract No. 19," two of the items for which payments were made to Messrs. B. N. Chatteriee and Sons (vide Cash Voucher No. 2456 dated 12th May, 1934) were as follows -.
 - (i) Using, fixing and removing timber in trenches.
 - (ii) Timber left in trenches as ordered.

It was found that the full rate for item (i) which included the cost of removal was paid for the entire quantity of timber including the quantity shown against item (ii) as left in trenches and therefore not removed.

(b) The same defect was observed in the final bill for the work "Excavation of trenches in connection with the scheme for water works extension, coatract No. 18" (vide Cash Voucher No. 22409 dated 13th February, 1935).

There would be no excess payment if, as stated by the Engineer-in-charge, Water Works Extension, it be assumed that the item "Timber ordered to be left in trenches" actually stood for the "cost of timber ordered to be left in FARA 39 (a).—The Chief Engineer and the Engineer-in-charge, Water Works Extensions, report:— Necessary provision of funds has been made in the find re-vised estimate which is now being dealt with by the Ascounts Department.

Pana 39 (b).—The mistake in the total of the estimate is being regularised in the 2nd revised estimate.

The Chief Accountant reports that the Revised Estimate has been certified by him. The mistake was detected by the Department.

PARA 39 (c).—Contract No. 15.—There is no excess. sanctioned amount is Radated 2nd September, 1929). Rs. 1,63,660-0-0 (Corporation,

dated 2nd September, 1929).
Contract No. 16.—There is a saving.
Contract No. 17.—There is no excess. The actual expenditure under the contract is Rs. 1,94,420-12-6, sanctioned amount being Rs. 1,98,350-0-0 (Corporation dated 25th September, 1929), Rs. 2,34,765-8-5, which has been shown by the Auditors as the actual expenditure includes Rs. 40,344-12-0 for repairing Barrackpore Trunk Road which is outside the contract in question. The amount has since is outside the contract in question. The amount has since been separately shown in the Works Register.

Contracts 15, 16 and 17.—Hardly anything will be gained by trying to allocate these awards of court between the three

contracts. After all only a pro-rata allocation can be made. Contract No. 19.—There is no excess. The revised sanctioned amount being Rs. 3,38,690-0-0 (Corporation dated 26th March, 1930. Government No. 2774-M, dated 1st Angust, 1930.).

Contract No. 23.—There is a saving.
Contract Nos. 19 and 23.—Rs. 1,21,963-11-2 is the cost of the award including Corporation defence for the Contracts. See remarks against contracts 15, 16 and 17. This as well as the amount awarded under these contracts are being included the contracts. ed in the 2nd revised estimate.

ed in the 2nd revised estimate.

Contract No. 22—There is no excess expenditure. The amount of the revised estimate being Rs. 3,82,498-2-0 (Corporation dated 11th February, 1931, Government No. 869-M dated 4th February, 1933).

Contract No. 27—There is no excess. The amount of the revised estimate is Rs. 3,20,355-11-0 (Sanctioned by the Corporation dated 3rd October, 1934, Government letter No. 783-M dated 30th January, 1935).

PARA 40.—This objection was raised by the Examiner Local Accounts in his D.O. letter No. LA-77, dated 18th April, 1936, to the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Engineer forwarded the following note of the Resident Engineer, Water Works Extension dated 20th April, 1936. It is customary not to deduct anything for non-removal from trenches of such timbers as are ordered to be left in the trench. As such, the item includes the cost of timber less cost of removal. At least this was the real intention of the terms in the Schedule. Long ago the Accounts Department raised similar objections and in order to remove the vagueness of terms, in subsequent contracts viz., Contract Nos. 20, 21, 22, etc., we modified the term and added the words "Extra for" before "Timber ordered to be left in trench". This makes the meaning and intention quite

The Executive Engineer, Water Works, further observes had there been any intention to make a deduction, same would have been specified in the Schedule.

If fresh sanction is called for, PARA 39(a).—That it will be done. the departmental reply be accepted.

Accountant-General, Bengal, Business of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. L.A. 3888, dated 16th February, 1938, t Government :-

PARA 39(a). -The sanction Government to the second re-Government to the second re-vised estimate is awaited. It may be pointed out that under Section 14(b) of the Act no material change in the project should have been made unless and until it had been canction-ed by Government. The provi-sions of the Act were not fol-lewed in this case.

(b) The sanction of Government to the second revised es-

timate is awaited.
The Chief Accountant reports; Paras 39 (a & b).—Government sanction has been applied for as per Chief Executive Officer's letter No. 8/20 dated 1st April, 1938.

Accountant-General, Bengal, Examiner of Local Accounts Benyal's letter No. L.4. 3888, datad 1568 February, 1938

Henry dataf 1548 February,
Government:

Pana 39(e).—The items, viz.,
Rs. 1,10.978-14-5 against Contracts Nos. 15, 16 and 17 and
Rs. 1,21,921-11-8 against Contracts Nos. 19 & 23 needed allocation in order that it might be determined whether in any case Government sanction or case Government sanction or their revised sanction in respect of Contract No. 19 would be necessary. In view, however, of the special circumstances in which these items of unallocated expenditure were incurred, Audit would not press for their allocation unless Governtheir allocation unless ment decide otherwise.

The Chief Accountant reports:-PARA 39 (c).-There is no necessity for any allocation.

Accountant-General, Bengal, Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Lacal Accounts Bengal's letter No. LA. 3898, dated 16th Pebruary, 1938:—
PARA 40.—The interpretation of this item of work is not warranted by the terms used in describing the same. An attempt was made to verify the correctness of this interpretation. This, however, was not tion. This, however, was not possible as no analysis of rates with regard to this item in the departmental estimates produced. As the Corporation has apparently accepted the interpretation given to the description of the item, the matter may be dropped.

The Chief Accountant reports: departmental estimates could be produced. As the Corporation

at 1 William

prenches less cost of removal thereof." The specification in the contract does not, however, justify any such assumption and it would appear that the cost of semoval of timber left in trenches has been paid in excess. The rate for semoval of timber is not separately available, but even taking the rate at As. 4 per c.ft., the loss works out to Rs. 805-13-0.

Payment of claims for extra work and damages long aftercompletion of work.

- 41 (i) The work done by Messrs. B. N. Chatterjee and Sons in connection with trench cutting contract No. 23 was closed in May, 1929. The final measurements for the work were taken in March, 1930. The bill which was prepared in June, 1930 by the contractors and was marked "final" by them was paid in December, 1930. The final payment was acknowledged by the contractors without any protest. They, however, preferred a claim on 29th August, 1933 amounting to Rs. 63,162-0-4 on account of alleged extra work done and damages suffered owing to delay on the part of the Corporation in allowing necessary facilities for completion of the work.
- (ii) The work in respect of trench cutting contract No. 19 with the same contractors was completed in October, 1930. The final measurements, however, were taken only in January, 1933. The last bill for the work was presented by the contractors on 28th August, 1933. In this case, however, they did not mark the bill as "Final". On the other hand, they presented a claim on the following day for Rs. 1,65,627-8-11 along with claim referred to in sub-para (i) shows and for similar reasons.
- (iii) With regard to Contract No. 23 it may be observed that the rules in force in the Public Works Department require their contractors to make the following endorsement on the final bill:—

"Received payment in full settlement of all demands." This provision in the Public Works Department was obviously intended to prevent the presentation of claims at a later stage when their verification might be difficult or impossible. The presentation of additional claims in the case of Contract No. 23 after the lapse of about 3 years from the date of payment of the final bill was possible only because the procedure in respect of works undertaken by the Corporation did not provide for a declaration similar to that obtaining in the Public Works Department.

- (iv) With regard to Contract No. 19 it may be observed that the final measurements were taken about 2 years and 3 months after the date of completion of the work causing a corresponding delay in the submission of the last bil. Although, in view of the defective procedure obtaining in the Corporation referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) above, prompt measurements and payment of the final bill could not have prevented the additional claims presented in 1933, it may be observed that such delays in the settlement of contractors' claims may cause difficulty in testing the correctness of the disputed claims or to disprove that certain terms of the contract were not duly fulfilled.
- (v) As already mentioned, the extra claims were presented on 29th August, 1933. On 5th and 6th September, 1933 the solicitor on behalf of the contractors also wrote to the Chief Executive Officer repeating the claims. On the 13th November, 1933 the contractors filed a suit for the amount, and soon after, before the Corporation had filed their reply, suggested that the matter be referred to arbitration. The Corporation agreed to this and the arbitrator made an award of Re. 1,01,866-11-8 in favour of the contractors including Rs. 15,000 as costs.
- (vi) The suit was filed 2½ months after the claims were first presented; no seply was sent to the contractors in the meanwhile or the matter put up to the Corporation for orders. The only action taken during this period appears to be that the Resident Engineer, Water Works Extension, discussed the matter with the Law Officer and explained to him the facts of the case. The terms of the contracts contained a clause for arbitration of disputes. But owing to the delay

- Para 41.—The Chief Engineer reports:—
 This question was raised by the Examiner of Local Accounts in his D. O. No. LA-338, dated 13th May, 1936, to me and I sent a reply to him on 16th May, 1936, which is reproduced below:—
- I. "The contractors' bill form of the Corporation requires modification. The endorsement proposed by the Government Audit Department may be accepted. We may also have a different coloured paper for the final bill, but the procedure as regards payment of contractors' bill in the P. W. D. is totally different from the procedure in vogue in the Corporation. The Accounts Department, the Treasury Department and the Law Department may be consulted—if under the existing Act such an endorsement will effectively stop the contractors from putting up further claims.
- II. "It is always desirable that measurements and payments be promptly made. Here, in the Corporation the final measurements are practically a compilation of all the progressive measurements which are made as the work proceeds. For such hig works extending for over 6 years this compilation of measurements take a long time. In the case of Contract No. 19 such inordinate delay was unavoidable. It was proposed to do some contiguous work of the same nature as extra to this contract—the contract was therefore kept open. But subsequently the proposal fell through and the final measurements were taken up. In the meantime the Inspector-in-charge of the works was transferred and another Inspector had to compile the measurements in addition to his other duties.
- (1) The work referred to is laying of 60" main in Dharam tala corner after exhuming McCabe main. (2) When the final measurement was taken up the staff was reduced.
- III. "Re: Filing of the law suit by contractors.
- The contractors never intended to go to arbitration as provided in the General Conditions. They wanted full settlement of their claim within a week, failing which they intended to file a suit. It was not at all possible to examine the huge claims covering two contracts and extending for over 6 years in such a short time.
- Clause in the General Conditions do not take away the right of a party to have its grievance redressed through a court of Law and it is for the aggrieved party to decide how they will proceed with the case. The contractors preferred to go to the courts but subsequently suggested arbitration under the orders of the court which was agreed to. The contractors also chose to conduct their case with the help of lawyers and the Corporation had to do the same.
- It is not correct to assume that arbitration under the clause in the General Conditions would have cost nothing to the Corporation. The arbitrator's fees are payable by the Corporation and if the case had to be conducted with the help of lawyers, as has been the case, the lawyers' fees were also payable by the Corporation.
- The arbitration under the orders of the court and the employment of lawyers were forced upon us and it is not understood how the Corporation could have definitely saved Rs. 15,000 as costs awarded to the contractors. It was in the interest of the contractors that they preferred arbitration under the orders of the court.
- In fact, the Corporation had suggested arbitration—the case to be conducted by the Engineers of the contracting parties. Even just at the commencement of the hearing, we had tried our best to come to a mutual settlement, but the contractors were not agreeable to it."

Final orders of Govern

per their letter No. 5 6th April, 18

with

Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.

direct to Government and copies of these letters were forwarded to us. In connection

 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ Accountant-General Bengal, and
Examiner of Local Accounts
Bengal's letter No. LA. 3868,
dated 16th February, 1938:—
PARA 41.—Regarding revision of
bill form—no remarks in view
of the orders of the Corpora-Para 41.—That final payment and others a rein terms of in full set tion. As regards delay in the prepara-tion of final bills arrangements should be made to see that the preparation of final bills is completed soon after the com-pletion of the works given out on contract. The Chief Accountant reports:—PARA 41.—No remarks. The starting portion of the Chief Accountant's note regarding the further comments of the Accountant-General, Bengal, and the Exominer of Local Accounts as per their letter No. L.A. 3998 dated 16th February, 1938:— The Chief Accountant reports:

As per the "Rules regarding andit of accounts of the Calcutts Corporation" these audit cutta Corporation" these succeeding the published in newspapers in parallel columns with each item of the original report, the replies of the Corporation and the final the Corporation and the final orders of Government, Rule 6 of the said Audit Rules provides that when there is a diffevides that when there is a difference of opinion on any point between the Corporation and the Auditors, the matter, together with the explanation of the Corporation, if any, shall be referred by the Auditors to Local Government for orders. This suggests that in all cases where the Auditors do not agree with the Corporation, the further comments of the Auditors to the Auditors do not agree with the Corporation, the further comments of the Auditors should first be sent to the Corporation for their replies, if any, and they may be then referred to Government. referred to Government,
The Accountant-General, Bengal,
and the Examiner of Local
Accounts, however, ignored the
provisions of Rule 6 and sent
the Audit rejoinders to Government direct on the 16th
February 1938, A copy of
their letter to Government
was forwarded to us by the
Examiner of Local Accounts
on 29th March, 1938, i.e., more
than a month afterwards.
The further remarks of the Ac-The further remarks of the Accountant-General, Bengal on the Audit Report for the year 1933-34 were also sent by him direct to Government

Resolutions of the Finance Stand-

the Corporation.

live Officer's R

ittee as confirmed by

2 (13) PANA 41.—Paymente of claims for extra work and damages long after completion

of work. Government agree with the tors that arrangements to be made to see that the pution of final bills is complete the works given out of true. tract.

Auditors' Report.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

which occurred in the Engineering and Law Departments in dealing with the claim, the Corporation lost the opportunity of having the matter settled by arbitration prior to the institution of the suit and thereby saving a sum of Rs. 15,000 which they had to pay as costs to the contractors. The Corporation may consider whether the matter should not have been dealt with more expeditiously by their officers and put up before the Corporation for orders.

The Chief Law Officer reports:—
The Auditor's suggestion may be accepted, and an endorsement in the following form may be approved:—
"Received payment in full settlement of all demands and claims in respect of the work referred to in the bill."

(Sd/-) M. SUBRAHMANYAN, Accountant-General of Benyal.

(Sd/-) S. N. CHATTERJEE,

Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.

Final orders of Government, per their Letter No. 530-dated 6th April, 1940; Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation. Chief Executive Officer's Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation. with the second batch of further remarks of the Accountant-General, Bengal, on the replies of the Corporation to the Audit Report for 1935-34. I have already pointed out that the procedure of submit-ting the re-joinders direct to Covernment as adopted by the that the procedure of submitting the re-joinders direct to Government, as adopted by the Auditors, is in contravention of the provisions of the Rules regarding Audit of Accounts of the Calcutta Corporation. The Audit Rules have no provision for including in the publication any replies of the Corporation to the Audit re-joinders though there is provision for publishing the re-joinders themselves. The time joinders though the revision for publishing the rejoinders themselves. The time allowed for submission of the audit rejoinders along with our replies is two months only from the date of our submitting the original replies, (in this case case 15th December, 1937). The Accountant-General, Ben-The Accountant-General, Bengal's letter is dated 16th February, 1937, but a copy was sent to the Corporation as late as 29th March, 1938. We should communicate should communicate our views to Government before Govern-ment passes final orders for publication as we did on the last occasion.
The Chief Accountant further reports on 29th August, 1938. follows :--While considering the further re-marks of the Accountant-General Bengal, on the Audit Re-port for the year 1933-34 the Finance Committee at their meeting dated the 24th May, 1938, resolved as follows:— That the attention of Government be drawn to the fact that Rule 6 of the Rules regarding audit of Accounts of the Calcutta Corporation has not been complied with by the auditors inasmuch as before making a reference to the Local Governreference to the Local Govern-ment under this Rule they have not given the Corpora-tion an opportunity to offer further explanation, if any, on the points, on which there was a difference of opinion."

This resolution was confirmed by

the Corporation on 8th June.

The points now raised by the Accountant-General, Bengal, and the Examiner of Local Accounts are dealt with para by para below.

1938

STATEMENT A.

(Vide paragraph 13 of the Report).

1-Showing some cases of cost of work done in default of others outstanding for a very long time.

Serial No.	Department con- cerned.	Particulars.	Ame	oun	t.	Month and year of payment.			
			Rs	. A	s. P.	***************************************			
1	Ex. Engr., W. W.	Relaying of a damaged gas main in Alipur Park Koad, West (Balance of Rs. 341-4-0)	108	6	11	January, 1925.			
2	Lighting Dept.	Gas supplied to public street lamps—account Hindusthan Society during January, 1925.	110	0	0	March, 1925.			
.	Ex. Engr., W. W.	Relaying old filtered water and unfiltered water mains at Gariahat Road (recoverable from the Commercial properties).	471	8	8	Adjusted in March 1925.			
4	Drainage	Conversion of service privy into a connected one at 14-2 and 14-3, Balaram Bose Ghat Road.	105	7	1	September, 1925.			
5	Diet. Engr. I	Demolition of No. 2, Dwarka- nath Tagore Lane.	261	12	0	March, 1926.			
8	Dist. Engr. II	Dismantling the wall of 14-2, Old Chinabazar Street	97	6	.4	June, 1926.			
. 7	Dist. Engr. III	Demolishing building at Sambhu Babu Lane.	141	12	0	February, 1927.			
8	Diet. Engr. I	Demolition at 10, Hari Sarkar Lane.	375	4	0	January, 1928.			
9	Dist. Engr. III	Demolition of dangerous struc- tures at 41, Middle Road, Entally.	138	2	0	December, 1929.			
10	Drainage	Conversion of service privy into a connected one at 41-2, Serpentine Lane (out of Rs. 39-2-9).	85	14	9	November, 1980.			
٠ 1 .	Lighting	Gas consumption at the liffin room from July to November, 1932 and for February, 1933.	187	8	6	May, 1933.			

STATEMENT A—(Contd.)

11—Some cases of old advances lying unadjusted at the end of 1985-86.

	Person.	Am	oun	t.	Date.	Purpose.				
		Rs.	As.	P.						
1.	Chief Executive Officer.	59	•	3	25-6-28	In connection with a Sweepers's strike (out of Rs. 500).				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	300	0	0	2-7-28	Ditto (out of Rs. 800.)				
2.	Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co.	20	′ 0	U	22-5-26	For uniforms supplied (G. S. 84 of 26-27).				
В.	Dr. B. C. Ghosh	30	0		6-1-28	For expenditure on Lady Volunteers in connection with the Lunar Eclipse on 8-12-27.				
4.	Dist. Engr. II	9	13	0	5-7-28	For expenditure in connection with a Sweepers' strike (Balance of Rs. 500).				
5.	Ex. Engr, W. W.	18,048	4	8	from 1918-19 to 1931-32.	Value of stores issued for temporary works.				
6.	Health Association.	175	0	, 0	9-11-32	For purchase of drugs for 1932-33.				
	Ward 10 & 12.	100	0	0	15-12-32	For propaganda works for 1932-33,				
	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	250	0	0	13-8-93	Do. do.				
		175	0	0	18-8-83	For drugs from 1-10-32 to 31-3-38.				
7.	Ditto. Ward 27	35	4	0	25-10-32	For propaganda works.				
8.	Law Officer	20	0	0	22-1-80	Cost in defence witness in the case of Mirza Ahmed vs. H. P. Singh of Collection Department.				
		60	0	0	28-7-30	Re. Coporation vs. Surajmal Hariprasad.				
		85	0	0	15-8-31	Cost of paper etc. in case Corporation vs. Raja P. C. Barua.				
		85	0	0	12-9-81	Cost of appeal case Corporation vs. Nababala Dasi.				
		45	18	0	5-2-32	Cost of paper, book etc. in Corporation vs. Raja P. C Barua.				
		35	`8	0	16-2 32	Cost of paper, book etc. in Corporation vs. Nababala Dasi.				

STATEMENT B.

Balance Sheet shoung the Assets and Liabilities of the Corporation as on 31st March, 1935.

一個なる はない ないかん とうしょう	M. A. P.	9,81,06,914 0 3			•	11,57,336 0 0	7,67,157 6 6		3,45,79,634 1 10	g 1 sa	64.34,890 12 34			1					•	15,16,42,006 13 104
	Re. A. P.	:	62.06.330 11 5	-	39,56,024 + 9	<u>.</u>		68,87,29A 5 5	2,61,92,335 12 5	59,57,548 4 84	4,77,348 7 10	•		a environe di mase anthere						Total
		:	unds	:	:	rs etc., Including Fixed sat Office Savings Bank tes	:	spun.		מטקה		,					*******	•		· .
	Assetts.	1. General Block	 General Assets: — (a) Municipal and Trust Funds 	(h) Sinking and other Funds	(c) Advances	8. Paper Securities of Contractors etc., Including Fixed Deposits, Receipts and Post Office Savings Bank deposits and cash certificates	Stores in hand	5. Investment paper securities :— (a) Municipel and Trust Funds		o. Cash :— (a) Municipal and Trust Funds	(b) Sinking and other Funds									
	Be. A. P.	7,81,09,378 10 8	•			88,72,546 2 4	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>					63,66,746 4 03	9,46,64,440 5 0}		•	1,96,77,464 15 11	2,66.407 1 6	4,39,927 8 11	53,248 11 10	15,16,43,005 12 104
•	Rs. A P.	:		88,72,863 10 4	337 8 0			:	35,04,066 12 (4			28,62,679 8 0		1,44,36,968 11 9	2,11,04,553 5 11	:	•	:		:
••	LIABILITIES.	Capital Fund Liabilities:	(b) Outstanding Debentures of Redeemed Loans	Special Fund Balances:	(b) Licensed Warshouse Fund	Paper Securities of Contractors etc., including Fixed Deposits, Receipts and Post Office Savings Bank deposits and cash certificates.	General Liabilities:— (a) (wah deposits 36.60.606 0 03	redeemed 158539 4		(i) Munioipel and Trust 28,10,525 & 2	(ii) Sinking and other Fands 5.52,154 1 10			Balaness : (s) Manioipal Funds: Revenue Account	Add the excess of the value of Block plus the closing balance of the Loan Account over the Loan Loan Liabilities of the Corporation on 31st March, 1935.	(b) Sinking Fonds	(c) Steam Water Boats Insurance Fund	(s) Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund	(e) Corporation Motor Vehicles Insurance Fund	Total
		- i		ij		111.	14.							•	•					

STATEMENT C.

(Vide paragraph 17)

Showing the annual demands, collections, remissions, cancellations and valances on account of the consolidated rate.

Year.		Arrest Des	mand	l	Curr	ent De	man	i.	Collectio) h s.		Remissic cancells		Closing B	alance.
		Rs.	As.	P.	$\overline{}$	Rs.	As,	P.	Rs.	Δs	P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
1981-32	•••	·(a)14,55,290	8	5	1,95,	44,986	12	9	1,76,38,138	10	1	11,27,668	0 8	22,34,415	10 10
1982-88	•••	22,84,4 15	10	10	1,97,	98,103	12	0	1,71,23,756	11	9	18,86,125	9 8	35,22,687	· 1 10
1988-84	•••	85,22,637	1	10	1,98,	84,124	2	8	1,85,18,568	11	11	12,14,406	15 10	36,78,782	8 7
1934-85	•••	86,73,782	8	7	2,01,	74,528	12	9	1,80,85,962	1	9	13,13,258	14 3	44,49,090	5 4

⁽a) Includes Rs. 381-9-3 on account of two cheques which were dishonoured, Demand in respect of which was revived and transferred to Law Department during 1931-52.

STATEMENT D.

(Vide paragraph 30 of the Report).

Showing liabilities incurred in excess of provision in the Budget.

Budget Item Nos.	Budget Estimate 1984-35,	Liabili incurred the ye	durin	Æ	Excess over the budget estimate.		
	Ra.	Re.	Δ,,	P.	Rs.	A s.	P.
19B (a) Accounts Department—Miscellaneous Contingencies	5 ,0 00	F,498	12	4	498	18	4
0B (a) Treasurer's Department—Miscellaneous Contingencies	1,800	1,919	3	6	119	3	6
B1B (b) (i) Law Charges, Law Department—Miscellaneous Contingencies.	600	648	1	6	48	.1	6
4B (a) Assessment Department—Miscellaneous Contingencies	1,600	1,861	6	0	261	6	0
5A (c) Collection Department—Establishment, Commission	11,500	20,022	8	0	8,52\$	8	0
1A (a) Drainage Department—Establishment—Executive Engineer	13,900	13,283	4	0	83	4	0
7B (a) Bustee Department—Miscellaneous Contingencies	300	208	7	3	8	7	3
8A (a) Health Officer's Department—Establishment—Health Officer	18,400	8,440	5	0	40	5	(
8C (a) (i) Mosquito_Control Establishment—Superior Supervision	6,100	6,118	11	0	18	11	(
7D (a) Drainage Outfall Works—Miscellaneous Contingencies	100	108	4	3	8	4	
3D (f) Water Supply Pumping Stations—Miscellaneous Medical Aid to the Staff of Pulta Pumping Station.	300	600	0	0	300	0)
55A (d) Supply of Water to Shipping Establishment, Night work allowance (non-recoverable).	380	654	14	0	274	14	
8A (b) Street Lights—Replacement and repair—posts and lanterns of electric lamps.	2,000	2,417	6	8	417	6	
70D (a) (ii) Milk Laboratory Establishment—Clerical &c	600	605	11	0	5	11	
76A (c) (iv) Hospital & Dispensaries—Maintenance—Fans & Lights	1,400	1,423	15	8	22	15	
79C (c) Animal Vaccine Depot.—Maintenance—Faus & Lights	400	425	1	10	35	1	1
81A (d) (ii) Disposal of the Dead, Burial Grounds, Miscellaneous Uniforms &c.	600	603	11	6	3	11	
82A:(c) (7) Public Instruction, Education Department, Improvement of Primary Education, etc.—Census of school going children.	1,400	1,514	12	U	114	12	,
88 (j) Calcutta Municipal Gazette—Outside Printing	3,300	3,637	12	0	837	12	
87 (c) General Charges—Election charges (Council & Municipal)	7,000	7,441	10	0	441	10	
87 (d) Stationery and drawing Materials	20,000	21,286	5	3	1,286	5	
87 (f) (ii), Motor Car—Replacement	6,000	7,195	0	0	1,195	0	
Total	1,01,880	1,15,863	2	9	13,983	2	

Details of calculations of figures occurring in the Report.

Note showing particulars of cases in which delay occurred in taking action for realization of rate bills referred to in paragraph 21 of the Report.

Name of street.	No. of premises.	Rates due for.	Names of the occupiers.	Amount.			Date of report to the Collec- tor or date of first action taken.	
				Rs.	As.	P.		
Park Lane	4/2	4/ 29- 30	Mr. R. Fuller	26	5	3	24.5-32	
Loudon Street	4/2 9	1/31-32	Mr. R. T. MacInnes	47	11	9	6-8-33	
Upper Wood Street	1	8/30-31	Mr. Kashina Lal	86	14	9	2-6-32	
Park Street	45	4/29-30	Mr. E. Leder	51	12	3	10-5-32	
Palit Street	2A	4/80-31	Rai Bahadur T. N. Singh.		14	3 0	5-2-32	
Lower Chitpur Road	145/2	4/31-32	Singh. Rahim Bux	52	10	3	25-5-33	
				291	4	3		

The Collector reports:

The Collector reports:—
The Auditors styled the dates put in the last column to be the dates of first action. It is not known what is meant by the words "first action." The Divisions which directly deal with such bills, will certainly take some time to dispose of these cases. When they fail, they bring the cases to the notice of the Collector in writing. It is curious that dates of these reports are taken to be dates of first action.

(1) Re:—4/2, Park Lane.—The occupier locked up the house and left abruptly. It was thought desirable not to break open for such a small amount and therefore to wait to see if the party was traceable anywhere. Failing to

to see if the party was traceable anywhere. Failing to trace him, the matter was reported as stated.

(2) Re:—9, Loudon Street—Divided occupier's share bill received by this department on 1st September, 1931, after the party had left. Sometime was necessary to try to find out the whereabouts of the party. When the attempts failed the matter was reported as stated above.

By Re:—1, Upper Wood Street.—Divided occupier's share bill received by the department on 16th March 1931, after

the party had left the place. The bill was issued in a dis-

puted name. In course of enquiries made it was ascertained that a different person occupied the premises during the period who was not traced. It therefore took time to try to find out this party.

(4) Re:-45, Park Street.—Remitted bill received by this department on 9th September, 1930, after the occupier's firm - a confectionery, wound itself up. No action could therefore be taken. Sometime was allowed to pass to try to trace the proprietor.

(5) Re:—2-A, Palit Street.—It was a divided occupier's share bill received during 1st Qr., 1931-32. The liability could not be definitely established between Rai Bahadur, T. N. Singh and Mr. H. P. Bajoria; hence correspondence had to be started from 5th February, 1932.

b) Re:—145/2, Lower Chitpur Road.—It was a shop for selling cooked meat and 'chapaties' where there were no sufficient moveables. On pressure being put, the party left and was untraced. The department waited for one year before the bill was recommended for cancellation and this action is not unsound on principle.

II Details of cases referred to in paragraph 26 of the Audit Report for 1934-35.

	No. and date of cash receipt.					Amount chargeable.			Reduced amount.		
-	7- N-M-0-18-1		**************************************			Rs.	As	. P.	R	. A	s. P
1.	398	dated	23-4-34	•••		5	0	0	1	0	0
2.	289	dated	28-4-34	•••		7	0	0	8	Ō	Ō
3.	180	dated	8-6-34	•••		10	0	0	Ö	4	Ŏ
4.	357	dated	15-9-34	•••		5	0	0	0	1	0
5.	3 62	dated	28-9-34	•••		10	0	0	2	0	0
6.	366	dated	3-10-34	•••		2	0	0	0	1	Ŏ
7.	166	dated	13-10-34	•••		28	0	0	10	0	O
8.	407	dated	28-11-34	•••		12	0	0	0	4	0
			Total			74	0	0	16	10	0

III

Note showing details of calculations working up to Rs. 693 & Rs. 307 referred to in paragraph 86 of the Audit Heport for 1984-85.

District.	*Number, etc.	Amount of loss.	Bemarks.			
		Rs As. P				
	247 Ponice at 8 pies less per head per mensem.	46 5 0	"Based on Chief Engi- neer's estimate.			
I, II and III	534 Ponies at 6 pies less per head per mensem.	200 4 0				
All Centres except I and Manicktals.	794 Horned Cattle at 9 pies less per head per mensem.	446 10 0	;			
,	Total	698 3 0				
	Say Re	698 0 0				

Name of Contractor.	District.	Number of animals actually shod.	Ponies and Horned Cattle.	Reduction per head offered in the tenders for 1934-35.	Loss incurred.	Remarks
					Rs. As. P.	
Mr. Anik Ali	IV	1,385		*3 pies.	21 10 3	*From April to September, 1934. On the basis of tenders of Febru- ary, 1934.
Do.	IV	1,439		*6 pies.	44 15 6	h
Mesers. Israil & Co.	11	1,801	·	*6 pies.	40 10 6	*From October, 1934 to March, 1985.
Do	II and Garden Reach.		1,279	*6 pies.	39 15 6	*On the basis of tenders received in September,
Mr. M. A. Aziz	III	234		*8 pies.	3 10 6	1934.
Do	III		522	*6 pies.	16 5 0	H
Do	IV		2,231	*1 Anna.	139 7 0	<u></u>]}
	Ĭ			Total	306 10 3	
	1	7	ĺ	Say Rs	307 0 0	

iv.

Note showing detaits of calculation working out to the figures, vis. Rs. 2,467 and Rs. 2,098 referred to in paragraph of the Audit Report for 1934-35.

Name of Centre.	Supply by Me-Ali, J. I	ers. Haji M d. Prosad.	Rate per md. of Joy Kissen	LOSS TO
Contro.	Quantity.	Rate per md.	& Co.	Corporation.
Seguette State Control	Md. Sr. Ch.	1	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
District I District II District IV District IV Cossipur Manicktola Total	2,871 11 0 2,099 15 0 798 0 0 3,371 10 0 898 12 8 719 20 0	2 15 0 2 15 6 3 1 0 3 0 0 2 15 6 3 1 0	2 12 0 2 12 0 2 11 0 2 12 0 2 12 0 2 12 0	444 9 9 459 8 9 299 4 0 842 18 0 196 8 0 224 13 6
Name of Centre.	Quantity which Months Maji Md. Ali J.] sad could have be asked to supply	Pro- een quoted	by this	Loss to Corporation
2.4 (0.3) 707	Md. Sr.	Ch.		Rs. As. P
District I District II Cossipore	4,786 24 4,282 29 1,288 15	0 3 annas 0 3.5 8 3.5	per md.	888 1 9 9 2 5 14 6 281 13 3
Total	10,257 28	8	Say	Rs. 2,096

7

Calculations working out to Rs. 1,344 and Rs. 2,953 referred to in paragraph 38 of the Audit Report for 1934-35.

				R	ı. Aı	. P
td.	•••		•••		_	0
	•••		•••	1,000	8	0
•	•••		•••	6 5	5 15	0 6
Ce	•••		•••	0	5	6
			···	1,343	12	0 0 0
1	Palmer	's Br	ridge.	T	alla	h.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
& Co. Lt	d. 8		0	8 8	14 9	0
on	-	_	0 0 0	0	4	6
			0			
Т						
	& Co. Lt	Total Say Palmer Rs. & Co. Ltd. 8 on 2,250 on 2,958 y 2,958 y 2,958	Total Say Palmer's Br Rs. As. & Co. Ltd. 8 4 Se 0 9 on 2,250 0 703 2 al 2,953 2 y 2,953 0	Total Say Palmer's Bridge. Rs. As. P. & Co. Ltd. 8 4 0 on 2,250 0 0 on 2,958 2 0	Total 8 13 0 8	Total S 13 0 8 14 8 9 0 4 0 0 1 2,953 2 0 y 2,953 0 0

Note showing details of calculation working up to Rs. 803-13-0 referred to in paragraph 40 of the Audit Report for 1934-35.

Contract No. 19—			
Timber left in trenches			2869.61 c. ft.
Contract No. 18—			
Timber left in trenches	•	•••	345.66 c. ft.
	Total	•••	8215.27 c.ft.
		Œ	Ø -/4/- per c.ft.
		-	Rs. 803-13-6



Extract from the Proceedings of the Finance Standing Committee dated the 23rd September, 1940.

9. Final orders of the Government on the Audit Report for 1934-35.—The Committee were asked to consider the final orders of the Government on the Audit Report for the year 1934-35 as communicated in their letter No. 530/M. dated the 6th April, 1940.

On the recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee the Corporation on 14th September, 1938 resolved as follows:—

That the departmental replies be accepted and that a reply be sent to Government accordingly.

The above resolution was duly communicated to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, who replied as follows:—

Letter No. 530M dated 6th April, 1940 from the Secretary

to the Government of Bengal.

"I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No. S.4357 dated the 22nd September, 1938, regarding the report on the audit of the accounts of the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1934-35.

2. I am to say that Government have carefully considered he audit report together with the explanations submitted by the Corporation and I am to communicate the following observations and orders of Government in the matter:—

These observations and orders have been shown against the

respective paragraphs of the Audit Report.

I am to request that the audit report together with the replies of the Corporation, the audit rejoinder and the final orders of Government may now be published as required by Rule 7 of the rules regarding the audit of the accounts of the Calcutta Corporation issued under Government Notification No. 2986-M, dated the 10th May, 1935, as subsequently amended."

The Chief Accountant reported as follows: ---

As directed by you, this Department is taking action to make the Audit Report for 1934-35 with relevant matters ready for the

Press and I hope this will be sent to the Press soon.

The Audit Rules do not provide for inclusion in the publication of any replies or remarks subsequent to the passing of the final orders by Government. The orders and observations of Government are however of a nature deserving the attention of the Corpotation. The Government also desire to have further replies of the Corporation on certain points. The letter may therefore be placed before the Corporation through the Finance Committee for which your orders are solicited.

The orders and observations of Government are dealt with

para by para below as they appear in the Audit Report.

Paragraph 12 -- ('ash in hand (with the Treasurer).

This relates to the method of accounting for the sums realised by various officers of the Corporation on or before 31st March, of a financial year and deposited in the Treasury on the first working day of the following year.

This question has already been dealt with in my replies to para 8 of the Audit Report for 1938-39, with reference to the final

orders of Government on the Audit Report for 1935-36.

Paragraph 16-Disposal of objections.

Paragraph 2 (b) of the Government order No. 186M dated 19th January, 1938, regarding the Audit Report for 1933-34 runs as follows:—

"Paragraph 20—Disposal of objections to assessment.

Adequate steps should be taken to cope with the increase in the number of objections."

The orders and observations of Government as per their letter No. 186M dated 19th January, 1938, were considered by the Corporation on 8th June, 1938, when they confirmed the following recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee dated 24th May, 1938.
"That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to report as to

Paragraph 17—Heavy outstanding rate bills.
Paragraph 2(9) of the Government order No. 186M dated 19th
January, 1938, relating to the Audit Report for 1933-34 runs as
follows: "Paragraph 24—Heavy outstanding Rate Bills:—It is
reported that the total amount outstanding at the end of the year 1935-36 was over Rs. 42 Lakhs. Special efforts should be made to reduce this heavy outstanding."

I'aragraph 18—Delay in the verification of outstanding bills.

No remarks.

Paragraph 21(b)—Cancellation of rate bills

No remarks.

l'aragraph 25 —Park Circus Market.

No remarks.

Paragraph 27—Miscellaneous Bills—1, Hungerford Street. No remarks.

Paragraph 29—Surrender of decretal claim.

This relates to surender of decretal claims in respect premises No. 83, Upper Chitpore Road. The resolutions of the Corporation dated 26th August, 1938, in this connection are quoted below for ready reference.

Resolved-

That the claim in the suit was compromised in view of the various complications in the matter and that the compromise was in the best interests of the Corporation. The Corporation re-iterate their view that there was no irregularity in this case and it is therefore absolutely outside the jurisdiction of the Auditors to pursue the matter further.

That Section 537 (c) of the Act does not make it obligatory on the Corporation to give their reasons for a compromise nor can

all the "pros" and "cons" be recorded in each case.

Paragraph 30—Expenditure in excess of provision the

Budget.

The suggestion contained in the Government Order No. 530M dated 6th April, 1940 to the effect that Corporation sanction is necessary under Section 13(b) of the Act to incur liability for the excess expenditure to be carried over to the following year is not

practicable for the following reason:

The cash account of the Corporation is closed with the close of the financial year but the transfer adjustments on account of stores issued from stock cannot be closed on that day. In fact, it takes about 2 to 3 months to complete the adjustments for transactions made within the year and obviously the amounts of the actual liabilities in excess over the budget grants cannot be ascer-

tained before such adjustments are actually closed.

li is hardly a fact that liabilities are incurred by the Officers of the Corporation in excess of the Budget provision due to injudicious or unnecessary commitments. The main cause for such excesses is the adjustment of the previous year's liabilities as well as occasional purchase of excess quantity of stores during the current year in terms of the spepcification. This necessitates additional budget provisions during the year which is arranged with the sanction of the Finance Committee and/or the Corporation under Section 95 of the Act, on the basis of the estimates available at the time, but if such estimates are not complete it cannot be detected within the year.

On account of the facts stated above it is not possible to obtain sanction of the Corporation to the liabilities within the year under

Section 13(b) of the Act.

It may therefore be submitted to Government for reconsideration and further orders.

Paragraphs 32 and 34—Refund of Motor Vehicle tax to Corpora-

tion Uticers and irregular payment to midwives.

Order No. 1321M dated 10th March, 1937 of Government runs as follows:—

I am directed to invite your attention to the letter No. L.A.2425, dated the 30th November, 1936, from the Accountant General, Bengal, and the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal asking for the orders of Government under Section 123 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act in a case in which there has been a difference of opinion between the Corporation and the auditors in regard to the method of payment of certain allowances to the midwives and the rickshaw men in the employ of the Corporation. It appears from the Corporation resolution No. 720, dated the 24th August, 1936 that the Corporation changed the nomenclature of the payment from "Bonus" to "Extra Allowance" under the impression that the grant of the "Extra Allowance" would not come within the purview of section 56 and would not, therefore, require the sanction of Government under section 485.

• (2) I am to point out that this case is on all fours with the case of refund of the amounts of the Motor Vehicles tax paid by certain officers and employees of the Corporation and that the decision of the Government communicated to you in this department letter No. 8798 L. S. G. dated the 11th December, 1936, will apply mutatis mutandis to the present case. The Corporation resolution of 24th August, 1936, which purports to regulate in general terms the grant of allowances to the midwives and the rickshaw men would therefore, come under the purview of Section 56 of the Calcutta Municipal Act and I am to request that steps may be taken to obtain the sanction of the Local Government under Section 485 as early as possible. If, however, the Corporation desires these allowances to be covered by Section 51(2), there should be formal orders fixing the allowance in the case of each individual employee

The above orders of Government along with their letter No 8798 L. S. G. dated 11th December, 1936 were considered by the Corporation at their meeting dated 8th June, 1938 when they confirmed the following recommendations of the Finance Standing

Committee dated 24th May, 1938:---

That the Committee agree with the Chief Accountant and the Chief Law Officer that these cases do not come under Section 56(b) of the Act but they come under Section 51 (2) under which it is competent for the Corporation, in the one case, to resolve that Corporation efficers who are required to maintain motor cars should, as a class, have their Motor car allowance increased by the amount of the Vehicles Tax paid by them: and, in the other, to resolve fixing the salary of Midwives at the several grades together with an allowance of Rs. 2 for each case delivered by them in excess of 15 cases per month, and similarly in the case of the rickshawmen, and that when the salary and allowances are governed by Section 51(2), the question of a formal order in each officer's case individually does not arise.

The resolution was communicated to Government as per Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S4075 dated 9th September, 1938. There is however, no reference to this letter of the Chief Executive Officer in the final orders of Government now under considera-

tion.

7

A representation may be made to Government for revision of

order in the present case.

Secretary P. H. and L. S. G. Department observes in his letter No. 48 T.M. dated 25th May, 1940, as follows:—
"The attention of the Corporation is invited to the decision of

"The attention of the Corporation is invited to the decision of Government communicated in this department letter No. 1321M dated the 10th March, 1937 that either steps should be taken to obtain the sanction of Government under Section 485 of the Calcutta

Municipal Act or, if the Corporation desires these allowances to be covered by Section 51(2) of the Act, there should be formal orders fixing the allowance in the case of each individual employee.

I aragraph 33—Compensation paid for suing a wrong person.

This relates to 47 Nimoo Gossain Lane. The person prosecut ed was Babu Sarbaranjan Bysack. In this connection the Chief Executive Officer was pleased to pass an order on 22nd lebruary, 1939, as follows :-

'I discussed the matter in a conference with the Chief Law Officer the Health Office: and the District Health Officers to-day

(22nd February, 1939).
In view of the decision in Sarbaranjan Bysack it has become necessary for the Corporation to adopt a different procedure in such Before prosecutions are actually launched, an enquiry should be made by the District Health Officers to satisfy themselves that the real person is prosecuted. In order to do so they should ascertain from the Assessment Department the names of the present owners. The Assessor should give them all facilities. The Health Officer will put up a note as to what is required and I shall then forward it to the Assessor with necessary orders.

The orders of the Chief Executive Officer were communicated to District Health Officers, Health Officer, Assessor and Chief Law

Officer by the Secretary on 1st March, 1939.

Paragraphs 37—38—Division of supply contract causes loss. and loss due to the acceptance of higher tenders for Coal.

Our replies to the further remarks of Joint Auditors as accepted by the Corporation on 14th September, 1938, are quoted below for ready reference.-

"Paragraphs 36—38.—These relate to the acceptance of other than the lowest tenders in full. There is nothing further to add to our previous replies. In connection with paragraph 39 of the Audit Report for 1933-34 which also deals with another case of of acceptance of higher tender the Local Government observed follows:-

"Under Section 69 (4) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the Corporation has full power to reject the lowest or lower tenders but in such cases, the reasons for rejecting the lowest or lower tenders should be placed on record."

The Act, however does not enjoin this.

With regard to the above observations of Government. tue Corporation at their meeting dated 8th June, 1938, resolved follows :-

"That under Section 69(4) of the Act, the Corporation has full power to reject the lowest or lower tender but the Act does not enjoin that the reasons for rejecting the lowest or lower tenders should be placed on record, nor would it be always feasible to do

In connection with Para 17 of the Audit Report for 1937-38 which relates to stating reasons for reduction of valuation under Section 146 of the Act by the Chief Executive Officer, the Government Auditors stated in their further remarks as follows:....

The Chief Executive Officer in his letter No. S/658 dated 15th May, 1939, stated as follows:—"The power conferred under this Section (Section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act) is entirely discretionary and the Chief Executive Officer is not required to place on record the reasons or grounds for any amendment made by him in exercise of such powers" The auditors however do not agree The Legal Remembrancer opined as follows on 13th with this view. June, 1936. "Section 146 (b) is wide...... Legally the Officer is not limited as to the deductions he makes. The power of decision in these matters is given to the Officer and he has a right. to err so long as he is left with the power. If he errs too much his functions but they are of course perfectly entitled to point out to the Corporation the inefficiency of the officer to whom this work has been entrusted." So unless the grounds for reduction and the details showing how the reduced valuation has been arrived at under Section 146 are recorded and furnished to the auditors for scrutiny, it would not be possible for them to see whether the officers vested with the powers under Section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act have been erring too much and are inefficient. It niay, therefore, kindly be decided by Government whether the officers vested with the powers under Section 146 (b) should not furnish reasons for reductions and the details as to how the reduced valuations have been arrived at.

in connection with the further remarks of the Government Auditors on Para 17 of the Audit Report for 1937-88, the Finance Standing Committee on 8th August, 1940, recommended as follows:—

"The Committee note with regret that the Legal Remembrancer has thought fit to use certain unhappy expression such as "He has a right to err." They do not agree with him in the opinion that the Auditors can question the efficiency of any officer of the Corporation. They can only draw the attention of the Corporation to an irregularity where such irregularity has actually occurred. They also note that the Auditor does not state whether the Legal Remembrancer has expressed any opinion on the point at issue, viz., whether the Chief Executive Officer is required to assign the reason for reduction."

The above recommendation of the Finance Standing Commit-

tee was confirmed by the Corporation on 21st August, 1940.

Paragraph 41.—Payment of claims for extra work and damages long after completion of work.

No remarks.

(1) Paragraph 12—Cash in hand (with the Treasurer).

The Chairman said that they might pass it over as the question was dealt with by the Government in connection with the Audit Report for 1935-36.

(2) Paragraph 16—Disposal of objections.

In reply to the Chairman, the Deputy Executive Officer II said that as regards disposal of objections, the position had considerably improved as the following report of the Assessor will show.

Assessor's Report re. Para 16 of Government, order for 1934-35.

In obedience to the resolution of the Corporation dated the 8th of June, 1938, confirming the recommendation of the Finance Committee dated the 24th May, 1938, a report was submitted to the Chief Executive Officer, praving for an additional staff of two clerks, two valuation checkers and six notice-servers to cope successfully with the increased number of objection cases received. The Services Committee at their meeting held on the 17th of November, 1938, sanctioned the above additional staff and the Finance Committee dated the 7th of February, 1939, accepted the recommendation of the Services Committee. This sanction being for nine months only up to the 16th November, 1939, it was renewed next year again by the Services Committee dated the 5th of October, 1939, allowing the fetention of the staff up to the 31st of March, 1941.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Services Committee, the additional staff was appointed on the 15th of February, 1939, and the same have been retained till now. The comparative figures given below will attest the fact that the number of objection cases disposed of has since then been considerably increased; the average disposal per month now is in the neighbourhood of 1100; whereas, the previous figures fluctuated between 400 to 700 per month. The average number of hearing of cases fixed per day previously was 150 and now it is 200.

No. of Balance of Total No. of No. of Year. objections objections received. year. disposal disposed of pending.

 1986-87
 ...
 6,801
 5,991
 12,792
 4.395
 8,397

 1987-88
 ...
 11,585
 8,397
 20,032
 8,117
 11,915

 1988-89
 ...
 9,985
 11,915
 21,850
 18,283
 8,567

 1989-40
 ...
 15,598
 8,567
 24,160
 12,766
 11,394

The Congression of the Congression Chairman: Let us say this. The Committee are assured by the Deputy Executive Officer II that material progress has been made in the disposal of objections.

The Committee agreed.

Paragraph 17- Heavy Outstanding rate-bills.

Chairman: We may say that the situation has greatly improved, particularly in the Law Department. Special efforts have been made to reduce the amount of outstanding rate-bills by the appointment of a Special Officer of great experience, by the effort of the Law Department Working Special Committee and the Special Finance Committee. The Deputy Executive Officer II and the Collector are also being directed by this Committee to attend to speedy realisation of the Corporation revenue—both current and arrear.

The Committee agreed.

(4) Paragraph 18—
The Collector informed the Committee that he was expediting his part of the work.

(5) Paragraph 21 (b)—Collection of rate-bills.

The attention of the Heads of Departments concerned has been drawn by the Committee to the Government orders.

(6) Paragraph 25—Park Circus Market.

This market has been rebuilt and suitable steps have been taken to make it self-supporting.

(7) Paragraph 27—Miscellaneous bills.

Chairman: We may say that directions be issued to the Heads of various Departments, responsible for recovery of Corporation dues that any default on the part of a Councillor, or Alderman or any influential citizen shall be brought to the notice of the Finance Committee without delay, so as to take action which they may deem

necesary.

The Collector stated that much delay and fruitless efforts on the part of his department were caused through absence of case files in support of disputed miscellaneous bills. The issuing departments often send up bills long after the demands matured and after forwarding the bills to the Collector the issuing departments take no steps towards their realisation. Many cases have fallen through for want of papers which are not preserved beyond the period laid down in the Manual although the claims happen to be pending. As things are at present, the entire responsibility for the bills lies on the Collector.

Chairman: We have already asked the Deputy Executive Officer to keep constant watch on the prompt realisation of such bills and to maintain an index cabinet of such cases. We may give suitable directions to the issuing departments also and make it clear that the responsibility for non-realisation shall lie with them if objections are not met promptly or if papers are not forthcoming when called for. We have also issued orders to the Water Works Department to strictly observe the rules laid down in the Manual regard-

ing advance.

The Committee agreed.

(8) Paragraph 29—Surrender of decretal claims.

(C) The Committee finds Isself in agreement with the procedure bither to adopted by the Corporation in the matter.

(8) Paragraph 30—Expenditure in excess of provision in the Budget. This matter will be dealt with in connection with the Audit Report for 1935-36.

Paragraphs 32 and 34.—Rejund of Motor Vericle tax to Cor-(10)

poration Officers and irregular payment to midwives.

The Committee suggests that the Corporation should maintain its original attitude and that the Government should be asked to refer to the Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S 4075 dated 9th September, 1939 in which the whole position has been explained.

Faragraph 33—Compensation paid for suing a wrong person. The attention of the Chief Law Officer has been drawn by this Com-

mittee to the remarks made by the Government.

Paragraphs 37 and 38—Division of supply contract loss and loss due to the acceptance of higher tenders for coal.

The Committee agreed that the attitude taken up by the Corpora-

tion in this matter should be adhered to.

(15) Paragraph 41—Payment of claims for extra work and damages long after completion of work.

Mr. Ispahani said that such things should be stopped and no claims for extra works should be entertained unless bills were submitted within a specified time, say, a fortnight from the date of completion of such works.

The Special Officer said that there was a provision for monthly measurement and for submission of monthly bills by contractors and if there were any claims which contractors wanted to prefer, that must be noted on the bill, although the amounts involved need not be specified.

The Chief Accountant suggested that a clause might be inserted in the specifications and agreements requiring claims, if any, submitted within 3 months after the completion of the works.

could then successfully resist belated claims.

The Committee agreed.

Resolved—

That it be recommended that the orders and suggestions of Government as per their letter No. 530-M dated the 6th April. 1940, be given effect to, subject to the following directions and remarks:

Re. Para 16:—It is noted that material progress has been made

in the disposal of objections.

Re. Para 17:—The Committee note that realisation of arrears, specially in the Law Department has appreciably improved within the last year.

Re. Para 21 (b): That the attention of the Heads of Depart-

ments concerned be drawn to the orders of Government.

Re. Para 25:—That the Government be informed that Market has recently been extended and re-built and that vigorous

steps are being taken to make it a self-supporting concern.

Re. Para 27.—I. That it be a direction to all Heads Departments responsible for recovery of Corporation dues, that any default on the part of a Councillor, Alderman or other influential citizen against whom summary action is not ordinarily taken, shall be reported to the Finance Committee without delay for such action as the Committee may direct to be taken.

II. (a) Miscellaneous Bills which cannot be realised owing to any irregularity or defect in the demand, shall be referred by the Collector to the issuing Department within three months of issue

stating the grounds of objection.

The issuing Department shall, within a month of receipt of such reference, see that the necessary sanctions for correction or amendment of the bills are placed before the Collector through the Deputy Executive Officer explaining the cause of the mistake or defect.

In case the sanctions are not placed before the Collector (c) within a month or if in the meantime the claim becomes timebarred, the entire responsibility shall lie with the issuing Department and the whole amount shall be realised from the person or

persons responsible for the error or negligence, unless it can be definitely proved that some other Department is really at fault

(d) All papers in such cases shall be preserved by department concerned till the bills are realised or otherwise dis-

posed of.

Re. Para 29:—The Committee are unable to agree with the Government and they consider that the views expressed by Corporation in their resolution dated the 26th August, 1938 correct.

Re. Paras 32 and 34:—That the attention of Government be drawn to the Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S. 4075 dated the 9th September, 1939 in which the whole position has been clearly explained.

Re. Para 33:—The Committee note that the Chief Executive Officer has already taken action in the matter and has directed the Prosecuting Departments to obtain correct and definite informa-

tion before launching any prosecutions in future.

Re. Paras 37 and 38.—The Committee are of opinion that the attitude taken up by the Corporation in this matter is

and should be adhered to.

Re. Para 41.—The Committee recommend that clause should be inserted in the specifications and agreements enjoining that no claims for extra works shall be entertained unless bills for such works are submitted within three months

from the date of completion.

The above recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee were confirmed by the Corporation on 7th January, 1941. The resolutions of the Corporation were communicated to Government in Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S4217 dated 18th January, 1941 and to the departments concerned as per Secretary's Circular No. 149 dated 20th January, 1941.

Letter No. L. A. 1740, dated the 23rd December, 1985, from the Accountant-General, Bengal, and the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, to the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta.

Letter No. L. A. 1182, dated 30th July, 1936 from the Accountant General, Bengal, and the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government.

We have the honour to invite a reference to our Endorsement No. L.A. 1740A, dated the 23rd December, 1935, forwarding a copy of the Joint Auditors' report under Section 122 (a) and (aa) of the Calcutta Municipal Act on the surrender by the Corporation of Calcutta of certain claims on account of rates, etc., in respect of premises No. 83, Upper Chitpur Road, and the Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S 2113 dated the 10th July, 1936 to Government forwarding Corporation's remarks dated the 24th June, 1936, thereon, and to observe as under

The last line of the ad-interim report referred to above pointing out the incongruity of the terms of the surrender with the provisions of Section 213 of the Act has on further examination been omitted from the para on the subject (vide para 29) as included in the final Audit Report issued under Section 122 (c) and forwarded to Government under endorsement No. L. A. 367 A dated the 15th May, 1936. No coments are therefore necessary on the first sub-para of the Corporation resolution except that the sum of Rs. 6,490-14-9 referred to in the resolution represents the loss on account of the principal (consolidated rates) only. The total loss including costs and interest decreed by the Court amounted to about Rs. 15,552.

As regards the other points mentioned in the resolution, the Auditors hold that the case exhibited material impropriety and that the action taken by the Corporation caused loss. It will be seen that the amount foregone was large and that the claim was

certified by the Law Officer of the Corporation to be safe.

The auditors do not question the statutory rights and powers of the Corporation under Section 537. At the same time, they are required under Section 122 (a) and (aa) to report all cases in which they consider there has been either material irregularity or impropriety or loss or waste and this has to be done without reference to the nature and extent of powers which the Corporation may possess under the various Sections of the Act.

Letter No. 1817-M, dated 10th March, 1987 from G. S. Dutt, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government to the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation.

July, 1936, forwarding a copy of the resolution passed at the Corporation meeting of the 24th June, 1936 regarding the Joint-Auditor's report under Section 122 (a) and (aa) of the Calcutta Municipal Act on the surrender by the Corporation of certain claims on account of rates etc., in respect of premises No. 83, Upper Chitpur Road, and to say that the auditors have already omitted from the final Audit Report for the year 1934-35 the concluding portion of the ad-interim report in which objection was taken to the effect that the surrender of the claims was ultra-vires of Section 213 of the Act. This part of the objection has thus been withdrawn and no comments are, therefore, necessary on the sub-paragraph of the Corporation resolution except that the sum of Rs. 6,490-14-6, referred to in the resolution, represents the loss on account of the principal (consolidated rates) only whereas the total loss including costs and interest, decreed by the Court amounted to about Rs. 15,552.

As regards the other points mentioned in the Corporation resolution, the auditors maintain that, without questioning the statutery rights and powers of the Corporation, they were justified in making a report under clauses (a) and (aa) of Section 122, as in their opinion, the case involved material impropriety and the action taken by the Corporation resulted in loss. I am to sav that Government agree with the view taken by the auditors especially as the claim in this case was certified by the Law Officer to be a safe one. I am to point out that under the above clauses, the auditors are required to report all cases in which they consider that there has been any material irregularity, impropriety, loss or waste of money. I am to add that, as the matter has already been included in the annual Audit Report for the year 1934-35, it will be further considered when the Corporation's reply to that report is received by Government.

. 4

Letter No. L. A. 588, dated 21st June, 1938 from the Accountant-General, Bengal, and the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government.

We have the honour to invite a reference to letter No. S. 1299 dated 18th/23rd May, 1938 from the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta to your address, and to offer the following comments thereon

A copy of this office letter No. L. A. 1182 dated the 30th July, 1936 to you in connection with an ad-interim report on the subject matter of this paragraph was duly forwarded to the Corporation for information, and they were aware that while the Auditors did not question the rights and powers of the Corporation under Section 537 of the Act they held that the case involved material impropriety and had caused loss. The present resolution makes no attempt to refute these charges except that there is the bare statement that the decision was in the best interests of the Corporation. As no reasons have been given in support of this statement, the Auditors have no materials which would justify a modification of the views contained in the original objection.

Letter No. L. A. 1851, dated 19th September, 1938 from the Accountant General, Bengal, and the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government.

Subject:—"Surrender of decretal dues" para 29 of the Audit Report on the accounts of the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1934-35.

We have the honour to invite a reference to letter No. S. 3782 dated the 3rd/5th, September, 1938 from the Chief Executive Officer. Corporation of Calcutta forwarding a copy of the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 26th August, 1938 on the above subject and to state that on the facts of the case as stated in the paragraph which have not been questioned, the auditors adhere to the opinion that impropriety was committed resulting in a loss of Corporation revenue amounting to about Rs. 15,552.

CONTENTS

PART I

			N	io.
PRANAM	•	THE EDITOR		1
THE LAST DAYS OF RABINDRANATH Record of A Visit to Santiniketan [Nine illustrations]	••	BUDDHAIRLA BOSS, M.A. Poet & Author, Lecturer, Ripon College, Calcutta	••	2
THE LAST DAYS WITH GURUDEVA [Six illustrations]	•	An Asramite . Santiniketan	•	
THE LAST FRW DAYS [Two illustrations]		ONE NEAR HIM		12
LAST HOURS	•••	MIYA CHARRAVERTI, M 1, D PHIL (Oxon) For many years Private Secretary to the Post	***	16
THE LAST CEREMONY Sradh at Santiniketan		Special Locturer, Calculta University		17
[Five illustrations] A TOTALITARIAN IN RELIGION		THE MOST REV. FOSS WESTCOTT. Rishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India	•••	24
TAGORE THE LAST PHASE		NIHAR RANJAN RAY, MA, D Lett & D Phil (Leye 4uthor of "Rabindra Parichayer Bhumika" I ibrarian, Calcutta University	len)	25
IN SILENT-ADORATION	***	Nirmal Kumar Siddmanta, M.A (Cantab) Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University	••	20
TAGORF THF IMMORTAL		SATYA VRATA MUKERJEA, M.A. (Ozon.) Census Cominissioner, Baroda	•	30
A LETTER .	•••	From Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Dehradun Jall, Dehradun	•••	31
THE FOUNIAIN OF YOUTH [One illustration]		KALY AS NAG, M.A. D. Litt. (Paris) 1 ounder-Secretary, Greater India Society 1 ecturer, Calcutta University		33
TAGORE AT ONYORD [One illustration]		SHAHID SUHRAWARDY, B.A. (Oxon.) Bagiswari Professor of Fine Aris, Calcutta University		36
THE MYRIAD-MINDED POET [One illustration]		ST NIHAI SINGH Author & Journalist Debradum	•••	41

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL ADVANCEMENT

TIME IS





CLOCKS MADE IN INDIA

The Indian Clock Manufacturing Company has been established to manufacture Clocks and Timepieces Production started. Sales commenced.

Apply for Dealer or Distributorship, for Shares and Share-selling Agency to-

THE INDIAN CLOCK MFG. Co., Ltd. JAMSHEDPUR (TATANAGAR.)

> Regd. Office: 9, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Established-1910

Scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India

Head Office:

CHITTAGONG (BENGAL).

Tele:- { gram-Mehabank Phose-124

Calcutta Office:

15. CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

Tele — { gram—Mohaluzmi Phone—Cal 4719

OFFICES

IN INDIA !

IN BURMA:

- (1) CHITTAGONG
- (1) AKYAB
- (2) CALCUTTA
- (2) SANDOWAY
- (3) DACCA
- (3) KYAUKEYU (4) RANGOON

- (4) COX'S BAZAR (5) SATKANIA
- (5) MOULMEIN

TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.

PAID DIVIDEND Rs. 255/- FOR EVERY R. 100/- INVESTED IN Bana's Share.

CONTENTS : PART I-(Continued) PAGE No. KALINATH ROY Editor, "The Tribune", Lahore THE IMMORTAL BARD ... 45 ABANY C. BANERJIE, B.A. (Oxon.) ... Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta High Court OUR RABINDRANATH ... 50 AN INSPIRATION TO MANKIND THE HON. SIR MUHAMMAD AZIZUL HAQUE, M.A., R.L. ... 82 Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly, Calcutta THE LEGACY FOR TOMORROW NIKHIL CHARRAVARTTY, B.A. (Oxon.) Lecturer, Calcutta University PART II TAGORE GENEALOGY THE EDITOR . . . RABINDRANATH'S NATIVITY [One chart] Compiled by Susil Kumar Banerjee ... B License Dept., Calcutta Corporation RABINDRANATH TAGORE A CHRONICLE OF RIGHTY YRARS: 1861-1941 [Eighty flustrations] THE EDITOR i-lii ... CRISIS IN CIVILIZATION liii ... Tagore's Message on completing his eighty years HIS COUNTRYMEN'S HOMAGE-1. Fiftieth Birthday Celebration "A Red Letter Day in Bengali Literature" 2. Sixtieth Birth Anniversary Bangiya Sahitya Parishad's Felicitations 3. Rabindra-Jayanti From "The Bengalee", January 29, 1912 ... lv • • • • ... lxi ... Compiled by Susil Kumar Banerjee Seventieth Birthday Celebration (Thirteen illustrations) WHEN OXFORD CAME TO VISVA-BHARATI ... lxii lxxvi Two illustrations? "REVELATION": A POEM BY TAGORÉ ... Translated by M. CHATTERJI Calcutta lxxx TAGORR'S WORKS-A CHRONOLOGY: 1878-1941 Works in Bengali-Works in Bnglish [Thirteen illustrations] lxxxi FOUR LETTERS FROM THE POET ... • • • • xci THE POET WANTS A STREET-NUMBER A LETTER FROM RABINDRANATH TAGORE ... xcii PRASANTA CHANDRA MAHALANDBIS, M.A. (Cantab), I.E.S. ... Jt. Foundation-Secretary, Visua-Bharati, 1921-31 Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta HIRAN KUMAR SANYAL, M.A. ... For sometime Lecturer, Visua-Bharati Editor, "Parichaya", Calcutta RABINDRANATH TAGORE AND THE VISVA-BHARATI [Three (limitrations)]

SANTINIKETAN AND SRINIKETAN [Eight (Hustrations]

BUTTERMILK

Intestinal Disorders

An ideal Carbohydrate Supplement to Milk in Infant-feeding

Ideal Protein Diet during Convalescence

An Anti-Hæmorrhage Compound Ohtained from Natural Vegetable Sources

D. GLUCOSE with Calcium and Phosphorus

LATERIAL ENIMED SERVICES

THERAPEUTIC LABORATORIES

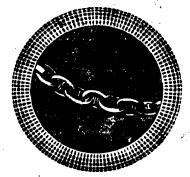
68 1-19 Sikdarbasan Street : B. CALGUTTA

TAGORE: MEMORRAL SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

CONTENTS : PART H-(Continued)

			* **			NO.
A PORT'S	DRRAM [Six illustrations]	•••	•••	ADRIENNE MOORE American authoress and journalist Now in India	e e successor de la companya de la c	, 10
	NATH AS A TRA [One illustration]	•		NARESH CHANDRA SEN-GUPTA, M.A., D.: Novelist and author Advocate, Calcutta High Court	lge i ng 3,	, 13
	WORK OF RABI for Self-hood		AGORE	NIRAD C. CHAUDHURI, B.A. Journalist and Author Editor, "Samasamayik", Calculta	••• ·	16
MY FIRST	IMPRESSIONS O	F RABINDRAN	MATH	PRAMATHA CHAUDHURI, M.A. Bar-at-Lau Poet and Author	W	20
REMINISCI	ENCES OF RABII	NDRANATH		Indira-Devi Chaudhuri, B.A Calcutta	•••	21
RABINDRA	NATH TAGORE A	AT DRESDEN		RAMANANDA CHATTRIJRE, M.A. Editor, "The Modern Review" and "Prabast", Calculla	•••	23
THE VISIB	LE DRRAMS OF [Eight illustrations]	RABINDRANAT	H TAGORE	COMTESSE DE NOAILLES Poet and authoress Paris		26
TAGORE'S	LETTERS	····	•••	Dhunjati Prasad Mukunji, M.A Lecturer, Luchnow University	**	30
	DRANATH—AN II	NTROSPECTION		J. N. Bosk	•••	32
RABINDRA IN IND	NATH AND THE	POLITICAL A	WAKENING	Suresh Ch. Den		37
CAMBOS	***	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	"Vanguard"	•••	41
RABINDRA	NATH TAGORE:	A PORM	•••	HUMAYUN KABIR, B.A., (Oxon.), M.L.C. I esturer, Calcutta University	erin ee re egale. Grant eegale egale	
THREE TE 1. All-1	RIBUTES— Embracing Cosmop	olitanism		ABINUR RAHMAN SIDDEGI, M.A., LL.B. Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. Ex-Mayor of Calcutta	(9x0s.)	43
2. Rab	indranath and Ind	ian Nationalism		N. C. CHATTERJI, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Lu Councillor, Calculta Corporation	w	43
3. The	Quintessence of (Our Culture		B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY, M.A., B.L., 1 Councillor, Calcutta Corporation	3er-nt-IJuw	44

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."



The trade-mark is a symbol of a distinctive service—the confidence of an institution in the excellence of its product.

Faithful performance brings includingly gradwill —PRESTIGE— to the trademark of merit and reflect credit on the discriminating user.

The accompanying trade-mark not only guarantees you excellence of banking service but brings prestige to your financial transactions.

BANK OF COMMERCE LTD

12, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Branches:—oliege St., al., Ballyganj, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Khuina. Bagarhat. Jessore and gencles, throughout India.

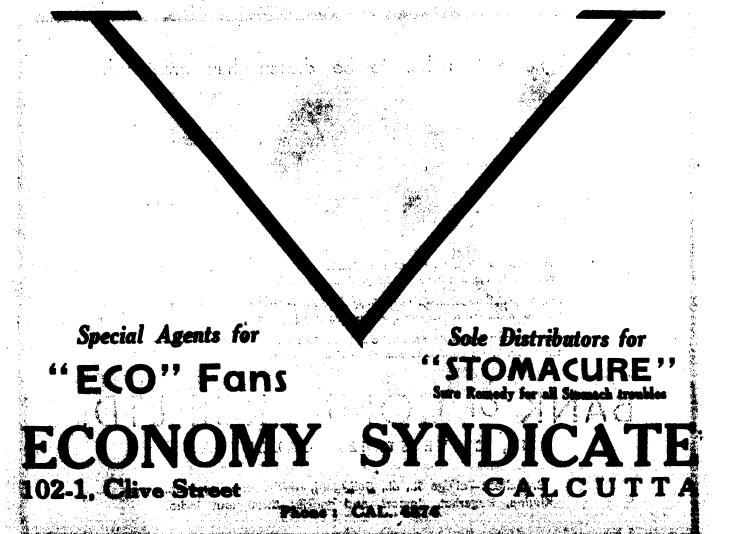
PLATES

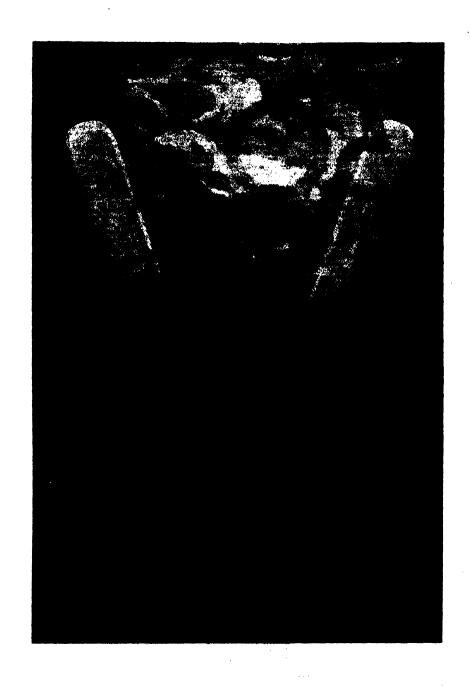
PORTRAITS OF THE POET

		_						7			
	PART (4)	TH	E L	ast	DAYS	•••	***	. 1999.	•••	44	COPPRIORS PROTO BY JITENDRA PRATAP SPICES
	(2)	DH	MEO:	BER	1939		•••			•••	FROM PHOTO TAKEN AT MIDNAPORE
					10.00	- 44	عم ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ			120 A	By Universal Art Gallery, Calcutte Copyright Photo by Navin-Gamber
	(3)	FEE	RU	RY,	1940 :	KADIT	dranath	and	Ganda		Santiniketan
•	(4)	AP	RIL,	1940) · ·	•••	•••	٠	•••	***	COPYRIGHT PHOTO BY S. SHAHA Celcuite
	PART		_				11 3 2	11 4 4			FROM A PROTO TAKEN IN CALCUTTA
	(5)	188	0	••	·	•••	****	, · "	***	•••	By Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta
	(6)	189	0	•••			14		•••	•••	PROM A PROTO TAKEN IN LONDON
	(7)	190		••	•	•••	2-4, y-111 •••	·. •	***	***	PROM A PROTO TAKEN IN CALCUITA
											By the late Sukumar Roy, Calcutta
	(8)	a.	1912	••	•	•,••					From a Pencil-Drawing by W. Rothenstein London
		h	A	PAG	T OF	TTT	E MAI	TIEC	PTPT	OF	Larmouth
		v.	"GI	TAN	TALI			بالمحاص والماء	7	-	FROM W. ROTHENSTEIN'S "Recollections"
	(9)	A .	DINI	JER	AT TI	IE OR	IENT C	LUB.	CALC	TTA	FROM A PROTO TAKEN IN DECEMBER, 1913
	(10)		4			•••			•••	•••	FROM A PHOTO TAKEN IN CALCUTTA
		484		-							By Bourne & Shepherd From a Photo taken in Calculta
	(11)	191	3	••	• .	•••	•••	•	•••	•••	By Bourne & Shepherd
	(12)	192	6							•••	From a Photo taken in Milan
	(13)			ER	A PAE	TEL	•••	-	•	•••	New York, 1930
		b.	AFI		A MA		BUST		•••	•••	Do. do.
	(14)	193	1		•	•••	•••		•••	•••	From a Photo taken at Santiniketan
	/1 E\	193									By S. Ghosh, Calcutta From a Photo taken at Santiniketan
	(10)	190	•	••	•	• •••	•••			••• "	By S. Shaha, Calcutta
	(16)	194	1								COPYRIGHT PHOTO THEM AT SANTENIKETAN ON APRIL 14, 1941
	,,					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			· ***		By S. Shaha, Calculta
							PL	AIE	OIL	ier i	THAN PORTRAITS
											·

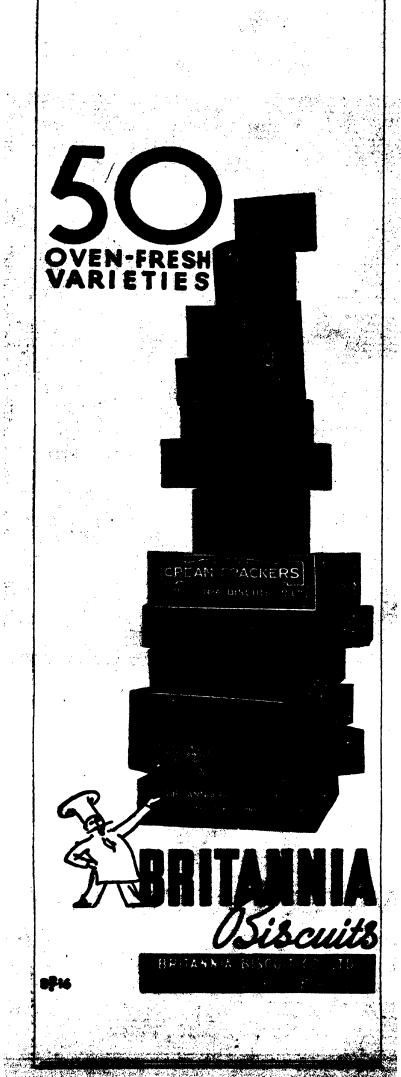
(17) WITH THE LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS IN CALCUTT	INDIAN
(18) THE CLOSING SCENE OF 'D	AKGHAR"
(10) ACADRMIC PROPRESSON BY THE IN	IVERSITY
MAN - TARM TRATING	PHOTO BY BOURNE & SHEPHERD PHOTO BY D. RATAN, CALCUTTA
b. LAST JOURNBY—I	PHOTO BY KANCHAN MUKHERJEE, CALCUTTA
(22) HIS COUNTRYMEN'S HOMAGE	PHOTO BY "Hindusthan Standard" PHOTO BY D. RATAN, CALCUTTA
(23) THE WORLD'S GIFTS	PHOTO BY D. RATAN, CALCUTTA

The right of reproduction of all articles and illustrations in this issue is strictly reserved.





TIDE WATER OIL CO. (India) LTD.
8, Clive Row CALCUTTA







Pranam

THE CITY OF CALCUTTA that welcomed more than eighty years ago an unnamed child on a May day gleaming with the golden glory of the sun, bade adieu to a world figure in a cloud-laden August evening.

The land which he celebrated in his songs, the land that thrilled to his evangel of love and desire, of joy and suffering, the land that saw in him a seer out of the storied past built up in the heroic mould of an earlier creation—this land mourns her most resplendent son of modern times.

The world which saw in this poet, this artist, this philosopher, another Prophet from the East with the message of Peace on Earth and Goodwill to Men, the world which found in him and renewed through him faith in the eternal verities,—this world has come forward to share in India's sorrow, to share India's loss.

In this sorrow shared by millions, in this sympathy felt by friends to whom he made us known, may it be given unto us to find consolation!

But men are we, and to-day we are not ashamed of the tears that flow unbidden from our eyes. Many of us are what we are because he lived. We have drunk deep out of the fount of his poesy and songs. We that had loved him, followed him, honoured him, lived in his mild and magnificent eye, learnt his great language, caught his clear accents and made him the pattern of our lives,—we found expressed in him and through him our deepest feelings, our soaring dreams, our highest aspirations.

From our life a light and a sweetness has departed. Our empty hearts, our sorrow of separation will from now on gaze in silence all night from star to star; our pangs of sorrow will be carried in our dreams, in our wakeful hours.

But we may not sorrow for long. Our Master had sung of flowers, of flowing waters, of the light that never was on sea or land but he brought also into the placid tranquillity of India's life a sword that smote at wrong and injustice. This sword flashing as a flame has dispelled from our eyes the film of weakness of resolve, driven from our hearts fear and feebleness.

In our sorrow we may not forget the duty the Master has laid on us—to redeem India and to cleanse the war-worn world with the peace that has been India's quest through ages. Our tear-stained souls seek strength and guidance from his undying spirit—to which as to the abiding memory of his effulgent presence here on earth we render our reverent 'pranam'.

The Last Days of Rabindranath

RECORD OF A VISIT TO SANTINIKETAN

By
BUDDHADEVA BOSE

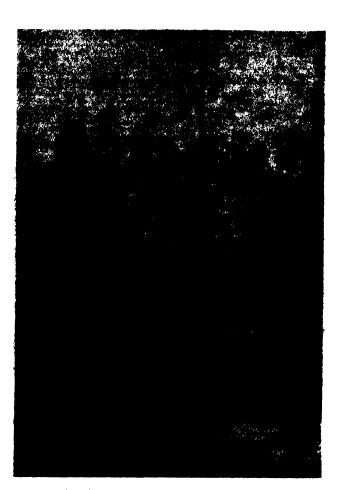
A Rainbow of Song

THEN we visited Santiniketan in last May Rabindranath had just completed the eightieth year of his life in the shadow of a serious illness and amid the rejoicings of the whole of Bengal. We had heard that his suffering was acute and that his powers were failing him, and were, therefore, wondering how we would find him. Perhaps, he would speak no more than a few words, perhaps it would not be possible to sit at his feet with the old easy confidence. But all these misgivings were dispelled when we saw him. On the day of our arrival we saw him at dusk. He was sitting out in the open verandah, and he seemed tired and weak, as if faded out in the shadows of approaching night. When we saw him next morning he was sitting in the covered south verandah. He was wearing a yellow cloth but his upper garment was white, and by his side lay a plate with a little heap of bel flowers on it. Yes. his face was emaciated and his flame-like complexion

pale. But when one looked at the wrist or the fist. one could still get a glimpse of the massive splendid body, solid with bone and muscle. Gone were the lovely locks that had always rolled down his neck like a lion's mane, but the head was still as beautiful with its long, white curls parted in the middle. It seemed to me that his eyes had lost their piercing gaze, for it was with a gentle and tender look that his eyes rested on somebody. For this reason, he did not seem any longer to resemble a Mughal emperor, there was rather a subtle affinity with the portraits of Tolstoy in old age. Never before was even Rabindranath so beautiful. Perhaps the burden of age and the torments of a disease were both necessary to achieve this beauty. The only poem which Bernard Shaw ever wrote was a gift to Ellen Terry on her birthday. 'How is it', Shaw wondered, 'that while we all get older with every year, Ellen gets younger?' One had only to look at the portraits of Rabindranath from boyhood onwards to be convinced that the older he grew, the more beautiful he became. Even a few years ago his face shone with a dazzling brilliance, every other face in crowded meetings would instantly pale the moment he entered. That, too, was beautiful, but



Arriving at the Opening Ceremony of the "Cheena-Bhawan" (The Hall of Chinese Learning) at South-niketan on April 16, 1837



Arriving at the opening ceremony of the "Hindi-Bhawan" (The Hall of Hindi Learning) at Santiniketan on January 31, 1939

Copyright photo: S. Shaha



From a photo taken in 1939 at the Baranagar house of Prof. Prasanta Mahalanobis where the Post usually stayed in recent years on his visits to Calcutta

Copyright photos by S. Shaha

the soft twilight-glow that plays on his face today is perhaps the highest point that beauty can reach.

But who would have said that he was ill! The moment we entered he started talking. His voice, we noticed, was fainter than ever before but his talk as splendid. He rested from time to time but never groped for a word, for the right word was always on his lips. He looked straight before him as he



-With Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who performed the opening ceremony of the "Hindi-Rhawan" at Santiniksian

talked, but now and then cast sidewise glances at the listeners which did not, however, interrupt the flow of talk. That day he talked continuously for over an hour; we were bathed in an incredible, marvellous stream in which painting and music, life and literature, humour and tenderness were all blended in rich profusion and admirable proportion. He ill! Who could have thought of that! This luminous intellect, this passionate interest in all the great and little things of life, this kingly mastery over language—our hearts refused to associate all these with decay or infirmity of any kind. Yet, he was ill, very much so. His disease was not only painful, it involved many little annoyances, too. Common men-and even many of those who are not so common-would have grown ill-tempered, harsh and slack, they would have gradually withdrawn from the external world and soon reached a point at which nothing but the disease mattered, for we have heard that even geniuses are unable to think of anything except the toothache when a teeth is really aching. But there was not the slightest stain in Rabindranath's personality, the diamond was still flawless. He talked on all subjects, but never about his illness. So much so, that he always svoided words like 'illness' or 'disease'. All that he said was that he was 'tired' or that his 'body-machine had gone out of order'. As if it wasn't anything serious! In his thoughts, his behaviour, in the conduct of his daily life nothing was loose, nothing shabby, acting disorderly. Only two or three persons were allowed to nurse him intimately. As the strain on them was heavy there was an attempt to introduce new hands, last he was extremely reflectant to be tended by strangers or even by friends who were new to the task. The truth perhaps was that the very idea of being personally attended to was repellent to him

and had always been so. Now, it was true, he had perforce to depend on others for most things and though he tolerated this situation just because it could not be helped, he wished to restrict the number of his nurses to as few as possible. Perhaps the very fact that he had got to be served in that way hurt his taste and feelings. A middle-aged professor, who had spent the last thirty years of his life at Santiniketan, once remarked that in his long career he had observed Gurudeva's anger only on two occasions. The first time was when there was dirt on the plate in which his food was served. And on another occasion he had happened to notice one of the teachers lying in the verandah of his cottage while two young pupils were massaging his body. 'Gurudeva was furious, we had never seen him like that'. We heard many other stories, each of which showed that, suffering as he was from a long and obstinate disease, his exquisite sensitiveness was as wide awake as ever. There were brilliant flashes of wit even when the physical pain was terrible and there was a general feeling of apprehensive gloom. As a patient he was very quiet, but not very docile, perhaps.. He hated lying down in bed and had to be coaxed to retire. They would tell him that he must sleep now, and he would close his eyes while his feet would move to and fro. When the command was more emphatically repeated he would lie still and say, 'Well then, I will now think. You can do all else, but you can't rob me of my thoughts'. Doctors and nurses can do no more than help the body in combating disease, but there is no external remedy for the infection that a disease spreads to the mind, and in that field Rabindranath won every battle entirely on his own strength.

As we came out after seeing and hearing him, every time we felt anew that our whole lives had been blessed. His talk was a rainbow of song, a symphony of colour. It was manna to the sensual ear as well as a charmer of the spirit. His infinite mastery over the Bengali language could not be comprehended unless one heard him talk. What flew from his lips was exactly the language he used in his later prose works, and he beat all his characters in the power of presenting a most commonplace thing in an extraordinary manner. As the words flowed, similes and metaphors blossomed like flowers, and there were sudden flashes of humour at the most unexpected moments. Many are familiar with his perfectly rounded golden voice and his firm yet delicate style of pronunciation; as a matter of fact, Bengali seemed to be a more powerful and much sweeter language when Rabindranath spoke it.

At that time we found Rabindranath occupying a suite on the ground floor of Udayan. The rooms faced south. Since his illness in 1940 he had become somewhat sensitive to heat, and so an air-conditioning plant had been installed in his bedroom. Not a large room, it was. Along the wall on one side was a long table with rows of bottles, phials and glasses on it. A bed, an easy chair, a few books in a little book-case and a few leather-covered backless cane seats for visitors—these were all the furniture. On the walls were two of his own pictures, a drawing of a horse by the Chinese painter Ju Peon and a

Japanese cloud-scape. There was another, and a still smaller room, and that was all. The whole of the ess, cities, rivers world, all the hills and plains and so and forests, all multitude and all solimite last converged in a couple of rooms with a verandali on either side. Such were the Poet's last days.

'I Sing of the New'

THE last chapter of Rabindranath's life was fit material for an epic poem. We saw in him a king who, after having conquered the world and spent the days of his life in the fullness of opulence, had been deprived of all by one stroke of crooked fate. The kingdom was still his and his spirit was ever a king's, but all means of communication between the king and his kingdom were being closed down. He had all, and yet he had nothing. His genius was tirelessly active and his creative impulse urgent, but those little mechanisms of the body without whose help no art can take tangible shape were refusing to co-operate. The poet who had refused to close the doors of the senses and sit in meditation had to feel those very doors being closed one after another. His sight was very weak, and when he read, which he did with great difficulty and greater persistence, he had to hold up the page very close to his eyes. His hearing was feeble and his fingers were so exhausted that he could no longer hold a brush, and even the pen refused to obey. Friends told us that on one occasion he had remarked, 'There was no end to the gifts I received from the hand of God, and now He is taking them back one by one. I had hoped to spend the last days of my life in painting pictures but that, too, has been taken away.' Crowds of pictures haunted him, but he could not give any of them a local habitation and a name, the phantoms returned to limbo. The mind was glowing but the fingers were numb. From his heart rose tunes which the voice could not capture—the stream of music was wasting itself in the same lethal waters where his unborn paintings were drowned. Of all the arts he had practised his best-beloved was the art of song, and his singing days seemed at last to have been over. One afternoon it rained and after the shower we went to see the Poet in the evening. On entering Rathi Babu's drawing room we noticed many records of Rabindranath's songs lying scattered and were told that the Poet had just been listening to them. We found him in the little back room reclining on his usual easy-chair, looking ill and weak, which he seldom did. 'I was just trying to evoke a song of the rains', he said. 'But I can't do it any longer'.

And what about his life's constant companionhis writing? The man who, since boyhood, had been writing millions of words in verse and prose could not hold the pen in the last months of his life and found it difficult even to put a signature. And yet the stream of words was ceaseless, all goems, right up to those published in Januadins were composed in his own hand, but after that he had perforce to abandon calligraphy. Finally he took to dictating and was not easily pleased with the draft. A single manuagript was revised many times over and still he remained doubtful whether he had really



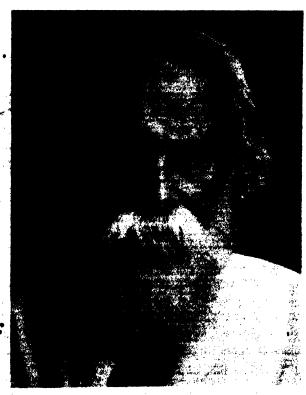


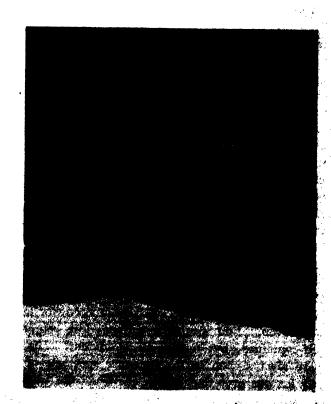
1989 April 14

1938 Aug. 24

been able to put it across. We found him strangely modest about his own writings. However severe might be the oppression of failing flesh, he could never tolerate any looseness in his work. What a perfect work of art was Galpa-Salpa, the delightful book in prose and verse he had just published, ostensibly for children. One noticed a condescending tone in most reviews of his recent works, as if the reviewers wanted to imply that all this was good enough for the old man in failing health. This

patronising attitude was an insult not only to the works themselves but to the Poet's personality. He was as critical about his own works as he was lamient about others', and it was possible that nothing that he had written of late had completely satisfied him. That is the reason why he did not feel it beneath him, as he might well have done, to notice the remarks of critics, but, on the contrary, rather wished to hear what they said. At the same time, he did not want half-hearted, meaningless praise,





1940 Ans. 25

Copyright photographs

1940

nor did he care about being mentioned in a tone of awe; what he wanted to the wanted to the been able to do it. And in this lay his bessellity. Of course, he might set have furthered, he might just as well have thought that people were bound to scoopt whatever Rabindranath wrote: But to his last day he did not think of his reputation as an established fact, and that was why each of his new works was suffused with the enthusiasm of the new writer. Because he was born anew with each new book, he could claim new fields of fame each time. In the song he had composed for his last birthday celebrations he had once again evoked the new and said, 'Let it appear again, the first auspicious moment of my birth'. This was not mere effusion, for these words contained the basic truth of his literary life.

It struck us that, immeasurably famous as he was, Rabindranath had acquired an immeasurable humility and wanted to know whether he had really been able to be of any use to his country. The man who had created Bengal had to ask whether Bengal had accepted him. He wanted to feel sure, before he took his leave, that all that he had done had not been in vain. He had accepted with a good grace the numerous felicitations that had poured on him on the occasion of his last birthday, for in all these, he died simply seen the fact that he had been accepted by the whole of his country. 'You have not boosd me, that is what they do in our country'. · Mr. Briston by Market Market Land Co.

The Land of Life we arrived Rabindranath had just finished story. Many other stories-

h in form a and content—might have come from him if there were a process by which one could write as one thought. The second part of Yogayoga lay completily thought out in his mind, and it was thrilling when he told us the story one morning. This wonderful story never crossed the limits of the world of mought, and a great novel perforce remains understable a long work, and so he was making rissues and years for children and working at poems ask literary essays, while a short story was suddenly relation or a melediction against this war-torn insane came down in terrific fury. And this he satisfied, as best as he could, the infinite of tremendour power. How much more

in physical softering was this conflict of His was a tormented life during insolurable in its contradiction Monght and action, imagination and perforthering dit any rate, it should have been so, the light the vence of it appeared on the surface. On contrary, he was the picture of perfect phace. He had nothing of the catastrophic agony of a deaf Beethoven. You would have found him completely self-contained, but not at all indifferent. His eyes were always open to the immense spectacle of life, and he was ever the first to challenge the insolence of power when it threatened to violate truth and justice. But, as regards himself, he seemed to have accepted all inflictions with a luminous screenty.

He never complained. He never sighed. It was with the cases in the secutioned life over his cases. finalty / If cart was lacurated by agony, his labort sione was aware of it, and none else.

All the same, Rabindranath's imprisoned life was not a lesser tragedy than Beethoven's desides. He loved to see. A few years back we had once heard him say, 'Now I do sothing else, I only see'. How often had he spent the hot mid-days at Suntiniketan, when every other immate was resting within closed doors, sitting in an open verandah and gasing insatiably at the plains rolling out to the horizon. Every day he had watched the hour when the rosy dawn was born out of night's dark womb; he had plunged deep in the darkness of the rainy season and drunk his fill of moonlight. And in the end he was prisoner in an artificially cooled dark room and had to ask, suddenly starting from sleep, 'Is it day or night?' The moonlight was no more than a shadow and clouds were invisible. In his world, day and night had been shorn of their multi-coloured garments and the cycle of seasons played no more. The chorus of joy that birds sang every morning in the ancient trees of the ashrama did not reach his ear, the rain pattered and the leaves murmured without breaking the silence of his world. Nature reached him in faint glimpses, in shadows and whispers, and in imagination. There had never been a man so fond of variety as he was: he had never been able to reside for many months at a stretch in the same place, nor live in the same house for long. He had spent his days in every manner of place and dwelling and had been a tireless traveller, too. And in the last days it was not easy even to move from one room to another, and travelling, of course, was out of the question. Chained as he was, perhaps his mind dwelt on the hills and plains, cities and rivers of all lands, and it was certain that he was haunted by memories of the Padma and by a desire to return to his beloved river. 'You belong to the shores of the Padma,' he told us, 'and have just seen Kopai that flows here! Here it is nearly as dry and hard as Rainutena. How far from Padma have I strayed.' Perhaps the thought would suddenly flit across his mind that he would feel better if he went down to the sea. But the Padma was far away and the sea farther still. Well then, he created variety for himself in that single room. The arrangement of the furniture of the room was altered every day, his easy-chair faced different directions, and we did not find the room arranged in the same manner on two consecutive days. Even this proved that Rahindranath was as great an artist in life as in literature. Not only the entirety of his life, but his uno daily living was a perfect work of art. One had to come to Santiniketan to understand what a great' concept of life he had actually realised, for here his life was indeed like a king's and when I say 'king' I mean it in its largest sense.

Give me, oh, give me My kingdom, my power, my glory, Not the daily bread alone' The had come to Santiniketan, for here, in the had come to Santiniketan

Siace his illness, Rabindranath slept very little dightly. Fantastic dreams frequented him, and he talked in his sleep. He woke up by two o'clock in the morning and could not sleep again. Then he started talking or dictated some literary work. One day I sent him in writing some questions regarding the inter-relation of history and literature. I did not hope for more than that he would say a few words on the subject, but when we went to him the next morning the first thing he said was: 'What a lot of silly questions! Here you are'. Saying this, he handed over to me an essay in Mrs. Rani Chanda's handwriting. He had started work after waking from sleep and had got an essay ready before we had woken from ours. A couple of days later he found it inadequate and added another and a shorter essay. You might have asked him to do seemingly abourd things in the way of literary composition; it was not in him to say 'No' to any suggestion, and you would at least have come away with a gracious smile and an assurance that he would think it over. There wasn't any question to which he could not immediately reply and there wasn't any topic which he did not eagerly discuss. Here was a man who was always ready, always interested, and never bored. He had combined endless toil with endless leisure. In one sense, every day of his life was a holiday, and in another, there had never been a wingle 'off' hour in his mental workshop.

Leave-Taking

INTE had not seen him in his youth and were born when he was middle-aged, and so we hungrily listen when our elders talk about those vanished days. As a race, we do not care to write autobiographies or memoirs, but luckily Rabindranath's childhood and youth have been preserved for us in some of his own books. A day will come when these works will be minutely read and people with heating hearts will search those pages for a glimpse of him. Little bits will be put together, reconstructed, and thus a final image of him will be stamped on the minds of future generations of Bengalis. But we who have seen him, and were able to go and sit at his feet—how are we to measure this incomparable good fortune! One got drunk on his greatness. He was one of the world's greatest men; he towered far above any other figure in the present-day world, and in the whole world's history how many are there who may rank with him! One's first reaction to seeing him was a feeling of enchantment. One gazed at him and pondered over all that he had written and done, and one was so overwhelmed that the breathing seemed to stop. Who else could put us into this ecstasy of adoration! In whom else could we taste human greatness in so full a measure!

On the day we depended we saw t On the day we consider what I would have sick-bad. Little did I imagina what I would have after the brilliant afternoon light spread all over sky and land. For the room was dark as night, lit only by a table-lamp burning in a corner. The Poet was reclining in what seemed to me an enormous easychair, propped up by several pillows. He was quite still and his eyes were closed. A young doctor and one of his secretaries were attending. As we entered he half opened his eyes and faintly uttered a few words. His right hand began to rise in blessing over our heads but dropped half way. I have not the words to say how I felt at the moment. It was as if the heart had received a sudden blow, I felt choked and overcome by a sort of stupor so that I could not even have a full gaze at him. We could breathe freely only when we came out into the open. The immortal poet was a constant companion of this golden blaze of light while the frail earthen vessel lay imprisoned in a closed room,



-The last appearance at the Santinihetan Mandir on April 14, 1940 (Bengali New Year Day, 1347) when he conducted the service

by 8. Shaha



Photo: "Hindushan Standard!"

After two menths in bed since he was brought down, scriously ill, from Kalimpong on September 29, 1946, he was taken to Santiniketan on November 18, 1940. This photo was taken at Howrah Station inside the railway carriage

Last Days With Gurudeva

Bν

AN ASRAMITE

printal confusion as I look back over the last few weeks. It seems unbelievable that he, from the warmth of whose presence we drew our inspiration, our strength, our joy, is no longer with us. We had taken that warmth for granted, as we take the warmth of the sun for granted—the sun after whom he was so appropriately named. Yet we knew that for all his god-like qualities, he was but mortal and would one day pass away; but being too human oussiless, the knowledge that the end was inevitable had in no way helped to abate the shock. Nor does the knowledge that the loss is common to the whole nation make it any the less for any one of us.

As the mind revives and tries to readjust its poise, after the first impact of grief has subsided, swarms of memories, winged with a variety of sentiments, assail one. Wonder that so rare a being, at once so majestic and so exquisite, should actually have lived in our midst; gratefulness that we were privileged to be near him and to have listened to his great utterance; shame that we did not sufficiently strive to be worthy of that privilege; regret at innumerable opportunities lost, never to be recovered; anger at our own unworthiness; self-pity

at our now orphaned state; and many other feelings which I cannot define.

And yet indulgence in sorrow is not wholesome, and men must learn to subdue it without turning hard-hearted. He taught us that lesson over and again, both by his noble words and by his own brave example. During the last few months, Death had snatched away, one after another, several of his degrest companions and associates. Charlie Andrews and Surendranath Tagore, Kalimohan Ghash and Gourgopal Ghosh and that exquisite singer of his songs, "Khuku" (Amita Sen),—he had loved them all and, while they lived, had constantly thought of them. (How touching it was to see him put aside his important literary work and turn over the leaves of his books on Homoeopathic or Biochemic medicines whenever he heard that one of us in the Asrama was ill!) But when news of each death was broken to him, he uttered not a word of complaint, withdrew into himself, and emerged, unshaken, a tower of strength to us all.

"Far as I gaze at the depth of Thy immensity,

I find no trace there of sorrow or death or

separation,

Death assumes its aspect of terror

And sorrow its pain

Only when, away from Thee,

I turn my face towards my own self."

So he sang in one of his songs translated by himafter Andrews' death.

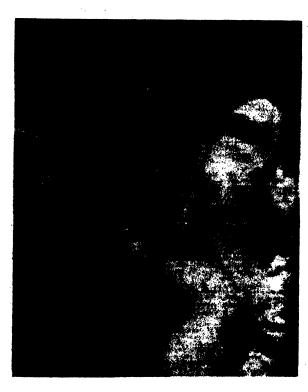
But therein we drew our strength from him to the last, it was most painful to watch him struggle with his own physical suffering. Only those who attended on him day and night during those days would have any idea of the ruthless siege which the follows of death were slowly laying round him, of the acute mental suffering, natural to a sensitive spirit, as he felt his marvellous instruments of sight and sound grow feeble from day to day, of his battle with his own mind as he resigned himself to the condition of physical helplessness in which he lay exposed. How poignant and true are the lines written on the day before the operation!

"Sorrow's dark night, again and again, has come to my door.

A moving screen of varied fears—

Death's skilful handiwork wrought in

Scattered gloom."



1939 April 14

Copyright photo: S. Shaha

A ND yet during the whole course of this illness, which never really left him since the attack first laid him prostrate in September last, not once did he betray signs of morbidity or despair, and, what is truly amazing, he never lost his keen interest in things and events in the world outside. How excited he was when told of Miss Rathbone's open letter to the Indians. His physical condition was causing concern even at that time, and we were quite frightened of his excitement as he dictated the reply. "I do not care," he said, "what our British masters



Copyright photo: S. Shaha

1940 April 14

10 12

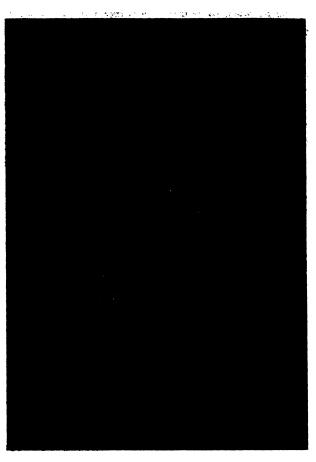
Deeply and passionately as he loved and felt for his own people, his love and interest were not confined to them. He broaded over the outcome of the present war and worried over the fate of the innocent millions of all nations who had been dragged into the war as its victims, for no fault of their own. In particular, his sympathics went out to the Chinese and the Russians. He had hopes that the great social experiments of the latter would one day change the face of civilization all over the earth. Though he rejected much that he found cruel in the Communist philosophy, he was greatly impressed by the spectacle of a civilization, the benefits of whose achievements were equally enjoyed by all its people. He wished the Russians well in the war and was depressed whenever he read of reverses on their front. Nor, despite his sympathy with the other side, did he ever think of the Germans and the Japanese as the sole and unmitigated villains in the drama. The world-he had never tired of repeating years before the present burst-up—was caught in a trap set by certain tendencies in the modern civilization which were being encouraged and patronised by the governing classes in practically all the countries of the world. The cure of the evil must be something more fundamental than merely exterminating this people or that.

IN the midst of these big problems and of his own literary activity, which did not cease till the day of the operation in Calcutta, he constantly thought of his beloved Santiniketan and its little affairs. How happy he looked when he was told that the general kitchen had been thoroughly renovated and considerably extended and that under a new manager both the cooking and the serving of food had also greatly improved! "I hope they are using more ghee than oil," he said and went on to regret that it was not possible for him to see the new arrangements for himself. When it was suggested that it might be possible to take him round the new sights in the Assama after his return from Calcutta, when he would be much better, he seemed pleased. A few days before he left for Calcutta, he sent for a copy of Subhāshitaratna Bhāndāgāram from the Library and himself marked down the Sanskrit slokas (even though his eyes troubled him a great deal) and sent for Pandit Nitaibenode Goswami and explained to him how he wanted the slokas to be taught to the children. Nor did he forget to remind him of this the day before he left.

Suddenly he asked "Who is teaching Bengali in the School these days? I hope some one who truly loves literature and has a real sense of rasa—and not a mere erudite pedant. The children must catch the feeling of the sound from the voice of the teacher?": He went on to explain how he used to lose himself in joy when teaching little children. His voice became hourse as he added, "But I can no longer teach them myself, nor supervise." Immediately he was annoyed with himself and murmurad, "I don't know how I have become so weak that I can hardly talk without my voice betraying me."

He saw to it himself that jars of lozenges or boxes of chocolates were always kept in his room at hand for little boys and girls, who never went to his room without coming out with one. Not even parish dogs were excluded from his kindness. One of them managed to make himself an honoured inmate of Uttarayana by the simple process of seeking shelter under his chair. Each morning it would come and obstinately stand near him until he touched its head with his hand, when it would either sit down near his chair or a little further away. Nor did he forget to immortalise that dog in one of his poems. Lalu is still fed twice and is as well taken care of as any other pet.

His sense of humour never deserted him. His nurses and attendants will treasure as their greatest reward the kindly witticisms and pleasantries that he constantly exchanged with them. He could never get over his amusement at being fed on Glaxo, and would refer to himself as a "Glaxo baby". As he could take nourishment only in very small quantities which would gradually be increased, his amusement was very great when he was told that the dose prescribed for him was the same as for a two-month old baby. Since then each time Glaxo was served, he would enquire, "How many months old am I today?"



—He saw to it himself that jars of lozenges or boxes of chocolates were always kept in his room at hand for little boys and girls Copyright photo: S. Shaha

Next to children, I think, he loved the trees. During the summer vacation, when the scarcity of water in the wells had become a serious menace, he was much distressed at the fate of the trees. "Have you a mahua tree in your garden?" he would suddenly enquire. "If not, then you must plant some. When they grow, you will find how Santhal women always gather under them." He who was so reluctant to take any nourishment and would not touch the most carefully prepared delicacies, how eagerly and excitedly like a child he picked out and nibbled at a jam () when a bunch of them was brought to him from "his own tree" at the back of "Shyamali"! He kept the bunch near him and would tempt others: "Just taste one and see how sweet my jams are!"

He was very keen during those last days that the birthday jayanti of Abanindranath Tagore should be fittingly celebrated at Santiniketan. At all hours of the day he would send for Rathi Babu* or Suren Babu* or Nanda Babu‡ and discuss with them afresh the arrangements for the occasion.

AND so the days passed. His fever rose higher each evening and the nights were less restful. The doctors were obliged to come to the conclusion that he must be removed to Calcutta for further treatment. The decision upset him. "Why can't I be allowed to die in peace? Haven't I lived enough?" When it was explained to him that there

*Mr. Rathindranath Tagore, Karmasuchiba, Visya-Bharati.
† The artist Mr. Sarendranath Kar, Santinikatan-Sachiva.

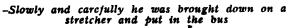
1 The artist Mr. Nandalai Bose, Director of the Santinikatan-Kalabhavan.

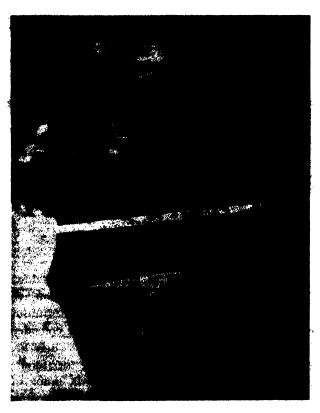
war every hope of the disease being brought under control, and that the country still needed him in these critical times, he grudgingly submitted, only manufacting, "Perhaps I shall not see these trees against"

of the day he was taken to Calcutta. He was sitting in the room upstairs, waiting to be carried downstairs to the bus. I went in and touched his fact. He looked up sadly and did not smile. "SWI" (I go) was all he said, and then looked away. I shrank within myself, so ominous that simple word sounded. Slowly and carefully he was brought down and put on the bus. Marvellously beautiful he looked as he lay reclining inside, robed in a black gown, wearing dark glasses. As the bus moved forward, many suppressed their sobs, some clicked

their cameras, but the great majority "Amader Santiniketan". The joyous spirit of that song and the superb beauty of the form within the bus cured the temporary morbidity of spirit and revived and strengthened the hope that surely he will come back. Such a one cannot die. On both sides of the road to the station men and women had gathered to catch a glimpse of the pessing bus and, if lucky, of the face within. By the time he was comfortably lodged in the beautiful saloon car, we had regained our spirits and were almost cheerful. "What a magnificent reception we shall arrange when he returns after a month! What happiness to look forward to!" I said to my companion as the train slowly steamed away. Miserable playthings of Fate! little did we know then that all we would bring back from Calcutta would be a few handfuls of ashes and a great load of sorrow.







—Marvellously beautiful he looked as he lay reclining inside, robed in a black gown, wearing dark glasses

Copyright photos by C. R. Pershad

ছ:থের জাবার রাত্রি বারে বারে
এসেরে জাবার বারে।
একরাত্র জার ভার দেবেছিল্ল
কটের বিকৃত ভাক, আনের বিকট ভলী বত,
আকারে হলনার ভূষিকা ভারার।
বভবার ভরের ব্যোন ভার করেছি বিবান,
ভভবার ব্রেছে জনর্থ পরাওর।
এই বার-জিত থেলা, জীবনের বিখ্যা এ ক্রম,
শিশুভার হ'তে বিজড়িত পরে পরে এই বিভীবিকা,
হাবের পরিহানে ভরা।
ভরের বিভিত্র চলক্ষ্যি——
নুভুয়র বিশুগ শিল্প বিকীর্ণ জাবারে।
৪

Sorrow's dark night, again and again,

Has come to my door.

Its only weapon, I saw,

Was pain's twisted brow, fear's hideous gestures

Preluding its deception in darkness.

Whenever I have believed in its mask of dread,

Fruitless defeat has followed.

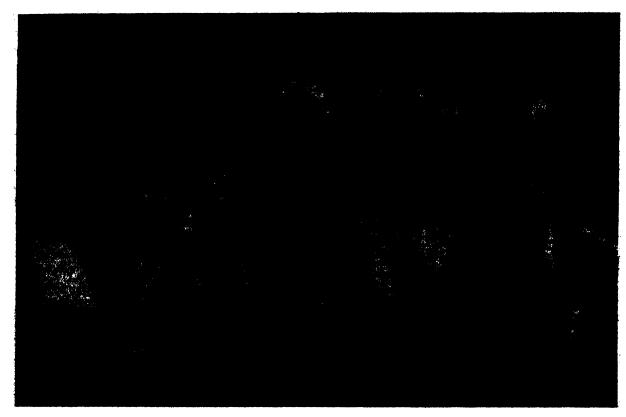
This game of defeat and victory is life's delusion;

From childhood, at each step, clings this spectre,

Filled with sorrow's mockery.

A moving screen of varied feare—

Death's skilful handiwork wrought in scattered gloom.



Farewell at Sanliniketan-July 25, 1941 -

The Last Few Days

TT was finally decided to take Gurudeva down to Calcutta for the purpose of the operation, which now seemed inevitable. Towards the beginning of July, his general condition showed very considerable deterioration; there was hardly a day when he did not run a temperature, the intake of food had decreased alarmingly, and, worst of all, much of his characteristic sparkling "joy of life" was missing. The last seemed most ominous to us who knew that where his well-being was concerned, his mind was the most important factor.

In the conditions prevailing then, the journey to Calcutta, though of a bare hundred-mile distance, was not a very easy proposition. There was only one train in the day which suited us, but it was also one of the slowest trains in the whole East Indian Railway service, requiring no less than full six hours to do this short run. Any special arrangement over the railway was very difficult,-for one reason, if the news of his going, the date and train had leaked out, the crowd en route and at Howrah, would make a comfortable journey almost an impossibility. Adoration and curiosity of the multitude have no limits.

Most of the difficulties of the journey were, however, satisfactorily solved, thanks to the help offered us by one of the highest officers of the East Indian Railway, who himself saw to all railway arrangements and undertook to come down to Bolpur the night before the journey and escort Gurudevs in his . Mr. Surendranath Kar, the Santiniketan Sachies.

ByONE NEAR HIM *

own saloon to Calcutta. He also arranged that the platform of arrival at Howrah was to be changed at the last moment, so that the crowd would be kept out, even if one gathered at the Station. The date of his departure and the name of the train were kept a secret, even the ashrama people, in general, knowing about the final arrangements barely a day before. The road to Bolpur Station from the ashrama is a standing disgrace to the District Board of Birbhum; during the rains in particular, it is full of innumerable pot-holes and muddy patches. But even our somnolent District Board authorities woke up at long last and made some temporary repairs over the road during the night, ensuring a more or less smooth passage for the bus in which Gurudeva was to go to the Station.

Rathi-babu¹ and Anil-babu² left the day before (24th July) to look after the final arrangements in Calcutta and Suren-babu remained in charge at Santiniketan and during the journey.

^{*} The writer of this article had served the Poet is personal capacity for the last few years. Hip., C. M. G.

Mr. Rathindranath Tagore.

Mr. Anii K. Chanda, Secretary to the Poet.

**

The farewell—nobody then suspected that it was to the forewell-from the ashrama, was most touching. From early morning, the wohle ashrama, men, women and children, all gathered in the spacious confidund of Uttarayana and awaited his coming down from his room on the first floor. At about 7-30 he was brought down in a specially constructed stretcher,—the same one, alas, in which he was also to make his last journey, when life had flown out of his body, to the cremation ground at Nimtollah. In that large gathering, there were people who had known him from their very birth, people who had shunned the wider world and its prizes and its glamour in order to serve him in the seclusion of Santiniketan, young boys and girls who had come from the four corners of the country with faith and love, to have their young lives sanctified with his blessings. Their hearts were heavy and eyes tearful. In deep silence and with mute salutations, they saw him off. The bus slowly glided out of the gates; out of a thousand throats rang out the ashrama song "Our Santiniketan, She is the darling of our hearts". Gurudeva, for one short moment, looked back,-his own eyes were not dry either.

THE train arrived at Howrah, July 25, a few minutes before the scheduled time. The Press did not know that he was coming by this train, and, thanks to the successful ruse of the staff in announcing a wrong platform of arrival, there was nobody barring a few of our party at the platform. Helped by the staff and our own men, we slowly conveyed him to a waiting van on the stretcher, and soon after 3-15, he reached his ancestral house at Jorasanko. The principal sitting room, on the first floor, had been converted into the sick room with all the furniture and furnishings removed, and he was taken up there.

The day was sultry, the journey tedious, and when he reached Jorasanko it seemed as if very little

of life was left in him. He was thoroughly hausted,—and he could not even be removed from the stretcher to his bed. He lay there—pale and wan, his eyes a little vague. Towards the evening, he revived to some extent and exchanged a few words with the nurses. During the night he slept well, as a result of which, the next morning (July 26), he looked somewhat fresh and restful. After his morning cup of coffee, he was helped on to his chair, and, as it seemed, he was in a mood to talk. Dr. Abanindranath Tagore and others who had come to enquire after him, were asked to his room and a most lively conversation ensued. Mr. Samarendranath Tagore, Prof. Charu Chandra Bhattacharya and Dr. Amiya Chakravarty were also in the company. Gurudeva was in a reminiscent mood, talking of his young days, particularly of the Swadeshi period. His memory of these days had been lately roused and refreshed on reading the manuscript of Abanindranath's memoirs, now in press. From the way he talked with vigour and interest, it was difficult to understand that he had hardly ten more days to live. Suddenly he turned towards Abanindranath and said, "Aban, I hear you have refused to join the celebration the Visva-Bharati wants to arrange in honour of your seventy-first birthday." Even before Abanindranath could say a word in explanation, he continued with great warmth: "What right have you to deny what the people want to do in honour of the event? It would be not merely a tribute to you personally, it is also a tribute to the great art movement which it has been your good fortune to initiate and to lead. Moreover, such a public tribute would have an educative value also." Abanindranath meekly replied, "Since you so desire, I shall submit myself to the torture of a public reception". After the party had left, Gurudeva continued: "Of all those who have served Bengal, I do not think, any one deserves well of his people more than Aban. He has taught a whole nation to understand Beauty, to look for Beauty, to appreciate Beauty-Aban Saraswatir Baraputra (Aban is the favoured child of Saraswati)."



--In deep silence and with mule salutations they saw him off. Their hearts were heavy and their eyes tearful

Copyright photo:

THE operation had been fixed for Wednesday, the 30th July. All necessary preparations were being hurriedly gone through though the patient himself was not yet aware of the exact date.

From the 26th to the 29th, that is, the days in Calcutta before the operation, his condition was much the same. A little fresh in the morning-clear in mind and interested enough in life to call for the newspapers-and discuss the war news, particularly of the Russian Front; from noon, rise in temperature, increasing uneasiness and, occasionally, almost a state of stupor. He did not talk shuch these days though he still enjoyed the company of his people and sometimes even cracked a joke or two.

In preparation of the operation he had to suffer daily a painful injection of Glucose in the vein (50 c.c. at a time-once or twice even 100 c.c.). These little worries, he found most annoying. On the 26th, soon after the injection had been administered, there was violent rigor which completely unnerved us. We never had such an experience before; fortunately, the doctor had not yet left the house, and the trouble could be controlled before it went too far.

On the evening of the 29th, that is, the day before the operation, he asked Jyoti-babu* to tell him exactly how painful the operation would be. He said, if he knew from before, he could prepare himself better. Gurudeva was very fond of Jyoti-babu, particularly appreciating his keen sense of humour. Jyoti-babu was also quite free and unconstrained in behaviour with him. In answer to his query, Jyotibabu said: "Nothing at all, Sir. We shall apply some local anaesthetics, and even though you would be fully conscious, you would not know that they are cutting your body up. We shall put a screen to hide the cruel surgeon from your view and you would not know he is there. Why, we shan't be surprised if you were even to compose a poem with the operation actually in progress". Gurudeva laughed heartily at this and said: "If it calls for no greater pain than composing a poem, well, I am ready. Call in your surgeon". Jyoti-babu, in order to reassure him, added: "We are taking no risks whatsoever nor sparing any safeguards. We surgeons do not forget that नावशास्त्र भाव त्नहें (there is no end to precautions). Gurudeva retorted, "But do not also forget: Nor is there any precaution against the End'': यादव गावधान तिहै।

Jyoti-babu would not, however, tell him that the operation was fixed for the morrow. But Gurudeva certainly guessed from certain preliminaries and changes in the treatment, that the date could not be far off. Late in the evening, he sent for Mrs. Rani Chanda, who used to work as his amanuensis during the last few months, to take down a poem. It began: ''ছাবের আবার রাজি, বাবে বাবে এসেছে আবার বাবে' ['Sorrow's dark night, again and again, has come to my door] After his death it was published under the caption "Death" in certain papers and wrongly described by them as his flast poem'. In fact, there was yet another poem in store for us. He did not also give any title to the peem

The state of the s The fateful 30th eventually arrived,—and from early morning, the whole house looked like a hospital, with doctors coming and going, and assistants busily engaged in fitting up a temporary operation theatre on the eastern verandah, adjacent to the sick room. Gurudeva, however, was still in blissful ignorance. He now composed his last poem "ছোৰাৰ স্টব প্ৰ রেখেছ আকীর্ণ করি বিচিত্ত ছলনাজালে, হে ছলনামরী" ['You have covered the path of your creation in a mesh of varied wiles, Thou Guilful One"]. As usual, when, line by line, it was completed, it was read out to him. He chided the scribe for making some lame rhymes and desired to make some changes. He, however, was already tired and could not go on. He said: "How soon I get exhausted these days. The doctors assure me that all would be all right after the operation; let the poem, therefore, wait." The poem remained untouched tothe last and has since then been published, as originally dictated.

His daughter-in-law, Sreemati Pratima Devi, was herself lying very seriously ill at Santiniketan, and from there had sent through a messenger a letter to-Gurudeva to reach him before the operation.

Gurudeva, after he had rested for a while, dictated for her a letter, and, in a faltering hand, he signed it himself "Baba Mashai". That was the last time he held the pen—the pen with which he had conquered the world and Death. It is also in fitness of things that his last message should have been for one, who, for the last thirty years, had no other thought, no other work but to make his life happy and comfortable.

At about 10-30 A.M., the principal surgeon, Dr. L. M. Banerjee came into his room and, after a short examination, said in a calculatedly casual manner: "Everything seems all right, why should we not have the operation today? Now?" For a moment, Gurudeva felt a little nonplussed, and then said, "Perhaps, it is all right. I am ready".

After a while he was put on a stretcher and carried out to the operation table in the verandah. The surgeons took charge of him and we had to withdraw.

With a heart full of unknown fears and faltering hopes, we, about a dozen of his people, kept ourselves huddled together in a neighbouring room. Time for us seemed to have stopped altogether. It was hardly an hour, and we thought we had waited for an eternity. At 11-45, the doctors came out and said the operation was over,—and it was successfully performed. The patient's condition was as fine as could be expected. That was the bulletin which was given to the Press. Mahatmaji was also informed of the operation.

Dr. Jyoti Prakas Sircar, a nephew of Sir Wilratan Sircar

13

the evening the surgeon came to examine and left satisfied with the patient's condition. Gurudera seemed even cheerful, and when Dr. Banerjee examined if the operation hurt him much, he replied with a pale smile: "Why force me to a lie!" We realized the operation could not have been entirely paralless.

From the look of things, we felt everything was really well and there was no cause for worry whatsoever. But the night was unpleasant; he slept hardly at all, even though bromide was administered twice in the night. He was restless, feeling dry and parched in the mouth and the throat. Barley water and Glucose water were being given him in frequent short sips.

* The day after the operation (31st July), partly because of the disturbed night he had, his condition worsened. There was a rise in temperature and the pulse was also quite quick. He complained of pain in the wound and of a general feeling of uncasiness. The doctors made frequent examinations, held hurried consultations with one another, and they did not look happy. But we were assured that such a setback was nothing unusual after an operation. The night was, however, better, with snatches of sound sleep. On the third day of the operation (1st August), there was a marked all-round improvement; temperature came down considerably, pulse was steadier. He also took an appreciable quantity of liquid nourishment. The improvement was maintained during the night, and on Saturday morning (2nd August), we felt so sure that the danger was over, that it was decided that Rathi-babu would go to Santiniketan by the evening train in view of Pratima Devi's continued illness. But trouble started soon after. Gurudeva again began to feel restless and complained of pain and uneasiness in the stomach. Temperature once again mounted up,-pulse also showed a steep rise. Towards evening a new trouble appeared--occasional fits of hiccough. Though at the beginning it did not seem very persistent or acute, it was to cause grave worry later on. The night brought in no relief; on the contrary, sleep was hardly possible on account of hiccough. On Sunday morning (3rd August) we felt quite panicky and thought it advisable to ask Pratima Devi to come to Calcutta, if the journey was not altogether impossible. From

the afternoon, some improvement was once again noticed, reviving our faltering hopes. The night was not too bad either, but from Monday (4th August) the condition definitely worsened, and when Pratima Devi came to see him in the morning, he hardly talked with her. As a matter of fact, from now onwards, he was hardly conscious at all; every hour new and worse symptoms began to show themselves. From Tuesday the 5th, the critical stage set in. A bad cough had been worrying him, and hiccough seemed almost continuous. Innumerable palliatives for hiccough were tried one after another, but to no effect. In the evening his old and lifelong triend and physician Sir Nilratan came to see him. Though himself badly stricken by age and disease, he could not but rush to Gurudeva's bedside when he heard of his condition. But Gurudeva was already in a state of coma; he did not seem to recognise anybody; his eyes looked as blank as before. Whatever hopes still lingered in us completely vanished when Sir Nilratan, as he was leaving the room, suddenly turned back and had a long look at the Poet. It was—we knew—Sir Nilratan's farewell to his friend.

In the night, the condition became very grave, and the doctors in attendance tried their last remedies. These had some effect, however, and the night passed. With dawn (6th August) came back hope; we thought possibly the worst was over, and the tide would now turn in our favour. It seemed impossible to us that it could be otherwise. But, alas, our hopes were all dupes. It was now a hurried sliding downwards-with a worse and new trouble added every minute. He could not swallow even a sip of water, the eyes were swollen and they were watery. From the afternoon, we were told to be ready for the end. Slowly and wearily, the hours rolled by and the shadow of death was over us. From midnight till three in the morning, he somehow struggled on, but after that, it was only waiting for the inevitable. The dawn peeped in (7th August), and there was no trace of life in him excepting the gasping breath. At 10 A.M. the doctors began to administer oxygen but it made very little difference. The sound of breath became fainter and fainter and soon after 12, it ceased finally.

We lost the battle, and Death wrested him away from us.

When death comes and whispers to me
"Thy days are ended,"
let me say to him, "I have lived in love
and not in mere time."

He will ask "Will thy songs remain?"
I shall say "I know not, but this I know
that often when I sang I found my sternity."

Bυ AMIYA CHAKRAVARTY

 ${\cal W}_{\it HEN}$ we watched him in pain, through the long hours, it seemed as if he was taking upon himself the final weight of human mortality before leaving this dearly loved Earth. There was a feeling of agony willingly endured, so that he could share our sorrows to the full. And yet the pain of life which visited him was evidently not his choice alone, the nature of existence had forced it upon him. We too shared a responsibility for his suffering. There he was; helpless, a child and poet of life, and we could do nothing for him. Nothing for him who through a life-time of wonder had brought us where we are, whose gifts have filled our days. Humanity, pure in knowledge—as he saw it—would someday bring the answering gift with which love dispels pain. But when? How far the outer waves of pain touched the levels below his general unconsciousness, in the last two days, we cannot tell. Even though he seemed to struggle, there was a far-awayness in his face: that of mountain ranges beyond the reach even of everlasting snows or glacial storms. But suffering was there.

IN the days immediately before, it was fully conscious pain which he met with limitless spiritual manhood. No age was there, but the vigour of eternal youth, in the fortitude with which life's struggle was met. Physical suffering he would touch with laughter, as he ever did in his life, transmuting agony into a living flame; a new light added to a universe of light. The ever-deepening background became a night of infinite tenderness; unknown stars sparkled beyond life's sky. In one of his last poems he speaks of death's skilful handiwork, jewelling the scattered gloom; this he wrote before the operation. Those who had won in the game of life-and-death, could enjoy this pattern of death's art, even as one could enjoy life in paying its price in ceaseless victory. His vision comes to us as a challenge. Neither death nor life is a finality; they are part of our being. What then is being? We shall know as we grow in truth and blessedness.

HE had come to the heart of things. The sky and earth, life's concourse, the river-side market, Bengal's green fields, and flowers, the hum of work in city and home: these had mingled in his bealific vision. War's cries came across the ocean but destruction is not the end of life. Man will live. Wrongs he could challenge, with human means, because he was with all and had the right of love to judge. Through

his physical suffering he renewed his kinship with physical man-humanity's great self we might call it and even in poems written during grave illness, he created a new level of verse. In lucid lines, bare and unadorned, he made us see and not merely know, the world's usual day.

His life itself had become living verse; pain and struggle cast no shadow but enriched the poetry of existence.

I HEN death came. Around it surged, even while life and death were meeting in his last moments, the stormy sea of humanity. With its frenzy, its unleavened emotions of man's crowded self, it rushed and revolved in primal movements. As they bore him away, in the afternoon, on his face was more than forgiveness. Reverence, unexpressed in our turmoil, had touched the mortal form that he had for ever left. During pain, even while yet conscious, an infinite wistfulness would come over his face; was it final acceptance, and yearning, and perhaps, also, the faintest reproach that this had to be thus? At least nobody could be there without fecling reproach within himself, even while sublimity filled our hearts. But in death, not even a trace of reproach or of feeling was there in his expression, but the unconcerned benediction of divinity, the divinity of all things. This cannot be expressed, but seen.

THE LAST POEM

You have covered the path of your creation in a mesh of varied wiles, Thou Guileful One. Deftly have you set a snare of false beliefs

in artiess lives.

With your deceit

you have left your mark on Greatness taking away from him the secrecy of night.

The path your star lights for him

is the translucent path of his heart,

ever illumined by a simple faith.

Though tortuous outside

it is straight within,

that is his pride.

Though men call him futile,

in the depth of his heart he finds truth washed clean by the inner light.

Nothing can cheat him;

he carries to his treasure-house

his last reward.

He who easefully could bear your wile,

receives from your hands

the right to everlasting Peace.

Calcutta, July 30, 1941 9-30 A.M.

-THE LAST HOURS

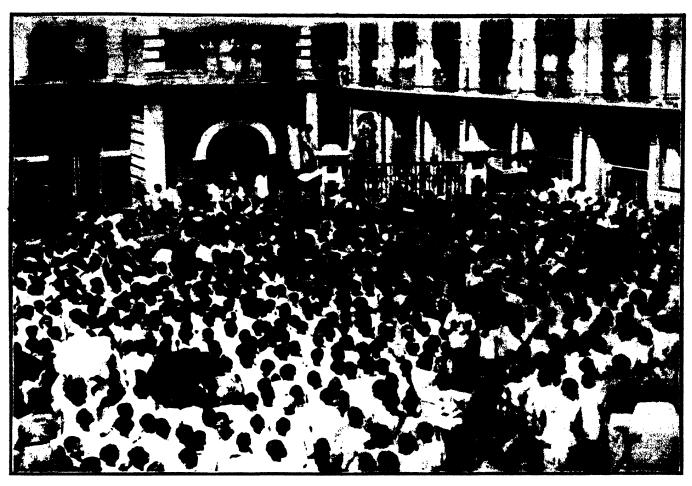


Photo: D. Ratan

IN THE COURTYARD OF THE TAGORE HOUSE

-THE LAST JOURNEY: I

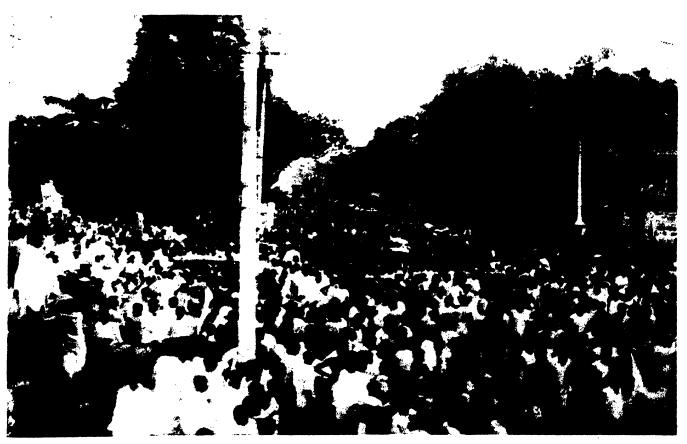


Photo: Kanchan Mukerjee

"হে মহাফুশর শেষ, হে বিদার আনিমেয়, হে সোমা বিষাদ, কংশক ইাড়াও ছিল, মুছালে নয়ন-নীর ভয়ো আনির্বাদ i

....IN THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF HI

"কৰেক কাড়াও ছিত্ত, প্ৰকলে কৰি শিষ্ক ভৰ ব্যৱগোৰে,

নিভন এবীপ বনি নিভাৰ আগতে কৰি নিভাৰ আগতে এট

The Last Ceremony

Sradh at Santiniketan



Copyright photographs by Jitendra Pratap Singh, Santiniketan

—A view of the 'Sradh-Mandap' with Rathindranath and Subirendranath seated to the left of Pandit Kshitimohan Sen reciling Vedic tests

 $R_{\it abindranath's}$ ceremony was performed at Santiniketan by his son, Rathindranath Tagore, on Sunday, the 17th August in accordance with the rites prescribed by the Anusthanpaddhati (code of ceremonies) of the Adi Brahmo Samaj, prepared by the Poet's father, Maharshi Debendranath Tagore, based on the Vedas and Upanishadas. With Rathindranath was associated Subirendranath, the Poet's grandnephew, who had performed the last rites at the cremation in Calcutta.

The site selected for the purpose was adjacent to the altar which marks the Maharshi's seat of prayer under the famous Chiatim tree.

In Front of the SRADH-MANDAP wat proceed a fundal to accommodate a congregation of about two thousand people.

The day was ushered in by the Asrama choir to the strains of the Poet's famous song, "Bhengechcho Duar Esechcho Jyotirmay, Tomari Hauk Jai." The walls break asunder, Light, like divine laughter, bursts in,

Victory, O, Light!
The heart of night
is pierced!



A view of the Pandal opposite the 'Sradh-Mandap' with Pandit Vidhusekhar Sastri (back), who, fointly with Pandit Kintimohan San, acted as ACMARYA and the choir which sang sangs

Walter State

With your flashing sword cut in twain The tangle of doubt and feeble desire.

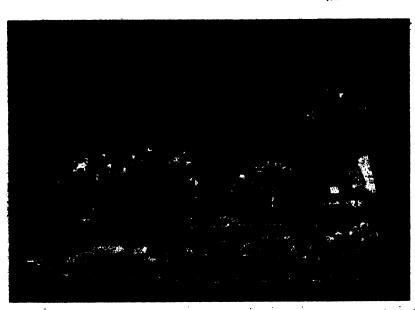
Victory! Come, Implacable! Come, you who are terrible in your whiteness. O Light, your drum sounds in the march of fire, And the red torch is held on high; Death dies in a burst

of splendour.

Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen and Pandit Vidhusekhar Sastri acted jointly as ACHARYYAS in the ceremony.



-All assembled went round Maharshi Debendranath's prayer-seat under the Chhatim tree



-After the 'Sradh' ceremony a continuous stream of people visited the room last occupied by the Poet

"Karo Tnar Nama Gan Jatadin Rahe Dehe Pran." ('Sing His glory so long as the life remains in the body').

More than two thousand people, including inmates of the Asram, ex-students and people from the neighbouring rural areas watched the ceremony with deep reverence.

After the ceremony, there was a continuous stream of people towards Uttarayan, where the scent of flowers and burning incense filled the air of the room last occupied by the Poet and the verandah where his bed-stead, arm-chair and writing desk stood as poignant memory's silent signposts.

Over 3,000 poor were fed on the occasion.

The choir sang the opening standing-"Tomari all Ichcha Hauk Purna Karunamaya Swami' ('Thy will be done, Oh! Merciful Lord!') composed by the Poet many years ago.

The SRADH commenced with the singing of the song: "Samukhe Shanti-parabar, bhasao tarani hey Karnadhar" ('In front lies the ocean of peace, launch the boat, Helmsman').

The ceremony came to a close after the Poet's song "Tomari Ashime Prana Mana Laye Jata Dure Ami Dhai" ('Far as I gaze at the depth of thy immensity') had been sung in chorus.

Finally; all assembled went round Maharshi Debendranath's prayer-seat under the CHHATIM treg singing Dwijendranath's song



more than three thousand poor were fed on the occasion, the boys and girls of Sankulhetan serving them

Settinger, Sept., 13, 1941

The Opening Song

সমূথে পান্তি-পাৰাকাৰ,

ভাসাও ভবনী হে কৰ্পথাৰ।

তৃমি হবে চিৰসাথী,
লও লও হে ক্ৰোড় পাডি',
অসীমের পথে জনিবে
জ্যোভি প্ৰবভাৰকাৰ।

মৃজিলাভা, ভোষাৰ ক্ষম ভোষাৰ ক্ষম
হবে চিৰপাথের চিৰবাজাৰ।

হয় বেন মৰ্ডোৰ বছনক্ষ,
বিরাট বিশ্ব বাছ মেলি' লয়,
পার সম্ভবে নিউর পরিচয়
মহা জ্ঞানার ৪

In front fles the ocean of peace,

Launch the boat, Helmsman.

You will be the comrade ever,

Take © take him in your lap,

In the path of the Infinite

will shine the 'Dhruva-tara' (1).

Giver of Freedom, your forgiveness, your mercy

Will be wealth inexhaustible in the eternal journey.

May the mortal bonds perish,

May the vast universe take him in its arms,
and may he know in his fearless heart

The Great Unknown.*

The Ritual of the Vedas and Upanishadast

यो देवोऽसी योऽप्छ यो विश्वं अवनमाविवेश । य फोर्वावपु वो वनस्पतिषु तस्मं देवाय नमोनमः ।

The God Who is in fire, in water. Who pervades the entire universe; He Who is in plants, in trees; to Him we make our obeisance again and again.

सत्यं ज्ञानसम्तः नद्यः । श्चानन्युरूपमसूरं यद्विभाति । शान्तं शिवसद्वेतम् ।

He Who is our Creator, our Preserver, the Ordainer of all our happiness; He Who is the Life of our life and the source of all our blessings; He by Whose grace we are having our body and mind, our intellect and strength, our knowledge and faith; He Who is always protecting our body, mind and soul from various troubles; He is the Supreme Being, He is Truth, He is Knowledge, He is the Infinite. He is manifesting Himself as the Bliss, the Immortal; He is the Calm, the Beneficent, the One without a second. With love, with mind turned back from all else, let us offer our souls to that Bliss Who is without a second.

स्वयं मान्युक्तमकायममञ्जानां गुद्रमपापिकत्तः । कवित्मं नींची परिमृ स्वयम्भूषांवातध्यतोऽभांन् व्यव्याच्यावतीध्यः समाभ्यः । पृतस्माकायते प्राद्यो मनः सर्व्योग्न्यांव च । वां वायुक्योतिरापः पृथियो विश्वस्य वारिकी । सवावस्याप्तिस्तपित भः वति ः । विश्वस्य वायस स्वयुष्यविति नः ।

He is all-pervading, bright, bodiless, without sinews, without scar, pure, unpierced by evil; He is all-seeing, the guide of the mind, the greatest of all and self-manifest; from all times He is ordering objects for the use of created beings according to their natures. From Him have come into being

* In translating into English the Sanskrit text of the Vedas and Upanishadas, the explanatory and interpretative Bengali rendering by Maharshi Debendranath Tagore as given in the Annishan Paddhati of the Adi Brahmo Samaj has been followed more than the original.—RD., C. M. G.

life, mind and the senses, and the sky, air, light, water end this earth, the container of them all. For fear of Him fire burns, for fear of Him the sun gives heat, for fear of Him cloud: shower rain, winds blow, and death moves about.

श्वसतो मा सङ्गमण समसो मा ज्योतिगेमण सत्योगीऽन्तं गमण । साविराजींज्य पृचितं संग् वसे वृश्वितं सुन्तं तेन माँ वादि जिल्लम् ।

Lead me from the unreal to Thy Real Self; lead me from darkness to Thy Luminous Self; lead me from death is Thy Deathless Self. O Thou Self-manifest, be manifest unto me. O Thou the Terrible One, with that gracious fabe of Thine, protect me always.

श्री महावादिनी वदन्ति । वतो वा इमानि भूतानि वायन्ते । वेग वातानि जीवन्ति । वतु प्रवन्त्वभिसंविद्यन्ति । तहिजिलासस्य । तद्महा । ।व्योव व्यक्तिमानि भूतानि वायन्ते । श्रीनम्पेन वातानि जीवन्ति ।

वतो वाचो निवर्तन्ते स्नप्नाच्य मनसा सह । स्नागन्दं बह्मयो विहान् व विमेति स्टाधन ॥

† This song, which has been translated into English by Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, for the September number of The Modern Review was composed by the Poet on 3rd December, 1939 for a new stage version of Dak-ghar ("The Post Office"). The song was, however, never used, and the Poet expressed the wish that it should be sung after his own death.

(1) The bright pole-star, which in the Bengali word "Dhruve" carries the significance of steadfastness and unfailing guidance.

राते न सः । रसं हो वार्य सम्बन्धानम्बी अवस्ति । कोडां वाञ्चात् कः प्रायवात् वरेच चाकावः चावन्त्रो न व्यातः। एका ताकववाति । यहा हो मेच एतस्यित्रहायेऽवारच्येऽविकाऽ-विवानवेऽभवं प्रतिक्षां चिन्तते साथ सोडभवं गतो भवति । वतो वाची निवर्चन्ते स्वप्राप्य मनसा सह । चानन्दं महास्रो विद्यान् न विमेति क्याचन ॥

The expounders of the Vedas say: He from Whom all these beings have come into existence, He by Whom after coming into existence all these are kept alive, and He towards Whom all these go and into Whom all these enter at the time of the dissolution of the universe; have a desire to know Him thoroughly; He is the Supreme Being. These beings come into existence from the Supreme Being, the Bliss; after having come into existence these are kept alive by the Supreme Being, the Bliss; and at the time of the dissolution of the universe, these go towards and enter into the Supreme Being, the Bliss. He who has known the Bliss of the Supreme Being, from Whom unrealised mind and words turn back, he is not afraid of any one. This Supreme Being is the Joy, the source of all satisfaction. The individual soul enjoys felicity by realising the Supreme Being, the Joy. Who would have exerted himself physically, who would have lived, if this Supreme Being had not been in the Heavens? He is the One Who deals out felicity to the people. At the time when the devotee lives without fear in this invisible, bodiless, inexpressible, uncontained Supreme Being, it is then that he achieves fearlessness. He who has known the Bliss of the Supreme Being, from Whom unrealised mind and words turn back, he is never afraid.

एवोऽस्य परमो सोक एवोऽस्य परम जानन्दः। पुत्रस्वेवानन्त्रस्थान्यानि श्रुतानि मात्रासुप्रवीवन्ति ॥

He is the Supreme Refuge of the individual soul, He is his Supreme Fulfilment, He is his Supreme Universe, He is his Supreme Bliss. All other created beings enjoy only a minute particle of the felicity of this Supreme Bliss.

> कों व प्कोऽवर्को बहुवा शक्तियोगात् व्यानिकाविद्यार्थी स्वाति । विवेति वान्ते विश्वमादी स देवः स नो उप-1375 जो एकमेवाद्वितीवस् ।

He Who is One and without any visible form; He Who, with His knowledge of the necessities of created beings, ordains various desired objects by His manifold powers; by Whom is perveded the entire universe, its beginning, middle and end; He is the Radiant Supreme Being. May He give us that understanding which leads to good actions.

Om, The One without a second.

तमीयराखां परमं महेचरं तं रेपतामां परमञ्ज रेपतम् । की कीर्थ कर करता विदास रेवं श्रवनेवणीयवर् ॥ न साम कार्य मानुष्ठ निवते न सरसमधाञ्चिकमा दुरवते । परास्य कविविविवेश सूच्ये ः स्वामाविकी शायकविका प

> न तरूप कमित पतिरस्ति सोके न चेविका नैव च तस्य शिक्रम् । स कारबं करबा विवादियो न चास्य करिक्रमनिता न चाचिक ॥

प्य देवो विश्वकरमां सहात्मा शल श्रमानां हत्ये स्वितिकः। इदा मनीपा मनसाभिक्ष्यों व प्रदृष्ट्वरक्तारते भवन्ति 🛊

Him I know, the Great Lord, the Greatest of lords: the Deity, the Greatest of deities; the Master of masters: the Greatest of the great; the God, Who is Lord of the universe, to Whom all praise is due.

Actionless is He, bodiless; none other equals or excels Him; Supreme is His Energy, multiform, so is it heard: innate in It is His manifestation as Knowledge and Force.

No master has He in the universe, no lord; no distinguishing mark; from Him does creation flow; He is Lord of the soul; no progenitor has He, no lord.

Creator of the universe is He, this God, the Great Spirit; His seat is always in the heart of man; they who realise Him with heart, intellect and mind intent, attain to deathlessness.

> "देवा यज्ञास्तथा नागा गन्धर्वाप्सरसो ऽहराः। क्र राः सर्पा स्पर्कारच तरको जिसगाः सगाः ॥ विद्यापरा जलाघारास्त्रवैवाकाशगामिनः । निराहारास्य ये जीवाः पापे धर्मे रतास्य वे ॥"

May everyone be contented today. May all created beings from gods, demi-gods down to the meanest find contentment today. May everyone, hungry, thirsty, sinful or virtuous find contentment today.

> "बामसञ्जयनाहोका देवर्षिपत्मानवाः। तृष्यम्य पितरः सर्वे मातृमातामहादवः । अचीतकुक्कोटीमां ससद्वीपनिवासिनाम् । ाया इतेन तोयेन तृष्यन<u>त अ</u>वनवयह ॥"

May everyone find supreme contentment today. Those millions of families who have departed this life and those who are now inhabiting different countries and different divisions of the earth, may the shower of contentment be upon all of them today. May this shower give satisfaction to the three worlds today.

> इवं फिल्म्बो नमी चस्त्र चय वे पूर्वासो व उपरास रेषुः। वे पाधिवे स्वसि प्रा विषका वे वा नृतं स्मूखनास विश्व ध

Those who have departed to the next world, they are the ancestors. My salutations to all of them today, to those who are my elders, and to those who are my youngers. Some of them might have their sents today on the dust of this earth, some others in unother beautiful, majestic world. All of them have come here today, my salutations to all of them.

Sendey, Sept. 13, 1941 TAGGRE MEMOREAL SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

में न हुए चित्रतों ने न केंद्र नोतन जिल्ला को स न न प्रतिकृत है

2212

(to)

Those ancestors who are present here today, and those whom I know and those whom I know and those whom I know how today.

त काममन्तु त इद ज्वन्तु कवि (वन्तु ते कश्नु ६ स्मान् ॥

May they all come here today, in this place where we are performing this ceremony in honour of the departed. May they hear the words which are in our immost hearts. May they give us encouragement by accepting our prayer, may they protect us by fulfilling the desire of our hearts.

. May they inspire our hearts with right understanding and words. May they keep our understanding fixed to-day in the truth of the universe. May they enable us to render service and goodness and reverence.

प्रीष्ट प्रे हे पश्चिमः पूर्व्यम-यज्ञा कः पूर्व्य पितरः परेखुः।

By the ancient path used by our ancestors from the beginning of time when they made their departure, proceed, you also, and begin your journey.

क्ष्मान्यक्षाः सम्मेने-ष्टा पूलंब परवं स्थोमन्।

On the strength of your deeds of virtue, go to the highest heaven, and there meet the ancestors, meet the God of Death.

हिट्याचात्रच पुनरस्तमेहि संग ऋत्य सम्बा स्वर्णाः।

All that is unclean leave today, and with body beautiful,
 radiant and pure, go and join them this day in that heaven.

तपसा वे स्वाएक्सकायसा वे कार्यहुः। हवो वे व्यव्ये सहस्तारिक्षेत्रापि गःस्तात् ॥

Amongst those, go, you also, amongst those who cannot be approached because of their great devotion, who have reached Heaven because of their great devotion, who have attained beatitude because of their great devotion.

वे वित्पूर्व श्रतसाता श्रतजाता श्रताहरः। श्रुपोत् तपस्यतो यस तर्पात्री श्राप गञ्जतात् ॥

Amongst those, go, you also. O devotee with self under control, amongst those earlier devotees who dedicated their lives to the attainment of beatitude, who entered into new life in course of that attainment, and the work of whose life was progress in such attainment.

सहस्रकृतिः काचो वे जोताःशिक पूर्वत् । सुचोद् कारमको नाम मनोको चानि म स्टास् स

Amongst those, go, you also, O great devetee, amongst those sages who are devoted to the quest of God, who are posts endowed with prophetic vision, by the side of whose radiance the light of the sun even is faint.

ह्यामि ते मनसा मन हरेमान् प्रसन् वनश्चनाम दक्षि।

With our mind we invoke your mind today, be one in love with the life in our home.

हरैयकि क्षमसमितिह किन हरकट्रः। हरैकि व वंक्षमां क्याका क्षमःहरः॥

Stay here, take away our misery and make us great; be one with us in our mind and endeavour; with new strength and energy, stay here, unrepelled.

वरेत सत्त्रत्वतं व रेत ।

May death vanish from our midet, may immerbility be revealed unto us.

चान-सद्यो । सन्यमानि भूतानि जायन्ते । चान-देन दाठानि जी नित चानन्तं प्रकरपंत्रसद्धिन्तः ॥

All things have their origin in Bliss; all things have their being in Bliss; all things enter into and are absorbed in Bliss.

भवादस्याहिकःवृति भवास्तृति सुदैः। भवादिस्यत्व बाहुत्व सु दुवः(र्वत वृक्षसः ॥

Fire burns for fear of Him, the sun gives heat for fear of Him, clouds and winds move for fear of Him, death runs for fear of Him.

व जात्महा बन्धा वस्त शिव बन्नासी प्रवित्तं दस्त हैया।
दस्त व्यापासतं वस्त स् पुः कस्मै देदाव इतिया विशेष ॥
व. प्राचतो निमित्ततो मांद-वक इत् राजा तमातो समूत ।
व कि कस्त जिपस्य स्वयुत्त रस्ती देदाव इतिया विशेष ॥
वस्त्रीमी हिमान्त्री मांद्रत्वा दस्त समुद्र रस्त्रा सहाहु ।
दस्त्रीमा प्राच्यो वस्त वाहु कस्ती देदाव इतिया विशेष ॥
वेन बीच्या पूर्विती व दस्तुत्र वेन दय क्षत्रित वेन नाकः ।
वो चान्द्रति वस्ता दिमाना वेन दय क्षत्रित वेन नाकः ।
वो चान्द्रति वस्ता दिमाना वस्ती देदाव इतिया विशेष ॥
वस्त्र क्षत्री चान्ता दस्त्रभावे चान्य वांता मनसा देजमावे ।
वस्त्राच सूर विव्यो दिमाति कस्ती देदाव इतिया विशेष ॥
वा वो हिसोस्तिता वः प्राच्या दी वा दिव सस्य वांता स्वावा ॥
वस्त्रावर्था सुद्र वोक्या वः प्राच्या दी वा दिव सस्य वांता ॥

He is the source of life and strength; the entire universe and the gods are ruled by Him; death and deathiessness are His shadow. To what other god shall we offer abiation? He is the One Only King in His Own Majesty of this world of Hig; of these bipeds and quadrapeds. To what other god shall we offer oblation?

This snow-clid mountain, this ocean with the rivers, these are His Oreat Glory; the quarters of the sky, these are His Hands. To what other god shall we offer oblation?

By Him was the sky made to glow, by Him was the earth made firm, by Him was the heaven made and fixed, by Him was made the cloud moving in the air. To what other god shall we offer oblation?

Him they regard steadfastly, the shining heaven and earth firmly fixed by the Supreme Energy; in Him doth the sun find his glory. To what other god shall we offer oblation?

He Whose Law is Truth. He Who created heaven and earth, He Who created the great ocean, may He preserve us from utter ruin. To what other god shall we offer oblation?

শ্রাদ্ধকর্তার প্রার্থনা

ছে পরম পিতা, দশ রাত্র গত হটল, আমাদের ভক্তিভালন **निजा ८ जामाद मक्त हेक्कार हेहरनाक हहेराउ अवश्ख हहेग्राह्म ।** ভিনি ৰণন বোগ-বছণার নিভান্ত কাজুর হইলেন, আমরা কিছতেই ভাঁচার শাস্তি করিতে পারিলাম না, তুমি তগন আপনার অনুত ক্লোডে আশ্ৰৱ দিয়া তাহাকে সকল যন্ত্ৰণা হইতে মৃক্ ভবিলে। তে মঙ্গমহ, আমাদিগের ভীবনদাতা তোমার প্রতি-নিধিস্কল পিতা বেরপ স্নেছে সামাদিগকে প্রতিপালন করিয়াছেন. ভাচা কোনো কালে পরিশোধ করা বার না। এই সংসারসমূতে जिबि जाबाराव बीभवबान किरानम । . जिमि बदः ममुलाव विभागत জার বছন করিয়া আমাদিগকে রক্ষা করিতেন, পিত্রেছ কীত্ন . कृतिहा (नव कवा वाह ना, निष्ठश्रन किছु एके नित्रांगंध कवा बाह না। অভএব আম্বা সপরিবারে ভক্তিপ্রণত হইয়া ভোমার নিষ্ট এই প্রার্থনা করিভেছি বে, তাঁচার প্রতি আমাদের কুভক্রতা ও ভক্তি উন্নত করিয়া লাও। হে মৃজিলাভা, তুমি বেমন তাঁহাকে লোকান্তরে লইবা ভাঁহার বোগ বরণা শান্তি করিলে সেইরণ দেখানে তাঁহাঁকে আপনার সহিত বৃক্ত করো। তাঁহাকে সভা-জ্যোতিতে ভূষিত করিয়া ভোমার সন্থী করিয়া লও। তিনি বে-্লোকে থাকুন, আমাদের প্রতি প্রসন্ধ থাকুন, এবং আমরা উচ্চার নিৰট বাছা কিছু অপবাধ করিয়াছি, তাহা ভিনি ক্যা করুন। ছে মধ্বমন্ত্র, আমরা একজন পর্ম বন্ধু সকলের-কল্যাণে-নির্ভ ষ্চাপুরুষকে হারাইয়া ভোমার সমূধে উপস্থিত হইয়াছি, আমাদিগকে ভোমার অভয় মৃতি প্রদর্শন করে। তিনি আমাদিগকে व नः नादव श्रक्रश्चाव व्यर्भन कविया श्रातन्त, छाहा वहन कविवाव সামর্থা প্রছান করে।। এ-সংসার ভোমারই প্রির সংসার, এখানে ভোষার প্রিয়ু কার্য করিতে গিরা বে-সকল ক্লেপ প্রাপ্ত হইব, ফ্রাছা বেন ভোমার প্রেমে পুদক্তি হইরা সহু করিতে পারি। স্থাধের লোভে ছোমার আ্তার প্রতিকলে আমাদের বে-দক্ষ প্রবৃত্তি উখিত হুইবে, ভাহা বেন ভোষার প্ৰিত্ৰ লোভিতে ভশীভত হইয়া মাৰ্য বৃদ্ধিন, মান, বৃদ্ধ প্ৰবাণ পৰ্যন্ত পৰিত্যাগ কৰিতে हत, ७५६मि त्वा धर्मपुष इहेटछ विव्याज्ञ ना हरे। धर्म बच्चाव मिषिक पृति आमारिशतक दन-मिक क्षत्रान कविताह, जाहा दन कार्यकारमः व्यवस्था व्यवस्थि स्व । यथम पर्यास्त्रीतम चायात्वय नयुवादं यन निःश्विष्ठ इटेर्स्स, ७४न व्यन खायाद निक्रे मुख्य वन वाछ हरे। द्रणामात व्यनातः नामात्तव वरे मधनी त्वन भूतं भूतं अक्रुविरभन्न जावन्त्रचित्रका अक्रुविश करत । दरः

मनगमा, कृति करे वर्जीय गर्जाय महत्त विकास विकास करता। ट्यामी कान चानानिन्दक चिका के छ. ट्यामान चानक এছান কৰো, এবং ছোমার সক্ষয় ভাগোর হইতে আমারের সকল ংৰভাৰ দূৰ কৰো। ংভোষা হইতে :আমনা' নে-ক্ৰিছু-মঞ্চন গ্ৰান্ত हरे. एक्टिएरे बन महारेव बाकि। एकि बार्क कि कि হদি সকলই বায়: তথাপি ভোমার মঞ্জ-স্কুপে বিশাস কেন क्थनहे भिविन ना द्याः कृषि कामाविशस्कः नःगादात नन्नवहे প্রেরণ করো, আরু বিপদেই আবৃত করো, হে মললমর, প্রভ্যেক অবস্থার পরিবর্তনে তুমি আমাদের সঙ্গেই থাকিছো। ভোষার पक्षि मूर्य रक्षामात ८ धम- पृष्ठि दान नकन नमत आमार्यत स्वत्रहरू . প্ৰফুল ও উন্নত কৰিবা বাবে। হে বিশ্ববিধাতা অগৎ পিতা, ভোষার প্রসাদে বারু মধু বহন করিভেছে, সমুদ্র মধু করণ क्तिराट्स, ज्यावात राज्यातहे अगार अवधि वनम्मस्मिक मधुमान হউক, গো-সকল স্বমধুর ছন্ত দান কলক। রাত্রি মধু হউক, উবা ্মধু হউক, জ্বালোক, ভ্লোক ও সূৰ্ব মধুময় হউক, পিতা ভোষাৰ মধমর মঙ্গল ভাবের অভকরণ কলন।

THE PRAYER OF THE PERFORMER OF THE 'SRADH' CEREMONY

O Father That art Supreme, it is now ten nights since our revered father was taken away from this world in accordance with Thy gracious will. When he was sorety distresed by his illness and we could not in any way alleviate his sufferings, Thou didst take him to shelter in Thy deathless bosom, and didst free him from all pains. O Gracious Father, the love with which our father, who gave us life and who was as Thy representative here on earth, brought us up, can never be repaid within any extent of time. He was like a light to us in this sca of life. He used to protect us by bearing all the burden of troubles himself. The love of our father cannot sufficiently be expatiated on, the debt due to our father cannot be repaid by any means. For that reason, we and the whole family bow down to Thee in reverent worship and pray that Thou mayst be pleased to augment our gratefulness and respect towards him. O Thou Who dost bestow final beatitude, just as Thou didst free him from all sufferings due to his illness by removing him to the other world, so also make him one With Thee there. Adorn him with the light of Truth and make him Thy companion. In whatever world he may be, may he be pleased with us, and may he forgive us all our offences committed against him. O Gracious Father, having lost a great friend who was a great man engaged in doing good to all, we have come before Thee; show us that Form of Thine which removes all fear. Give us the strength to bear the heavy burden of the worldly life which he has transmitted to us. This world is dear to Thee. May we be able to bear, thrilled by Thy love, all the sufferings we might have to undergo in fulfilling Thy dear mission. May all those desires contrary to Thy injunction which might arise in us in our longing for happiness be reduced to ashes by Thy holy fire. May we never deviate from the path of virtue even if we have to sacrifice riches, honour. fame or life itself. May we have the inclination to exercise at the proper time for action the strength which Thou hast given us for the maintenance of the Lew, . When the whole of our strength would be exhausted in the performance of good works, may we have new accession of strength from Thee. May this community of ours, by Thy grace, emulate the nable deeds of our queestors. O Gracious Father, muyst Thou diffuse ideas of geodness amongst all members of this community. Teach us Thy Knowledge, give us Thy Shelter,

and from Thy inexhaustible store remove all our wants. May we be contented with whatever good we might receive from Thes. May our faith in Thy Goodness never suffer, even if the lose all that Thou hast given us. O Gracious Father, whather Thou bestowest on us riches of this world or whether Thou envelopest us in misfortunes, mayst Thou always abide with us in every change of circumstance. May Thy gracious Face and Thy Loving Glance keep our hearts gladdened and enabled on all occasions. O Creator of the universe. Father of the world, by Thy grace the wind is wafting bliss, the sea is pouring bliss; by Thy Grace, again, may the plants and trees be full of bliss, may the cows give sweet milk; may the night be full of bliss, may the dawn be full of bliss; may

the heavens, the earth and the sun be full of bliss; and, may our father emulate Thy blissful goodness.

मञ्ज बाक्य ब्युक्तवते मञ्ज कर्मन्य सिम्बरः। साक्ष्मैर्यः सम्प्रोपवी ॥ मञ्ज बन्धुतोष स्तो मञ्जमत् वा वर्ष रजः। मञ्ज बोस्स्तु व विता ॥ मञ्जमाता वमश्वतिमञ्जनी कास्तु सुर्वः। साध्योगीयो भागतु व.॥

The wind is wasting bliss, the oceans are pouring bliss. May the plants be full of bliss. May the night and dewn be full of bliss. May the heavens be full of bliss. May our strees be full of bliss. May the sun be full of bliss. May our cows be full of bliss.

THE CONCLUDING SONG

ভোমার অসীমে প্রাণমন লবে

হত দূরে আমি ধাই—
কোথাও তৃংধ কোথাও মৃত্যু
কোথাও বিচ্ছেদ নাই।

মৃত্যু সে ধরে মৃত্যুর রূপ, ছংব হয় ছে ছংপের কৃপ, ভোমা হতে ধবে হইয়ে বিমুধ আপনার পানে চাই।

হে পূৰ্ব, তৰ চরপের কাছে বাহা কিছু সব আছে আছে আছে, নাই নাই ভর সে ওগু আমারি, নিশিদিন কাদি তাই।

অন্তর-প্লানি সংসার-ভার পলক ফেলিতে কোথা একাকার, জীবনের মাঝে স্বরূপ ভোমার বাধিবারে যদি পাই ॥ Far as I gaze at the depth of

Thy Immensity

I find no trace there of sorrow

or death or separation.

Death assumes its aspect of terror

And sorrow its pain

Only when, away from Thee,

I turn my face towards my

own dark self.

Thou All-Perject, everything abides at Thy jest

For all time.

The jear of loss only clings to me

With its ceaseless grief,

But the shame of my penury and my life's burden vanish in a moment

Thy presence I feel

In the centre of my being.

ॐ॥ शान्तिः। शान्तिः। शान्तिः। ॐ॥

শেষ কবিতা

ভোষার স্টার পথ রেখেছ আকীর্ণ করি' বিচিত্র ছলনাজালে,

८६ इननायती।

বিখ্যা বিখানের কাদ শেতেছ নিপুণ হাতে সরল জীবনে। এই প্রথক্ষা হিমে বহুছের করেছ চিঞ্চিত;

ভার ভরে রাথোনি গোপন রাত্রি।

ভোষার জ্যোভিছ ডা'রে বে-পথ দেখার নে বে ভার অপ্তরের পথ, নে বে ভিরবজ্ঞ, সকুক বিবানে নে বে

करत छाटा वित्रमम्बन ।

জোড়ার্নাকে, কলিকাজ ৬০শে কুনাই, ১৯৪১ স্কার ৯ঃ বটকা বাহিরে কুটন হোক শহরে নে কছু, এই নিয়ে ভাষার ৌরব।

লোকে ভাৱে বলে বিভূষিত সভোৱে সে পার স্থাপন আলোকে বৌভ অন্তরে অন্তরে । কিছুতে পারে না ভারে এবঞ্চিভে । শেব পুরকার নিরে বার সে বে স্থাপন ভারারে ।

অনারাসে বে পেরেছে হলনা সহিছে সে পার ভোনার হাতে শাতির অকর অধিকার র্

- A TOTALITARIAN

in

RELIGION

By

THE METROPOLITAN

I DESIRE to stress an aspect of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's life which seems to be overshadowed in the minds of some by his great position as a Poet and Nationalist but I think he himself would have placed religion first as that part of his life which he held of the highest importance. He believed in God to whom all creation owed its existence. The fact that all nature was his creation made it for him an object of his closest study and attention. For, clearly it would reveal to him something of the mind and character of its Maker. This fact also led him to see that the whole creation must be a great unity and that fellowship should characterise those who dwelt in this world and not rivalry and antagonism.

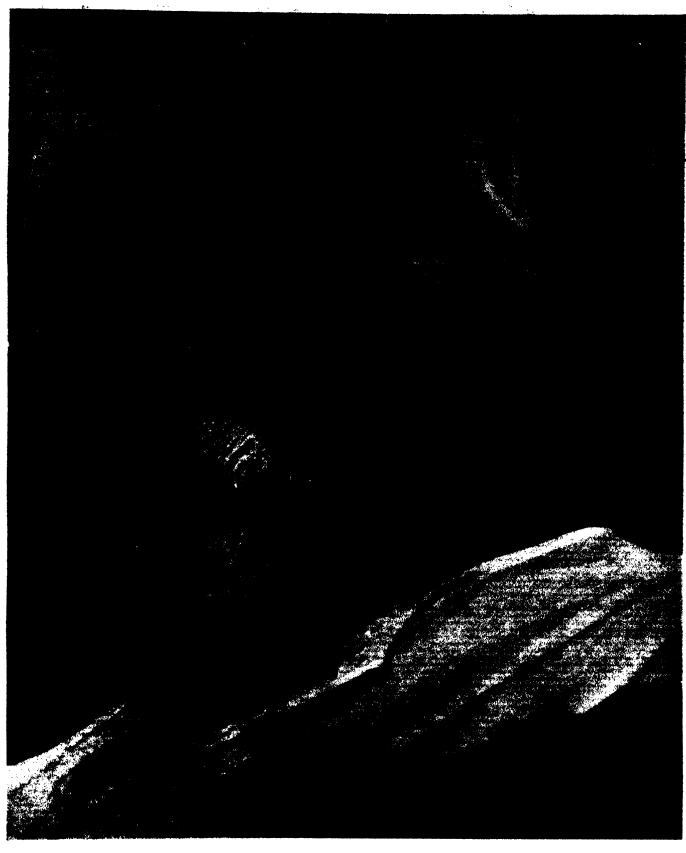
E recognised the differences which marked off nations and races,—the one from the other, but such differences should not lead to antagonism which would end in mutual destruction but to fellowship in realising together the purpose of their Creator, and by making each their own special contribution to the whole, so enriching it that it could become the real instrument of its maker's purpose. Because he thought of the whole as a great unity, he felt that all'life must be dominated by the spirit.

WHILE he appreciated to the full the great gifts of many of the scholars and scientists of the West and the fine qualities which they exhibited, yet he felt that in a large measure the West was dominated by materialism. I think he was inclined to overemphasise the materialism of the West, for I know how many of the great scientists in my own country have been men of deep religious convictions, but still I am very conscious of the degree to which materialism has led many of the people of the West to allow the love of gain and power to dominate their lives and produced that great divergence in the social conditions of different classes in the West, which is a standing disgrace to civilisation.

DR. TAGORE was a totalitarian in religion. Every part of life must be controlled by the Spirit. I would also describe him in matters of religion as eclectic. He believed that all religions contain some truth, and his aim was to appreciate and gather together the truths which they contained. This eclecticism is a characteristic of the faith which he professed, for in his early days, he was an ardent Brahmo Samajist though in later times he was somewhat disappointed with the conservatism of the Adi Samaj. The day at Santiniketan began and ended with worship in which pupils and teachers alike took their part. No one could visit that great Cultural Centre without appreciating the spiritual atmosphere which prevailed there and which owed its existence in such large measure to its founder and inspiring genius.

Bishop's House, Calcutta, 19th August, 1941.

-For Colcutta



APRII **1940**

Copyright photo S Shaha

HOUSE: THE LAST PHASE

ORE'S emergence into maturity tricides with the birth of an national consciousness in his exit from the world that hid so passionately touches a point in the flowing tide of time when humanity tears itself into pieces in the agony of disintegrated ideas and ideologies. Between these two points of time Bengal, the land that created him and which is able the land to which he gave form and expression, presses into history a corpus of dynamic change replete with conflicting ideas and ideals and thoughts and visions. These ideas and visions found a concrete synthesis within a wide orbit of the creative vision of one man, Tagore Indeed, Tagore spans the last 50 years of Bengal's history with its apparently disjointed sketches integrated into one whole synthetised by a spiritual vision. At the one end of this wide expanse, lies the riverine plains of Bengal, its slowly and steadily moving rural: life circumscribed by its own limited vision and tradition but enriched by her poets and artists with a romantic imagination in its healthiest sense. At its other end is the wide world, tumultous in form and spirit, agreriously foud in its own achievements in science and industry, and proud of its conscious will. Hardly is so much given unto one man, and even if life is so kind as to favour one with such a long span of pears, even then one is hardly ever competent and sensitive enough to cover in a synthetic vision such a wide vista bewildering in its endless complexity.

Tagore was cradled on the palm of a city growing under the early rays of a foreign capitalist imperialism, found maturity in the vast plains stretching on both sides of mighty rivers that water the hundreds of lowly villages of Bengal's landscape, and, when on the wrong side of 50, stepped from the limits of his own land, essentially a product of the disintegrating village social organisation and a progressive middle-class, out into the wide world that had already become the play-ground of deep and potent social forces of the late 19th and early 29th centuries. Its · long historical process inevitably resulted in the projection of Bengali urban faithfile-class life into the wide and swiftly moving currents of the outer warid, while the latter borne on the thesitiers of a foreign capitalist-imperiallist migisse flowed in hundredin of record sected accounty, and it was in

Вy NIHAR RANJAN RAY

Tagore's life and work that the entire historical process attained a creative synthesis unparalleled in the history of culture and literature. Not a phase, from the coarsest to the finest, not an event, from the most significant to the most lowly or subtle, ever took place in our land that did not found its reaction in some form or other within the orbit of Tagore's conception and imagination, artistic activity and expression. Indeed, he has touched and given form and expression to all phases and aspects of our deeper social existence. of our life in its widest and deerwat sense. Out of the mud and allt of the Padma and the Bhagirathi he moulded into a significant form what we know today as modern Bengal. If he was our creation, we are his creations as well-his majestic figure forms the entire background of all that is abiding and significant in Bengali life of today and yesterday. Eighty long years took him through all phases and all stages of Bengal's prestive life as seen against the world's social forces. In his works more than in anything else, they are reflected to their full, one stage gradually merges into the next, sometimes anticipating the latter, sometimes continuing the past through the next. His creative life has been a life of eternal flux, and since it was so, the sum total of his creative activities has a dynamic character, a progressive quality that are often missed when they are read or viewed

II

TITHIS dynamic and progressive quality in a truly creative sense had ever been a characteristic feature of Tagore's imagination and expression. He had always been a passenger in the charlot of Time. His earlier works and his works of majurity as well are all tuned to the sternal movement of time charged with a depth that often screens the movements on the surface, but it in present as potentily in the "Problet se it is in "Belska!" or "Purshi" n "Maked" in potently in the

drames and novels of urban life-easily times conneived remantically boindtimes idealistically but nover for reindust from the inner religible of the of the people they deal with. Bhi it was left to his mature years, indeed after he was 70, to tempire but finis sense of reality the background of a historical coneciousness. He had been always a liberated spirit, always free from prejudice, at the same time always disciplined by a conception of life that sought synthesis between matter and spirit. But he had to wait till the detlining years of life for the complete liberation of his intellect, for attaining. a true detachment that gives a clear vision into the intricate precess through which the world and humanity moves from progress to progress. In fact, the inst ton years of life open a new white of creative activity, new but not inherently unconnected from his earlier phases; indeed, the last phase crowns the earlier physes with a final effictuacence which can be historically listerphysical as this fulfilment of a logical precess. -

A few facts are significant. In 1888 Tagore visited the U. S. S. S. a time when the weeks including his country was in the midet of a grave accounts depressing with the autorquent evils besped on humanity at large. in 1931 the reactions to his wielt were published in the form of Russiar Chithi". or Letters from Russia. This was also the year, helicipo be semainbered, that witnessed the distateurstion of the second Civil Disobedience movement followed by imperialist segreesion and undermining of civil all over India. Against the bast of the recent Seviet vialt pendition nearer home presented a spectacle gloomier than ever, and coupled with this were the effects of economic depression growing more and more adults. In 1936 and, again in 1937, the Indian National Congress was presided over . by Jawahariai Nehru, and from the plate forms of Lucknew and Eyzabad in beaconed the country to the call of a new age whose soft whispers 'w already being heard from all corners of India. But at the same time the to more causes than one all progress struggles and movements he social hastice and equality were being fixed with stubborn official and, I shall say, sleenon-official resistance. Unorganised and coplused, the progressive elements their da maka qilginiyilikiliki disiniliki aniyi Sample of the spin anapogan, "made principle and spinish by the call.

effective action or expression. Abroad, in 1932 greedy Japan preyed upon historic but struggling Ching, in 1935
Fesciet Italy in murdocolar and the dark and weak Abyzeinia, and 1936 the German and Italian Fascisms atarted their attack upon the Republican Spain, All over Europe and the Western world standards of political and economic morality speedily dropped down to an incredibly low ebb and released forces that sought to strangle humanity's voice. Man, the one love of the poet, was everywhere in chains, humanity which had been his only altar of worship was everywhere in desecration, till finally, in 1939, the destiny of man and the future of humanity were east into the whirl of death and destruction. Posed against the background of this world-scene was the everpresent consciousness in the poet's mind that he was ageing and the sound of the slow but sure foot-steps of Death were reaching his ears from beyond the estuary of life. In 1931 the poet was already 70 and the country had royally celebrated his septuagenary. Towards the end of 1937 he was suddenly taken seriously ill, but recovered atter a stranuous fight. Again, towards the end of 1940, the deadly grapple with death began and the fight went on till he Braily succumbed. Death thus was miling not only to his own physical existence, but death with its destructhis printy was also on the march towards a phase of social organisation all ever the invasid that had developed a orginare and divilisation which the poet was proud to sistim as his own, but which at the same time, the poet was fully conscious, fondied in its bosom the geoms of decay, and death.

This men was the state of men and things whose waves constantly bounded on the shores of his mind and imaginaflots, and the reactions in the depths of warks of the last ten years. To read these works is to know in a sensitive soul the intricate process that took allien in the laboratory of the poet's mind. If this form and shape is of a highly monadic character, brought into being in a pronouncedly individualised explession, it is equally a collective expression of the social mind of the last ton years.

The renofions are clear. He had lived through three generations; he has soon everything known everything, soon and known through a poor's mind and hingsination that do not miss anything, from the most beautiful in the most ordic from the most million to the and a section downfall and desiredies of thing he stood for it life, all the great

hopes he cherished for humanity were being pulled to the dust. There was

be proud of, neglige to hope phases of the days fact ware gone wil one of uffer and abject flumilia tion. In his own unfortunate country it was a mournful spectacle that hardly left anything but for grief and lament. But did he lament? Was he lost in the delirious grief, did he loose faith in humanity? Did he cease to love men? No, not at all. He was no pessimist, no cynic,-never. He stood at death's door transcending all earthly desires, with a mature serenity and tranquillity of soul that pierced through the inner meaning of men and knew the world of humanity that had revealed to him through a life of long experience its intrinsic values. He was drawing near to death, he was fully prepared for the last ferry, but he was never eager to go, to leave the world that he loved so dearly, to bid adieu to man in whom he found the solace of his soul. He did not want to go, he would rather cling to life than hand himself over to death. He, therefore, never loses faith in humanity, in his own people, in the people of the world. Death and destruction cannot be the destiny of the Eternal Man, the man that toils and works, the man who clings to earth and nature, the Common Man. And humanity never dies, the humanity that is the creation of the social will.

Tagore gave his heart to things and things in return revealed their hearts, their inner meaning to him, the inner meaning understood historically. Not without reason, again and again, he turns to them alone and not to the great figures of history who are supposed to have made and unmade, built and unbuilt countries and empires; and because he trusts the common man; trusts and loves humanity, he has faith in youth, in the path finders, in the eternal wayfarers, in the tillers of the soil, in the toilers of the world. Indeed he has undying, unswerving faith in the inexhaustible strength of the common man, the eternal source of youth and progress.

Cynicism and conservatism grow with age, but with Rebindransen the reverse has been true. This has been so because he had always been a lover of men and mature in their widest and deepest constotation. The phase of culture and civilization which he had lived through was approaching death and destruction, this he was fully conscious of, fully knew all its implications. That would have been enough to eliatter even & superior mortal, but Engine bill attitude to that historical conscionations a which 'him di "nan "tak death and destruction of a particular phase is but a pause in the sternal march of humanity, a travail of the birth of a new phase of civilientien and culture

as a natural process whenever they carry decaying and devitalising germs within them and it is man unto whom is given the right and strength to give m expressions to their inner will after a newer vision. Why should Rabindranath then lose faith in humanity, why should he become cynic or pessimist? Or why should he be conservative? Unattached, unburdened, unafraid and purged of all prejudices prejudices are born of the want of complete understanding of man-Tagore, himself \$ liberated spirit, came to believe in the liberated spirit of man. It was a deeper consciousness of history, of man and the surrounding universe that gave him an insight in his mature years into the eternal quest of man through conflicts and contradictions, through strifes and struggles. Read his Tin Sangi, and you will know that no modern writer can beat him in modernity.

During the last ten years of life Tagore was growing more and more secular in the innermost depths of his existence. He had no doubt a neverfailing consciousness of the presence of an omnipotent Lord of the universe, that is unmistakable in his works, but notwithstanding, the writings of his last phase reveal more than anything else the consciousness, the omnipotent consciousness of Man the divine, humanity enthroned by the side of the Lord of the universe. The more he approaches death the more worldly he becomes, the more he loves man, the more he drinks into the fountain of file. It is not without reason he questions his Master if He has loved those who are the instruments of tyranny and oppression of the lowliest and the low, questions the justice of the continued existence of the present social organisation that desecrates humanity. This total attitude of the mind then is at the background of the last phase of Tagore's creative genius.

III

HAVE already hinted that the early dawning of this mental attitude, in ether words, of this historical consclousness dates roughly from about 1930, from the reactions to his Russian visit. It is already noticeable in Russiar Chithi (1931) so well-known to us, but it is still in a discursive stage, in a stage where the first perception has just stirred the intellect. The first signs of an strictional expression of this anitysis come to view in Paristiesh (1962), but it is not until Prantile (1987) weltten

the serious affiners of that year of the serious and her of the emotional being. Before I take my readers through the serious that reveal a direct expension of this deeper historical conscious it is necessary to introduce the within the limited space available more important characteristics evidence important characteristics evidence the works of the last phase that the works of the last phase that the more integrated knowledge

of life and reality than hitherto experi-

Of these characteristics, the first and the foremost is the idea of death that comes recurrently to the poet. We all know how the poet from his early youth so dallied with death that he lost all fear of it, but death did not reveal all its grandeur and majesty until the poet himself was drawn closer to it and made to stand face to face. Death's slowly approaching presence wrought an intricate process in the poet's mind and imagination that revealed not only the inner meaning of death but also the inner meaning of life itself. Again and again in dozens of poems he comes back to this idea till he takes the deep purificatory plunge in the illness of 1937. He comes out of it fully cleansed, fully purified; indeed this continuous bath in the transparent waters of death meant for the poet a process of the purification of his soul. The sublime pieces in Prantik are evidence on the point. It was the illness of 1940 that gave him a taste of death that finally made him fix his gaze on the teternal light that is spaceless and timeless'. From the purificatory fire of physical pain he emerged a fuller man, stronger, more unattached, more unburdened, and endowed with a clearer vision that was deep and transparent. Dozens of pieces can be cited on this point, they are strewn all over Rogasajyaya, Arogya and Janmadine. These poems reveal that he was fully prepared for the final plunge, but he was never eager for it. Everything had been done, every large or small duty had been performed, everything that life and nature had spread out to him was fully enjoyed and experienced and transformed into a light that never was on sea or land; he was now prepared to go, but life in the meanwhile had been enriched by a newer vision, a newer meaning and a newer perspecfive. He had yet more to know, to drink deeper into the fountain of life. He therefore does not feel inclined to leave; again and again he comes back to man, the eternal source of life. In all such pieces, specially those written during the prolonged illness of 1940 and after, one can hear a deep and emphre voice, witness a deeper vision of

Me and to th and of creation and do truction that had rendered the poet's creative life familiously transparent. All that he says is precise, straight and simple. The transparency and strength of a purified and unattached mind have Rhparted to all such pieces a compact solidity not only of expression but also of inner meaning aglow in faith and love. They have also imparted a soft sweetness radiating from deep and endless love of men, from the satisfaction born of love and service received from his fellow men. Indeed he is all full of thanks and gratitude for everything around, for everything that men and the world presented before him. The

This strong, deep and transparent attitude of mind also naturally revealed unto him a deeper wisdom which we call prajna, and which is but another word for a deeper insight into the real meaning of life and death. This deeper insight leads him upto deeper faith in the Master of life as well,-that is unmistakable in his writings—but more significant is the fact that he cains a deeper faith in the eternal and universal Man also, and reads a deeper meaning in the flowing current of humanity which we call history. It is the deeper faith in the endlessness of creation, deeper faith in man, deeper faith in the inherent strength of life, deeper faith in the sadhana of the human soul, deeper faith in peace and love, it is this deeper, more abiding and all-pervading Faith that permeates scores of pieces written after the illness of 1937 and specially after that of 1940.

IV

I have said he was fully prepared for the last ferry, but he was never eager to go. Unattached he clung to life as fondly as he had never done before. Again and again in scores of pieces he comes back to life, not to life where It is most loud and big and great in the ordinary sense, rather to life's trivialities, to those shadowed and subdued corners screened from vulgar turmoil, but not away from toil and strife, from pain and suffering. Scores of scenes from the daily life and experiences of the common man—the toiler in the mill, the tiller of the soil, the common girl, the college student, the clerk, the cowboy, the Santal maiden, the hillman of Mangpu, the charwoman, the domestic servant, the coolie, the rickshaw-puller, and so, on --, countless scenes that reveal the tyranny and injustice of existing socio-economic order crewd in almost all the works of the poet's last phase, as they do in so many of the earlier works also, for example, in Palataka. These are all born no doubt of a fall social awareness not always

wired resountically. Dur Navalaticka cowards this model is ness is endowed with a deeper if toric consciousness as well. The scenes and episodes are someth derived from the mind's eye, so times they are brought back to life from old memories, and sweetest are those written during and after the illness of 1937, when the poet was in a reminiscent mood. A soft sweetness coupled with a virile and compact expression, a deep repose and dignity even when he is in lighter vein, and an all-embracing love pervades all such pieces. But in both cases he seems to enjoy a newer and deeper taste of life born of a deeper, faith in humanity, he seems to be full of the joy of direct and immediate experience of reality.

This direct and immediate experience of reality is but a step short of that dawning of historical consciousness. have already said that this dawning is first noticeable in Parisesh where in several pieces he reveals his conscious ness of the new light, the new joy. -1 am referring to pieces like 'Agantuk.' And once this consciousness is there the first question inevitably makes its appearance. The idea at the root of the pieces like 'Prasna' in Parisesh strikes: at the very foundation of the existing social order and prepares the ground for the flowering of the historical consciousness. But as, I said it was still in a discursive stage and not an integral part: of the poet's emotional life. Closely following on the heels of Parisesh the new flowering bursts forth in a drametico-lyrical expression in Rather Rasiincorporated in Kaler Jatra. 1 draw particular attention of readers of Rabindranath to this short dramatic piece, which is indeed the first manifesto of the common man so far as our country. and Bengali literature are concerned. But even the historical consciousness in not as yet fully integrated.

Deeper studies in life viewed as historical reality engages the post in Punascha in which at least two pieces are significant from this point of view, one is 'Manavaputra' where again the tune of the 'Question' in Parisesh reappears, but more sublime is Sisu-Tirtha, which, for the first time, gives almost an uncanny historical study of the eternal march of man to the goal of eternal birth; the refrain is significant "Glory to Man, glory to the Newlyborn, glory to the Eternally Living". The deeper study continues through Vichitrita (1933), and Sesh Saptak (1935), where, again, in number 43, he reaches to a meaning of history attidied through the long course of the den life, Equally significant are several nother please, notably numbers 20; Resent 20.

expression bursts both in hell a drawn sieces, notably in numbers 3, 12 and 25. The process continues through Symmet, which is equally significant are pieces like 'Chirajatri, 'Milbhanga', 'Amrita' and 'Syameti'.

The Poet now reaches a stage where he subjects the experience of the new conficiences to the gained into an intellegrust analysis dist. ands expression in Kalantar (1987) a collection of socio-political essays. The serious illness of 1937 brings him face to face with death which helps him to integrate the entire experience gained so far. From the sun-set bed spread on the shores of the last-crossing he sent out his sail disected towards the eastern horizan. He wrote 18 short pieces 16 of which express his deepest emotions about life and death, but the last two revest that underlying everything and enveloping everything was the everprocess consciousness of a deeper vision. In number 17, he frankly confesses that 'the day he came back from death's grappite to his seel welf he awoke to the commence of the burning cauldron that was the civilisation of today and inte this cauldron were being thrown of helpions humanity'. The last plent rises allines to the pitch: mis are brenthing deadly venom all-ground, and age, sonorous words of peace sounds as in they were useless mockety. Before I go, therefore, I send eat my call to those who are preparing themselves everyday for the great structed with the demons of destruction,

f.*

d tome: but it a h is countly without ones in n of Ales Presty (1930). The early years of 1960 brought forth Navajataka, the Newly-bern. The title is eignificant; it is not only frank in the admission of the integrated historical consciousness which is explicitly stated in the poet's preface, all the pieces moreover, whether descriptive, reflective or merrative, are permeated with an intellectuality that is unmistakable. Unmistakable also is the attitude of mind that loves to dive deep into the inner meaning of life and reality, into the inner process of history. Particularly remarkable from these points of view are the pieces titled 'Pravaschitta'. 'Hindusthan', 'Rajputana', 'Bhumi kampa', 'Pakshimanav', 'Ahavan', 'Epare-Opere', 'Romantic', 'Ratri', and 'Rup-Birup'.

Sanai (1940) follows closely on the heels of Navajataka. Some of the pieces in Sanai are intensely lyrical, reminiscent of lighter experiences, some are frankly narrative. A couple of pieces are important but not very significant. In the triad composed by Rogasajyaya (1940), Arogya and farmadine (1941) there is further deepening of this historical consciousness, of that of life and death, of direct and immediate experience of reality which I have already referred to above. The last iffness gave him renewed strength and deeper faith in the new consciousness. This is not only genealed in the pieces that speak of 4 and life, in those that speak of the 'honeyed universe and honeyed dust of the earth', but sing also of the

consequences and the Memorial Addition for the Advisor and Generalities, and General

Social awareness was always characteristic of Tagore as reliabled in his short stories and povels, but even as late as Sesher Kavita and Yessynes, his attitude was one of compromi ilinstrated in the character of Blandini in Chokher Ball, in the birth-mystery of Gora in Gora, in the attitude of Amit and Yogamaya in Sesher Kavita, as also in the return of Kumu hi Youryoga. But as he approaches final maturity his social awareness achieves a historical consciousness which purges life intellect of prejudices, he leaves behind the attitude of compromise, understands the historical meaning of things and events, and stares reality in the face. This new attitude reveals itself stage by. stage in Dui bon (1933) and Malancha (1934), shows a slight slackening in Char-adhyaya (1934) but, at the final stage, takes a revolutionary turn in Tin Sangi. The demand of man, of humanity from outworn traditions and prejudices is the only claim that he came to recognise, humanity freed from social and sconomic seridom, men free from all kinds of tutelage is the ideal he came to stand for. To that claim and to that ideal Tagore brought the offerings of the last ten years of his life crowned finally by the thundering voice that frowned grimly on those who are the enemies of the Eternal Man. The sentinel is gonebut his grim warning yet abides has "Crisis in Civilization"

ন্দাবার ক্ষরিক লানি লাখি

হলনেও বিভিন্ন পথে হয় নাই সে স্ব্যাগানী ।

কুনাশের জীখনের পরিক বে-জন,

কর্মে ও কথার সভা আত্মীরভা করেছে কর্জন,

বে আছে নাটর কাছাকাছি

সৈ কবির বাদী লাগি কাল পেতে আছি ।

নাহিচ্ছার আবনের ভোলে

কিলে বা পারি লা নিতে নিভা আমি বাকি ভারি বৌজে।

কেটা সভা বোক

ওপু তলী নিরে বেন না ভোলার চেংব ।

সভা মূল্য না নিরেই সান্ডিভ্যের ব্যান্তি করা চুরি
ভালো নর, ভালো নর বক্ষ নে শোধিন মুলুরি।।

এন্যো ভাবি, অব্যাভ্যানের

কিবিক হলেল ।

विशेष प्राप्त । कर्मा स्थाना यह कविता हैवान कार्यों के कर्मर कश्मित तथा हातियान कार्यों कारन कर विनायण तथे पाल्यों कर्म क्रियान क्रिन শ্বহরে বে উৎস ভার আহে আপনারি ভাই ছুবি লাও ভো উভারি'। নাহিত্যের ঐতভান সংগীতনভার এতভারা বাহাদের ভারাও নগান বেন পার, মুক্ত বারা হুংবে তবে বভানির কর বারা বিধের সমুক্তের

বাবা কৰি,
কাৰে থেকে দূৰে বাজা ভাষাদের বাকী কেন কৰি।
কুনি বাকো ভাষাদের জাতি
ভোষায় ব্যাভিত্তে ভাষা পাব বেন আগবাহি ব্যাভি,—
ভাষি বাবংনার
ভোষায় কবিন বন্দায়।

Briss 2) Brigalli, 2003 Sees



Silent

RIBUTES to great poets usually refer to their precocity, versatility, pive survey of life, intensive study of mananity, width of vision and penetration of insight. These specimens of the jargon of criticism are properly to be condemned and yet at moments one feels that one cannot do without them for the conventional may cease to be a convention and become the sincerest expression of the heart. Homage to a poet whose works have become part of one's life and whose personality has been adored to the verge of worship,homage to such a spirit is seriously handicapped as it has to depend on the same circumscribed medium as is utilised by the callous professional reviewer for recording his points of superficial study and incomplete examination. Conscious of these handicaps one proceeds with diffidence to pay this tribute to our "mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies" who has proceeded to his eternal rest after a full life of creative activity which is difficult to parallel in the history of any literature.

Rabindranath started his literary career at the age of 14 or 15 with poems like Wild Flowers and Lamentation. The most noteworthy works of these early years were the lyrics published under the pseudonym of Bhanusinha and represented as the work of a mediaval Vaisnava poet. The background of this early poetry was supplied partly by the atmosphere of the home of which the presiding deities were his saintly father and eldest brother, partly by the landscape of the lower Bengal with its profusion of luxurious vegetation and partly by the desultory study of the early literature of religious and secular love. We have been told about his lack of University education and his just disparagement of what passes under that name in this country, but we should not forget the learning evident even in some of the earliest prose of his youth, in his articles on Anglo-Saxon Literature, on Petrarch and Laura, on Dante, Goethe and Chatterton, written when he was barely 17. In later years he spoke with pleasure of what he had gained from the lectures of Henry Morley at University College, London, --especially from his lectures on Shakespeare and Sir Thomas Browne.

UITE early he evinced his predilection for expression in the dramatic as well as in the lyric form and the earliest examples of the former are Rudrachanda and Bhagnahridaya written before he was 20, while the first manifestations of his greatness as a

ADORATION

By

NIRMAL KUMAR SIDDHANTA

lyrist are to be found in the Evening Songs and Morning Songs written two or three years later. Thus while we admire his precociousness we have at the same time to think of that long period of creative activity that few poets have been blest with. With Wordsworth excess of longevity was a curse and many admirers of Wordsworth have wished that he had exercised greater restraint on his imagination during the last 30 years of his life, but none will make such a statement about Rabindranath. From 1878 to 1941 he has continuously worked at full pressure and though we may not enjoy all his works but have to note flagging of inspiration on occasions we cannot trace the growth of his genius only up to a certa'n point but have to discover the peaks scattered all over those sixty years.

Nor can we forget the versatility of his genius. In the sphere of drama he has written sentimental tragedies, serious plays with genuine pathos, problem plays with definite messages, symbolistic dramas, social comedies and enjoyable farces. He has used as his media verse (rhymed and unrhymed), rhythmic prose and the common medium of our daily conversation. It is difficult to say in which of these he excelled more than in others. Readers of his plays a hundred years hence may doubt the suitability of some of these for representation on the stage, but such an idea will never be tolerated by those of us who had the privilege of seeing them staged under his supervision with himself in a leading role inspiring the rest of the cast with vitality. Dâkghar and Achalayatan (The Post-office and the Home of Conservation) have less action than most of his dramas; ver the stage-representation of these thrilled the spectators with a sense of reality which one does not ordinarily get from the theatre. It is a pity that it has not been possible to preserve in a permanent form his own acting as also that of Gaganendranath, Abanindranath and others who presented Baikunther Khata, Dakghar and the other plays in private performances in the early years of the century.

RABINDRANATH started his real career as a novellst with his Eye-sore in 1903, a story to which justice has not been done by his critics who have not yet fully appreciated the psychological presentation of the heroine, one of the

first live women of modern Indian Sotion. The greatness of Gord written a few years later was responsible for renewed interest in and popularity of his early novels, but he has achieved from heights with his later studies of men and women in prose fiction where he has shown his close observation and deep understanding of the life of Bengal in all its phases during the last forty years. The historian trying to reconstruct the life of these decades from distance of two or three centuries will not find more valuable materials any where else in the mass of prose fiction which is threatening to swamp all other branches of literature in modern

IT is a truism that a great novelist does not usually find the short story a satisfactory medium but Rabindraneth if he has developed the Bengali novel in its adolescence may be said to have created the short story in modern Indian literature. The infinite variety of these stories may only be referred to in pear ing: these are comedies, tragedies, fantasies, parables. Some are short novels, others long short stories : some merely note a critical situation in the lives of certain individuals while others study a group over a considerable period of time, introducing more than one generation within their purview. It is the short story which has been responsible for the extension and consolidation of Periodicals in modern Bengal and Rabindranath in creating the Bengall short story and in establishing one of the earliest periodical Reviews may be regarded as one of the lathers of this type of literature.

MULTIFARIOUS as his achieves ments are, this tribute to his memory must base its homage primarily on his lyrical genius and on his qualities us a melodious singer of the joys and serrows of man. He saw life steadily and interpreted it as few in the West have succeeded in the present age. We who are diffident in expression of personal opinions have recourse to the testimony of A. C. Bradley and W. B. Years on their first introduction to his works through the agency of Rothenstein; but at a moment like this we may pluck up courage, boldly place him! on the height of Olympus to which he belongs and bow our heads in ellent? adoration.

-Courtesy: All-lasta Ratio, Lucinous

TAGORE

THE IMMORTAL

ITH the death of Rabindranath, has closed one of the world's most superb and unchallenged literary dictatorships that civilisation has ever known. The Age of Pericles was brilliant but short lived. Vergil's literary efflorescence was dimmed by the lustre of the Roman State. Shakespeare's supremacy of genius in Elizabethan England was the sovran expression of his nation's freedom and expansion of wings, but even his primacy of place was challenged by lesser lights in drama and poetry. The age of Tennyson was the one parallel we can think of in connection with Tagore's work; it was long enough to challenge comparison, but the literary throne of England, even in the height of Tennyson's power, was disputed by the rugged vehemence of Browning and the artistic brilliance of the pre-Raphaelites. Tagore's work is even more remarkable: "because it succeeded supremely, without any adventitious aids; in spite of the mournful settting of his country's political servitude, he lifted his literature out of the rut of a provincial dialect to its place is the sun as one of the world's most gifted literatures. And he did this as its unchallenged master. With his definite emergence as a world poet, all his contemporaries, worthy as they were, shrank into insignificance. Nabin Chandra, Bihārilal, who as lyrist was Tagore's exemplar, Rajani Kānta, Satyen Dutt, Akshay Baral-all with remarkable achievements to their credit-receded in the starry line and gave way to this new luminary of art and song. Even the new rebels who in the evening of Tagore's career, broke away from his enchanting spell and sought new bearings, began their work always by reverent invocation to him as their Kaviguru.

Tagore's astonishing output is part of the basis of this literary sovereignty. From about the age of fifteen, up till a week before his death, he had been writing incessantly. One would have thought that this literary fecundity would be fatal to a poet's reputation, but the astonishing thing about Tagore is that it not only was not so, but on the other hand it flowered and fruited in a thousand ways, in an immense variety of form and theme. In Poetry he was sovereign master, but he touched excellence in many other forms. Drama, short story, novel, prosepoem, blank verse-even pedestrian prose-he tried and gave to each, new values in art and lyricism, new ways of rhythm and sonance-myriad shapes of beauty and colour and form. Tagore's work is a whole literature by itself. It cannot yet be computed how much he has actually written, but even if the estimate be rated at three hundred thousand lines of verse (apart from his prose), he can be easily adjudged as the world's most prolific poet. Even the great epics of India with their legendary magni-

By SATYA VRATA MUKERJEA

ficence of song do not attain this output. Homer and Vergil do not stand comparison,—the works of Dante, Shakespeare and Milton all are meagre in volume.

An output like this cannot obviously be equal in quality, but even the bitterest Tagore-detractorsand he had so many in his life-time-grim pandits of the stiff old tradition who had the impertinence of quoting from his works and asking examinees in the Calcutta University to "rewrite them in chaste Bengali"-even they could not dare reject-as he himself so frankly and freely did-his juvenilia as trash. Māyār Khelā, one of his earliest musical plays was instinct with the lyric revelry of song. His literary tour de force-Bhanu Sinher Padabalione of his childhood's forgeries—bore the stamp of genius. His other earlier productions, although they were marked by a twilight of expression and were filled with "phantasmal doubts and leaden-eyed despairs", showing that his soul was yet not out of the woods of the mind (his Hriday-aranya)-created for themselves a new quality, as yet undiscovered, in Bengali literature. Even in his period of decline, which definitely set in about 1925 and after, he produced two superb volumes of verse-Mahuā and Purabi; a great play, Muktadhārā which was his eloquent protest against the onslaught of machinery on the ancient ramparts of man's individual freedom, his greatest novel-Jogajog, and his brilliant letters from Russia-Rushiyar Chithi-which form a penetrating study of the Soviet experiment-also belong to this period. And, most astonishing thing of all, his last two years before his death were a great creative period—as if his spirit flared up for a final adieu. His Prantik-"From Life's Frontier", his Rog Shajyae-"On the bed of Sickness"-and Arogya--"Back to Health"-were his last proud manifestoes against sorrow and pain, to succumb to which was to him spiritual death. Here was his Testament of his abiding love for all life's "richness, ripeness, ratheness''.

AND yet with all this, Tagore was no flash in the pan of Bengal's intellect. He was the climax and the crown of a long and honoured poetical tradition. Love of Nature and God was all along the most distinctive quality of the Bengali lyric from the earliest ages. It not only manifested itself in the intimate passion of Vaishnava romanticists, from Chandidas and Vidyapati onwards, but also formed the core of the enraptured muse of Sakta poets like

id whose exaltation of the motherhood of er had its roots deep in the wonderland of agal's landscape. From the studied classicism of cloister where pandits intoned their age-long ams, to the folk music of the fields and the market ice, Tagore collected material for his muse and anded them with the majestic store-house of inskrit song. He was also the inheritor of the mai Arabic culture which for well nigh six centuries had pulsed and moulded the life of mediaeval Bengal. Here the blue domes of Ispahan with their magic moonlights of unceasing dalliance mingled with the hard glitter of Arabia's league upon league of echoing sand. Finally came Europe with its multitude of influences, pouring into his soul, like the waters of the open sea. It may be that Tagore, like others of his contemporaries, at first preferred the heady wine of Europe to the more steadying and nourishing food of her finer and wiser tradition. But whatever touched him, whether it was the turbid violence of Byron or the magic of Keats, the rapture of Shelleyan song or the inchoate vehemence of Browning or the loveliness of lilt of the pre-Raphaelites, he had chastened all his Western horrowings in the austere crucible of his Eastern discipline.

Tagore was brought up in the midst of this complex of influences. It was an advantage, in the great old house that he was brought up in, that he imbibed all these and was allowed to do so freely. After a futile early effort at schooling, which in later life he remembered always with disgust, he learnt to look on, forward and backward, and all ways, intimately, closely, reverently. He loved nature in its most intimate moods, but he never retired to its solitudes, unless it be for gathering strength to come back for work and effort and reform. He loved mankind even more than nature—he loved this earth with its myriad lights and shadows, and plainly preferred it to the cold flawless purity of Heaven's pathways. He brought Nature and man most closely together and read in each other's ways always some lovely analogues. All the fury of nature's tempests was limned for him in a mist of tenderness. The grandeur and the tumult of the Ocean's waves had for him the heaving tenderness of a mother's love. Thus the primeval Sea was to him the World's First Mother.

RUT apart from these reactions to Nature, Tagore derived from his cosmopolitan upbringing a richness of community-life which he utilised to the full for the benefit of his country's literature. He brought to the service of his Muse all the varied currents of the world's experiences and rescued his own language, from what had hitherto been its most destructive blight, its maddening monotony of theme. It is the fate of some peoples that they may have richness of experience but that their tongues are dumb. It was the fate of Bengal, however, before Tagore came to rule in her literary firmament, that she could express herself, and do it well, but that she had little to express. Tagore gave to Bengal

ber at me amademic A LETTER FROM សា ស្ទាន់ក្នុង

Act the property of the second

DISTRICT JAIL, DEHRADUN, August 18, 1941.

My dear Amal,

Sometime back I received your "Tagore Birthday Special Supplement" and I appreciated it very much. It was a fine production. Now your second letter has arrived asking me to send contributions for "Tagore Memorial Number". I am afraid that you do not realise that a person confined in prison has to live within all manner of limitations and restrictions. Anyway I am not supposed to send contributions to papers or magazines for publication. Even if there were no such bar, I would hesitate to do so from prison, for I cannot write within th narrow ambit of numerous censorships. So I cannot send you anything.

My mind goes back to nearly ten years ago when I was in this very jail and you wrote to me for a message for the "Golden Book of Tagore". I sent you then a few lines. A few lines, or many lines, of formal appreciation or sorrow now would almost be an impertinence to the memory of Gurudev. When the time comes, I suppose I shall write about him.

Yours sincerely.

SHRI AMAL HOME,

Editor, Calcutta Municipal Gazette. Calcutta.

The message Pandit Nehru had sent to the "Golden Book of Tagore" is given below:

For those who have grown up in the Tagore tradition in India it is a little difficult to measure the great influence it has exercised on them and on the country. I cannot venture to do so. But I wish to pay my deep homage to one who has been as a beacon light to all of the ever pointing to the finer and nobler of us, ever pointing to the finer and nobler aspects of life and never allowing us to fall into the ruts which kill individuals as well as nations. Nationalism, specially when it urges us to fight for freedom, is noble and life-giving. But often it becomes a narrow creed, and limits and encompasses its votaries makes them forget the many-sidedness of life. Rabindranath Tagore has given to our nationalism the outlook of internationalism and has enriched it with art and music and magic of his words, so that it has become the full-blooded emblem of India's awakened spirit."

wondrous variety, and endowed her with matchless ivrical resources. Her care worn song was both in the house of sorrow, Tagore brought to it flashes of inspiration and joy.

And not only this: Tagore has spanned for India the ages with his song. Very few other poets have been able to do this: Goethe did this for modern Europe: he brought the chivalry and heroism of the Teuton peoples from out of the mists of legend and fable, chastened them through contact with Christian purity and classic poise, and brought to the modern spirit a grateful sense of the continuity of its cultural heritage. And the poet who does this, deserves well of civilisation. We speak glibly of the East and the West and the supposed fundamental differences between them. But these are nothing to the real chasm that exists between the ancient and the modern temper. That is the true divide of culture -the contrasted attitudes of the ancient and the modern peoples of the earth, to life itself and to methods of approach towards its problems. What was the ancient attitude towards man and society? Its antique religion was characterised by intimate comradeship between God and man. The pristine contents of its simple life pulsed with blitheness and repose. There was consecration and recollectedness -a perfect poise between thought and expression. The ancient mind, like the ancient State, was limited and close-knit: according to Aristotle's canon, bounded by 'the limitation of human vision and of human memory'. Thus the individual was important and his personality unfolded itself unfettered and supreme.

The temper of the modern world is associated with the vastness of its organisation, the boundlessness of its collective freedom, and the almost limitless possibilities of its opportunity. Elere was a new joy in being : a rebinth of the Spirit of Wonder.

ill heart. But the chief difference lay in the characteristic mental make-up of the two worlds. Pater in his Plato and Platonism has set out this contrast in words that will live for all time: "The scepticism of the modern world, beset now with insane speculative figments, has been an appeal from the preconceptions of the understanding to the authority of the senses," "With the Greeks", as we may say for all ancient peoples generally, "whose metaphysic business was then all to do, the sceptical action of the mind lay rather in the direction of an appeal from the affirmations of sense to the authority of newly awakened reason". It is thus that the idealist reaction against Science in the present age is due to the recoil of the spirit from the shackles of wellestablished Reason.

It was for Tagore to adjust for his race and civilisation the conflicting claims of Science-grounded Reason on the one hand and of Ideality and Passion on the other. In his religion, he reproduced the comradship and intimacy of the Vedic attitude-in his conception of his Jivan Devata as Sakhā or His poetry represents the union of the Romantic spirit with its high adventure, its variety, its nostalgia for unfollowed ways, its thrills of whelming passion, its storms and thunders, with the classic austerity of outline of the antique life, the epic grace and poise, the serenity of its idealism, its rationality and calm, the perfect equivalence of its thought and expression. In the literature of India, Tagore will thus remain a supremely representative figure-significant of its renaissance and voicing its loftiest dream.

মোর লাগি করিয়ো না শোক, আমার রয়েছে কর্ম, রয়েছে বিশ্বলাক। মোর পাত্র রিক্ত হয় নাই, শৃংকরে করিয়া পূর্ণ, এই ব্রন্ত বহিব সদাই। উংকণ্ঠ আমার লাগি কেহ যদি প্রতীক্ষিয়া থাকে সেই ধন্ত করিবে আমাকে।

রভনীগন্ধার বৃত্থানি ওক্লপক হতে আনি যে পারে সাক্ষাতে অর্থালা কৃষ্ণপক্ষ রাভে যে আমারে দেখিবারে পায়, অধীম ক্ষমায় ভালো মন্দ মিলায়ে সকলি এবার পূজায় ভারি আপনারে দিতে চাই বলি।

–রবীজনাথ

FOUNTAIN of YOUTH

By

KALIDAS NAG



-Tagore with the children of the Pioneers' Commune in Morcow: 1930

RABINDRANATH is no more!

The departure of Rabindranath from our midst was not sudden but it came as a stunning blow to us who had grown with the prodigal gifts of his poetry and music. We feel as if we are cut off from the source of his joyous creation, and thus we are guilty of an unconsclous blasphemy to the Poet, who was the life-long champion of Ananda. So many of us are dazed at the glory and variety of the scintillating gems of the Tagoretreasury, and our heart is full of agonised gratitude.

Gratitude? Are we already thinking of partial repayment of our debts to the Master? Could we, who had the privilege of seeing him and touching him. forget that he did not count on our repayment but hoped for our renewal? He sang of the triumph of Eternal Life and of Eternal Youth and symbolised the theme through his great dramatic Phalguni -- the "Cycle of creation Spring" staged by the Poet quarter-ofa-century ago. What a sublime apotheoris of Youth, what poignant cry at the temporary eclipse and what robust faith in the Eternal recurrence of the Youth-motif in creation! From the sobbing darkness of the stage there emerged the music of the twilight, of the borderland of the Past and the **Future:**

"When I saw you with the light of these eyes.

you were far away from my cycs.

Now when the lights have failed.

may be, I shall find you in my heart".

Lest we settle down to accept Tagore as but a glorious chapter of our past, let

us try to realize what he means for the future. There is a forward urge in the whole gamut of his life and art. In his mortal existence Tagore defined the limitations of life with infinite variations but he never missed a single chance of affirming that we can conquer death through the vicarious ascrifice of Love. To love is the great prerogative of youth, and Tagore, to his last days, was singing hymns to Youth, withe New-Comer on whose pathway the New Age is ever looking wistfully" (Naba Jataka).

As a boy he was more a victim than a subject of education, and he dreamed of a New Education Fellowship in which the teacher and the taught would cooperate in joyous creation and re-creation. Forty years ago when he started his school at Santiniketan, he had little support and less funds. But his indomitable youth drew around him a group of young teachers like the poet Satish Chandra Roy and Ajit Kumar Chakravarty, who offered their best and evoked the best in that educational colony. On the untimely death of the former, Tagore made the following significant observations: "He (Satish Ch. Roy) was barely nineteen, but he was born with a luminosity of soul. In him the spirit of renunciation was a natural product of an extraordinary capacity for enjoyment of life".

THE POET was already forty when he started the school of Santiniketan, and forty in those days was considered to be rather close to the age of renunciation. Yet we all know that he was composing about this time the Chirakumar Sabha ('The Bachelors' Club') and the Kshanika ('The Fleeting One'), which marked an epoch in the history of the love-lyries of the world. Finan-

cial worries, estrangement of friends, death of wife, of a daughter and a son in quick succession, which might easily have unnerved any other person, transmuted Tagore's genius with the divine touch of suffering. On the eve of his fiftieth birthday, when we had the privilege of sitting at his feet for the first time, he had composed his play Scrollotsav (Autumn Festival) and the deathless sengs of Gitanjali. From his appearance at the great meeting at the Calcutta Town Hall when he read his paper on Abasthao-Byebastha ('The Situation and the Solution') on the 25th August, 1905, to the publication and staging of his famous play Achalayatan (1912), the Poet continued to attract towards him thousands of carnest youths who adored the poet because he gave a new signifiance to their lives enmeshed in ever so many trials and tribulations. Worshipping him while we were school boys, we had the rare privilege of coming into closer and closer personal relations with the Poetprophet ever since our invitation to participate in the Fiftieth Birthday Celebration at Santiniketan (May, 1911). Our senior friends and guides in those days were Charu Bandyopadhaya, the novelist; Satyendra Nath Datta, poet; Ajit Kumar Chakravarty, the critic, Sukumar Roy, the artist-humourist and so many others who are no more. i remember with gratitude the services rendered by them in helping us to understand the Poet and his great mission. Of our friends of College days, I remember in this connection Presents Chandra Mahalanobis and Amal Home. among others, for they were living and moving Study Circles on Rabindranath: so was our friend Jivanmaya Ray. Every book, every play, every song of the Post would then rouse us now to a passionets discussion and again to a ellent communion in the sta

the Post's ineffable music. The Post was merous to a fault. He not only suffered us to intrude upon his hours of this highligh last hand the being and the group of to discreet) but like a real Partisch, he shared with us his nme and meladies. Till his last days dr∰ he retained that ture tenderness for and fidence in youth, and not only of his ewn pountry but of the vast world of youth abroad. Many will bear testimeny, from their personal experience. to what I have said above. So I confine my remarks, in the closing portion of this brief and inadequate homage, to the Post's relations with the youth-world nido India.

THE little school of Santiniketan was, at the end of the last war, being slowly but steadily transformed into an unchartered University. On July 3, 1919 the nucleus of the Visva-Bharati was formed when the department for advanced study in Indian literature and, later on, in Tibetan and Chinese, was opened with Pandit Vidhusekhar Sastri se its head. The Poet sublished his "The Centre of Indian Culture", and salling away (May 11, 1920) to Europe surprised me in Paris, where I had gone the same year to prepare my thesis under Professor Sylvain Levi. Prof. Law came, as we all know, as the first guest-Professor of the Visva-Bharati rmally inaugurated on December 22. 1021. But before that the Poet served with rare courage and inspiration the cause of international understanding in the West through a series of lectures opening with "The meeting of East and West", which created a stir in the soul of the youths of post-war Europe. In spite of the so-called Treaty signed at Varsailles, we all felt that War and not Peace was the pre-occupation of the makers (or unmakers) of post-war Europe.

Romain Rolland, the immortal creator of John Christopher, was eagerly seeking to establish personal contact with Rabindranath, who met Rolland in Paris on April 17, 1921. If these two great prophets of the East and the Westwere allowed to develop their programme of internationalism, then, possibly, Europe and the rest of the world might have been spared the carnage and ruin of the present war. But, alas, things were allowed to drift; the so-called League of Nations degenerated into the diplomatic anti-chamber of big nations, and Tagore and Rolland pronounced their fateful warnings in vain.

in April, 1981, I migrated for a while with Prof. Levi to the University of meg in Algeria in that bacter-

for the first time the significance of the term freres-entemies (brother-enemies) coined by Rolland. Granted goodwill had because support to meeter spirits like Tagore and Rolland, the enemies could possibly have been transformed into brothers. But the apposite was the case, and the Western world is paying the penalty for it. While millions were squandered through the League of Nations, the admirable programme of Intellectual Co-operation in the form of Tagore's Visva-Bharati, failed to receive the financial support from any leading international organization of the West.

THE 60th Birthday of the Poet was celebrated quietly in Switzerland. But there were meetings in honour of the Indian poet in all the countries of Europe which he visited. The youths of Germany as well as of France forgot that they were enemies when they recited the poems of the Master, and I have witnessed "scenes of frenzied heroworship" which marked the meetings of the youth of Belgium and Holland. France and Germany, Scandinavia and Czechoslovakia. Before he left Paris for India (July, 1921), the Poet had the satisfaction of receiving for his Visva-Bharati a valuable library of French classics and Orientalism through the Indian merchants of Paris led by Mr. S. R. Rana. The last great function was his reception at the Swedish Academy of Stockholm, which conferred on him the Nobel prize in Nov. 1913. The memory of those days was recounted by another Nobel Laureate, Selma Lagerlof, who communicated the following to us when we were publishing The Golden Book of Tagore on the occasion of the Poet's 70th Birthday:

"When it shall dawn-that day. so distant, so ardently longed for, when life has reached its goal. when the final harmony is attained and the old dream of Paradise has become a reality; then will the men of that time remember the Indian seer as one among those who prepared the happy future, as one among those who, with invincible hope, uprooted the palson-plants of hatred, to sow in their stead the apples of Love and the roses of Peace".

Alas! the dreams of Tagore and Rolland, of Seima Lagerof and Madam Curie came to be frustrated before their very eyes by the tragic race in rearmsment for ewenty years believe the france of disarmament. If only the prophoeic warnings of Tagore and his poors were listened to in due time, then the alf of France and Corentary I collised historing titishin but thee of civiley Best, up to the Most, Engant's :

might have been averted. I cannot forgot the faces of thousands of young men and women of Europe from Scandingvie to Italy and from Prance to Russia, who listened to the voice of the great ladian Pacifiet, and hoped to live up to Tagore's ideals of Harmony but were sacrificed by the politicions of their respective countries on the alter of the God of War. Yet in the very process of dying, human beings continue to hope, and I have seen so many half-dead, mutilated ex-soldiers of Europe reading with tears in their eyes Tagore's poems ever pointing to the region of "immortality in the very heart of death", as he sang in his Balaka, which I had the privilege of translating into French at the request of Mon. Rolland, in collaboration with his friend, the French poet P. J. Jouve (Paris, 1924).

WHEN Tagore started the first experiment in Asia of an International University through his Visva-Bharati, not a single international foundation of Europe or America considered it worth while to offer him even a modest subsidy. To the credit of individual youths however, I must say, it should be noted that Mr. L. K. Eimhirst, a young Englishman and his American wife Mrs. Dorothy Elmhirst, out of their spontaneous love for the Poet and their faith in his mission, made annual gift of Rs. 50,000/- for the development of the rural welfare centre of Sriniketan. The suffering of the toiling millions of India's villages moved Tagore not only to compose some of the noblest poems and short stories, depicting the life of the down-tredden, but also to devote all his surplus earnings to the amelioration of their condition. His passionate and active sympathy for the submerged humanity found the noblest expression in his Letters from Russia published on his return from his grand reception in the Soviet Republic. The most touching document of that period was the picture in which Tagore, the Tolstoy of India, is seen, 'mobbed' by the children of the Pioneer's Commune in Moscow (1930).

THE Poet Laureate of Asia could not and did not forget the rising generation of Asiatic youths. his way to and from America the Poet visited Burms and Malays, China and japan. In 1924 he received the first formal invitation from the Chinese people through their accredited leader Liang Chi Chao. Privileged to accompany him on that historic tour, I observed, with my friends Nandalal Bose and Kehltimekan Sen, how here in the Far

as an inspiration and a warning. peated admonitions to Japan are nown. His criticism of the slavat the West by the Chinese entegenised the student of China but we watched on eyes how they gradually the profound significance of Posta message so that Dr. He Hei, the unserward King of the Chinese wouth (now the Chinese ambassador in Washington), came to be one of the ardent admirers of the Poet. Since then Republicas China has looked upon Tagore's Santiniketen as a place of pilgrimage, where they have established the admirable Institute of Sino-Indian Research, the Cheena-Bhavan under the direction of Prof. Tan Yun Shan, I found that most of his books translated into English were re-translated into Chinese and Japanese. In other parts of Asia, less progressive in the publishing line, the thoughts of Tagore permeate the youth-groupe with a mysterious facility.

The youths of Indonesia and Indo-China know and love India through the books of Tagore. We saluted him as the Paradha of our Greater India. Society, for, apare from his literary contributions, he was the real pioneer of the Greater India movement, personally leading his mission of culture through Java and Ball, Siam and Cambodia, China and Japan and even beyond, right across the Pacific to the North and to South America.

Of the Islamic countries of the Near East he visited Egypt, the veritable centre of Arabic culture, whence came a rare collection of Arabic books, a gift of King Fuad, to Vieva-Bharati (1926). In 1932 he visited Iran and forged the cultural link between Iran and India by welcoming the young Persian poet Poure Daoud. Thus, to prepare an exhaustive bibliography of the translations and adaptations of Tagore in the various literary languages of Asia

will be the most formideble task before the future historians of modern Asiatic thought. Men and women of Young hele so well as of Young India are facing a new orientations in their outlook because of the poetical and spiritual legacies left to them by Rabindramath Tagore.

Post-propher sounded another warning through his "Crisis in Civilization" pronounced on his 81st Birthday. The world was sufficiently gloomy then, and it is decidedly gloomier to-day, when we do no longer see his face beaming with Hope and Joy. Whatever trials lie shead of us, we can never forget that he revealed to us the "Joy that is in commonalty spread". He discovered for us the Fountain of Youth, which dares to look beyond death towards immortality.

Tagore is not dead, victory to Tagore !

সৰুজের অভিযান

ওরে নবীন, ওরে আমার কাঁচা, ওরে সবৃদ্ধ, ওরে অবৃষ্ধ, আধ-মরাদের বা মেরে ভুই বাঁচা।

বক্ত-আলোর মদে মাতাল ভোরে
আলকে বে যা বলে বনুক ভোরে,
সকল ভর্ক হেলার ভূচ্ছ ক'বে
পুচ্চটি ভোর উচ্চে ভূলে নাচা।
আর ভ্রক্ত, আরবে আমার কাঁচা।

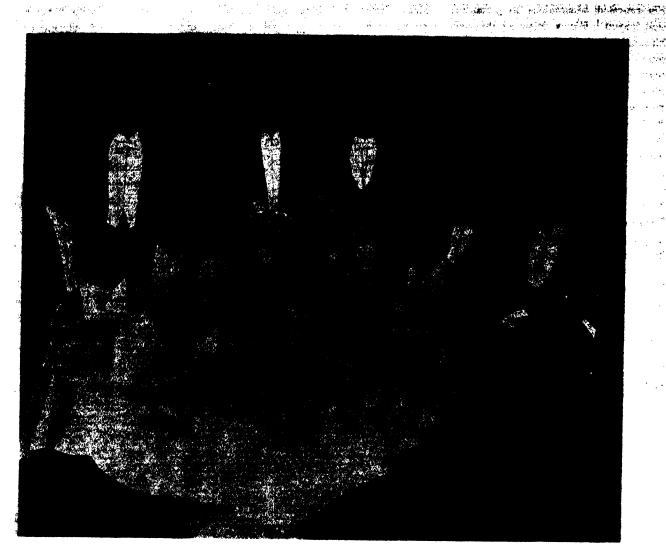
এ বে প্ৰবীণ, এ বে প্ৰম পাকা চক্ কৰ্ণ ছটি ভানাৰ ঢাকা বিষাৰ বেন চিত্ৰপটে আঁকা

> অভকারে বন্ধ করা থাঁচার। আয় জীবন্ধ, আয়রে আমার কাঁচা।

বড়ের মাতন, বিধার-কেতন নেড়ে অট্টহাক্তে আকাশধানা কেড়ে ভোলানাথের ঝোলাসুলি ঝেড়ে ভূলগুলো সব আন্রে বাছা-বাছা। আয় প্রমন্ত্র, আরবে আমার কাঁচা।

আপন আছে, কানি আঘাত আছে
তাই কেনে তো বক্ষে পরাণ নাচে,
যুচিয়ে দে ভাই পুঁথি-পোড়োর কাছে
পথে চলার বিধি বিধান বাচা
আর প্রমৃক্ত, আররে আবার কাঁচা ।
চির মুবা ভূই বে চিরজীবী
জীর্ণ করা ঝরিরে দিরে
প্রাণ অকুবাণ ছড়িয়ে দেলার দিবি।

--वरीखनाथ



Courtesy: Kiran Sankar Roy
—At a dinner given at Randolph Hotel by the Bengali students at Oxford, May 23, 1913

Left to Right: Shaheed Suhrawardy, Kiran Sankar Roy, The Port, S. K. Gupta, Sahid Suhrawardy, The Surendra Kumar Sen (Delhi), Basanta Kumar Mullick

TAGORE

OXFORD

Вy

SHAHID SUHRAWARDY

IN 1913 when Rabindranath Tagore received the Nobel Prize I was a student at Oxford. In those days we were not many Indians, but we had amongst us a fervent, energetic band of young men, passionately patriotic, inclined to the extreme brand of nationalism and intolerant of moderation in all its forms. Scientific Marxism, the creed of the modern Oxford Indian, was unknown to us, though we also called ourselves socialists, meaning by socialism, in the manner of many contemporary Indian nationalista, a liberal loosely mystical devotion to the idea of the Motherland. It was in 1912 that

this group took over the Oxford Indian Club, a vague institution for tea and cakes on a Sunday afternoon founded some time previously by Har Dayal, and transformed it into the Oxford Majliss, which became not only the centre for all kinds of revolutionary debates at Oxford, but a powerful organisation upon which, because of our habit of voting solidly, depended the results of the election for the presidentship of the Oxford Union. To our meetings there came all the prominent orators among the students of the University, who sought our approval and suffrage by tempering their views on India according to

our liking. We had indeed become a force in University politics, and Oxford Indians of the time were very conscious of their position as they sauntered down the High after dinner and exchanged uncomplimentary remarks and often blows with English students, who would reply to their anti-British slogans by saking them to go back to their black country. One can understand to what an extent there was an increase in our self-opionionated. insolence when the rumour came to our ears that the highest prize in literature was going to be awarded to one who belonged to us. It is difficult now for me toexcepture the elation and the estasy of those days, but I still remember distinctly that look of were which was in my landlady's eres when she brought in the breakfast with the morning paper containing the scoop, of which we had come to know carlier from 'Mullickda'* who had somehow already met the Tagores in London. Outwardly we, of course, took this sudden rise in our status for granted, but I must confess to a sense of relief that for the first time, after centuries, the India in whose past greatness we profoundly believed, without having much knowledge about it, had been placed once again on the map of the world. Till then we Indians were being looked upon as the degenerate descendants of those who had composed the Vedic hymns (in Max Muller's translations), or as snake-charmers or theosophists or, at best, terrorists from the banks of the Ganges.

am ashamed to say that owing to defective upbringing I was then, as I am now, ignorant of Bengali except of the most debased kind, and so I had heard with a certain amount of scepticism of the great popularity of Tagore's verses, which were being sung, I was told, in every village home in Bengal. Therefore to me, as to those who first came to know of him through translations, the first renderings of his verses in English, not only because of their novelty but for their high personal literary flavour came as a great revelation. I must confess, however, that during that first period not a little of that unbounded appreciation of the newly-initiated which I had for the Poet's works was due to my knowledge of the association and collaboration with him of Rothenstein, Sturge Moore and particularly Yeats, a name draped in bur fancy with magic raiments. About Santiniketan I knew a little more. That year among the newcomers at Oxford there was a particularly chubby youth with a great deal of personal attractiveness, who had been brought up there and who described it to us in glowing colours. This was Apurva Chanda. After Santiniketan he had gone to the Central Hindu College at Benares and had come up to Oxford with a number of young men from that institution. They were all vegetarians, extremely devout, longhaired and soft-spoken. During week-ends their number would become larger by the arrival from Cambridge of similar young men, notable amongst whom was Sri Prakash whom I came to know well afterwards, and it was said of them that in the early morning they gathered under a tree and chanted Vedic hymns. I did not believe there was any vestige of truth in all this except that they all lived in a house in Wellington Square and that behind locked iron-railings there actually was a tree in that square. Notwithstanding, with that thoughtless irresponsibility, which is the charm and the most irritating quality of Oxford undergraduates, I too helped in the diffusion of this legend. The only thing which might have sustained the story was that Apurva with a beatific expression had the habit of half-reciting and half-chanting a few of the Poet's songs and we used to see in them through our burning imagination a beauty such as never was on land or sea. Apurva's singing not only took us in, which was easy, as we had no competence except our enthusiasm, but even Philip Heseltine who later on under the name of Peter Warlock made such a name for himself in English music.

THE Oxford Majliss used to invite all prominent Indian politicians, who happened to be in Fngland, as well as a great many English public men with interest in India. In fact, it was a loved game of ours to get hold of a well-known Indian political leader, cajole and flatter him, lavish hospitality upon him, invite him to the Majliss meeting and then skin him alive, proving to him that he was a worthless who, inspite of his worm. nationalistic pretensions, had done nothing else all his life but lick

the boots of British imperialisms. For, in those days if one thing we hated above everything else, it was experience. Naturally Indian public men in Englands used to dislike us, because of our had name, yet they always came, almost afraid of annoying us by refusing our invitation, which would usually be entrusted to me as I had developed a gift for treacherous blandishment. I used to arouse their interest in us by mock humility, pretending that we were thirsting to be taught, while all along I knew what fate awaited them once they walked into our parlour. I could give a long list of distinguished Indians who were thus brought to Oxford by me; only one person tamed us, that was Sarojini Naidu; another was consistently obdurate and that was Jinnah. Even in those days he was a difficult person. So it is quite intelligeable, if, given our reputation, we were a little afraid that the Poet might not accept our invitation. I was asked to proceed to London and explain to him, should occasion arise, that as far as he was concerned, we had transformed ourselves into a domesticated herd of antelopes. Whilst I was casting and re-casting the speech I was to make, posturing in the presence of my closest friends in my rooms, two circumstances made my task easier. Firstly, we heard that the Poet had aircady been invited by Manchester College to come and address a gathering there and that he had consented. So I had only to request him to divide his time between them and us when he came over. Secondly, the Poet's son and daughter-in-law were visiting Oxford and some of us were asked by 'Mullickda' to luncheon to meet them.

'Mullickda' was the doyen of the Indian student community not only in years, but also in material prosperity. He did not live at college or in digs, as all of us did, but in a large boarding-house on Woodstock Road, where, according to report, he was being cruelly rooked. He was the naivest and best of men, exceedingly generous to all of us, paying up our debts and spoiling us with.

Nevertheless, his lunches

extremely boring because of that fair of his, which he has retained till this day, of gathering round abundant table men and women the most incompatible in taste and temperament. He was already promulgating some sort of a philosophic doctrine of his own backed by lavish hospitality and no wonder in that city of large leisures he was drawing to hiniself people of widely divergent types. Inspite of the great affection we all, and particularly I, had for him, I accepted his invitation with an inward fear at the prospect of being wedged in, as had happened before, between a lean clergyman from Pusey House bent on saving my soul and the fast-extinguishing charms of the widow of a defunct professor. Therefore this particular luncheon turned out to be such delightful surprise. Incongruous people there certainly were present but the grace of Pratima Devi and the spontaneous urbanity of Rathi Babu gently smoothed down all the angles and for a short while we were happily enveloped in the kindly atmosphere of a Bengal home. I shall always be thankful to 'Mullickda' for the opportunity he gave me of knowing these noble persons for whom my affection has since then ever been on the increase. Coupled with the gratitude which I like many others feel towards them for their unchanging kindness and goodness is my great admiration for that fine and rare talent for decorative art on the stage which makes Pratima Devi unique among our artists.

ON arriving at Paddington Station I took a taxi to Chelsea where the Poet and his suite were putting up in a big house. I was introduced into a large-sized room where I first saw the Poet. He was sitting on a divan and along the walls there were many chairs occupied by men and women, Indian, British and continental, who sat in rapt silence, as in a prayer-hall. In one corner of the room an Roylish women was modelling the

Poet's head in clay whilst in another a fierce young man, a Pole perhaps, was sketching, as I saw from a corner of my eye, the fine folds of his robe. The windows were wide-open on to the Embankment and I do not remember if incense was burning in that room, but if it was not, it ought to have been because the atmosphere was so charged with awe and admiration. My visit was formal as the Oxford programme had already fixed upon by Rathi Babu. Disconcerted as I felt at the collusive silence of the place, I was a little relieved at the thought that the invitation I had brought need not, by being communicated in words, strike a harsh note in that stillness. At that time I thought that the Poet's immobility and his closed eyes were due to his posing for the artists in the room, but since I have understood better for he possessed the rare quality of being able to withdraw within himself at will and relapse without effort into the statuesque. That capacity for complete aloofness in the midst of contacts, that sudden communion with the inner life in the intervals of spoken words, that faculty of abstracting oneself from one's surroundings, shared with the prophets and the visionaries. Such men one may come to know very well and vet never be familiar with. I have seen him later once in Paris after a lively conversation in a company of which he was the very soul, for he could be humorous, playful, almost childlike, chill into a beautiful stone mellowed with age, making me think of what Hammurabi would have looked like had that great Babylonian law giver ever the chance of being modelled by a Grecian master. On that occasion I was maliciously amused to see the consternation of the charming and exuberant Comtesse de Noailles, who was sponsoring the exhibition of the Poet's paintings in Paris and was treating him before all the assembled artists and writers as her special preserve.

am not sure who was the president of the Mailise that year,

whether it was Shaheed* or Kiran Sankar Roy, but he was of short stature, for I remember how the Poet in his flowing robes loomed large above him as he alighted from the train at Oxford station. Beside the entire Indian colony on the platform there were a number of English people headed by Estlin Carpenter, vigorous and bearded, who was to be the Poet's host. The arrangement was that our visitor was to dine that night with the committee of the Mailies at the Randolph Hotel, breakfast in my rooms the next morning, deliver his address at Manchester College in the early afternoon and then attend the large reception the Majliss was giving him at a hired hall in the city. The whole of that morning we were busy fixing up details, the most important of which to us was to arrange to garland the Poet when he arrived by train. We gave, interrupting one another, instructions to the best florist at Oxford as to what kind of garland one uses on such occasions in India, carefully suppressing the fact of the sharpwire, which has lacerated the breast of many a distinguished Indian, and we were promised that a suitable object would be delivered at the station in time. Our horror can be imagined when the president turning to the florist's assistant, who had arrived breathless just at that very moment, unpacked the thing from tissue paper and held aloft in the air before the Poet's bowed head a funeral wreath, stiff in wireframe, decked with wide-staring white flowers.

ONE could not find anywhere a happier set of young men as during that evening in a private room at the Randolph Hotel. The Poet was in great form. He was talking to as all the time, commenting on the changes that had taken place since his last visits to Europe; he spoke of India, now solemnly and now playfully (we were too intense about India to enjoy that particular mood of his) and then

The writer's brother, Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy.—Ro., C. M. G.

with comprehending indulgence to our wild talks, in which we attempted to outshine ene another. He ate little of the good, the menu of which I had prepared after careful thought, and I was a little glad to see how he banished one after another those culinary inanities which go under the name of vegetarian dishes in England. Rabindranath was a great connoisseur of the fine things of life, and also understood good food. In fact, he was not of those, who glorify their failing digestion with reference to the high ideals of our traditional asceticism. I have always received encouragement at his hands for my frivolous advocacy of gastronomy. I remember him once at Santiniketan as he sat reclining on a low arm-chair and listened with smiling attention to a long confession of mine as a glutton in many lands. He was so interested that I am told it was one of those rare occasions when he did not order the meeting to be interrupted for the sake of the evening prayer, which it is customary to offer there.

THE Poet came a little late to breakfast to my place the next morning as he had lost his way in Christ Church meadows and was full of the enchantment of Oxford. His visit had taken place during the summer term when Oxford was in her most beautiful month with laburnums hanging down in full bloom and the ivies on the old walls of colleges a mass of scarlet flame. It was a delight going round with him down the narrow lanes and along the broad stone thoroughfares and sharing in his joy at the sight of so much squandered loveliness. Only we were never alone as his unusual appearance attracted a large crowd that followed us about. That evening my landlady's little daughter told me she had seen me in the streets with Father Christmas. She did not know what treasures he had brought into our lives that year. Before luncheon, propped up on bright cushions, he sat on a punt, we took him down that part of

the river where it narrows under overhanging branches. He sat stone-still all the while in his shining garments of white and in the noon-haze I fancied to myself Orpheus, sculpted on the prow of some Hellenic boat, mirrorred in the waters of the Ionian seas.

ONE thing I noticed that afternoon in the vast hall of Manchester College, cramful with a brilliant and awe-inspired crowd of professors, dons and undergraduates, that the Poet's voice was ill-suited to large audiences. Even in private conversation. when he first spoke to me, I was struck by a certain discrepancy between his appearance, on which nature had showered her most exquisite gifts of beauty and dignity, and his voice, which did not seem to belong to his magnificent exterior. In itself the voice was melodious and expressive but it might have belonged to any one else. It possessed a fine timbre but lacked in tonality. I have always wanted to ask members of his household whether a voice like his was capable of being raised in discussion or reprimand. I suspect, were he ever moved to anger, which I doubt, he would probably employ the subtler instruments of irony and humorous innuendo. I hope the newly-baked fanatics of the Poet will not accuse me of disrespect towards him for these observations of mine. That would be very unfair because my love and reverence for him, since I first met him, has bordered on I am trying with adoration. difficulty to delve into my memory and I am faithfully recording my first reactions to him before more frequent contacts made me get used to his ways.

I do not remember either the subject or the gist of the Poet's lecture; I was too much under the influence of his enchanting personality, as he sat slightly-bowed on his high chair reading out from a manuscript, detached and patriarchal, to listen to his words. My eyes have always given me greater pleasure than my ear. I know that evening I

felt screnely peaceful as I hurried along after the meeting to catch up the fast-striding figure of Robert Bridges, who had come all rigged up in his full academic robes to do honour to the Indian poet, and walked part of the way with him. Bridges did not speak; he evidently did not wish to share his impressions with me. He was a curious old man, garrulous on occasions and then suddenly silent. When parting from me he asked me in that kindly curt tone, which was so characteristic of him, to come to tea the next afternoon when he had invited Tagore to his house.

ROBERT BRIDGES lived in a large house on a hill aix miles from Oxford. In those days the road to it was long and difficult and to come to him one had to traverse meadows, pass by farmsteads and then climb a wood within which ensconced lay his house. This gave to each visit to him the flavour of a pilgri-During his lifetime he mage. had already become legendary. There were plenty of stories about his whimsicality and crankiness and though he was the kindest of men, as some of us Indians had occasion to know, he had a reputation for being abrupt and rude. Of all men I have met he acted up to the injunction of Christ to his Apostles to be wise as serpents and harmless as doves. He would be often seen, like some large bird, ranging the hillside with his broad-brimmed hat closely set over his head and his loose black cloak flapping behind him. He rarely came down to Oxford, and when he did, people would stand about watching his tall figure slouching from the larger roads to the quiet lanes. He sometimes stood for hours before a bookstall in the street, reading a book he had picked up unmindful of the crowd behind him. He and Rabindranath Tagore were the two most beautiful old men I have ever seen. And yet I thought that afternoon when I saw them togther how different they were in the quality of their attractiveness. There was nothing

of the sage, rather of an overgrown schoolboy, about Bridges. With his splendid face marked accurately with winkles, like a perfect autumn leaf, his healthy complexion and spare figure he looked as one who had always lived the outdoor life in touch with fields and animals. There was manly energy in his large frame and even in his long unkempt hair. In other ways too there could be no greater contrasts than he and Tagore and I thought, that there in that house for once, physically, the East had met the West. For no poet in England was so indigenous as Bridges, so unexotic, so classically free from the touch of the Orient. And Tagore in my eyes represented the melody, the abundance, the grace of the East; to him Beauty came as she flowed down streams or awoke on the sprays of the breeze-tossed corn; she came to him naturally as the to her lover. cherished one Whereas to Bridges she was a burden; with him there was a constant struggle to reduce the conflict between language and mood to the counterpoints of harmony, to force Beauty into the shackles of tone and fierce

rhythm. I know this is not saying all. There is probably no deep difference after all between the East and the West, but it is true that each moulds in its own manner human passions and temperaments. Anyway, it is good that Beauty has many moods; she yields to him who fights for her as to him who succumbs to her.

I have seen Rabindranath Tagore at Chilswell, Bridges' home, twice, once then and about a dozen of years later. I cannot quite disengage in my memory the incidents of the two occasions. I remember, however, one evening when the two sat together on a jutting hillock in the corner of the garden, which commands a superb view of Oxford. In fact, in 1914, Bridges had once said to me that were Germans ever to occupy his house, what a worderemplacement that hillock would afford to artillery reared to destroy completely with shattering shot the beauty of Oxford. For it is true that from the bench on which the two poets sat all the ugly accretions of modern Oxford were hidden by rolling uplands and one could only see the proud towers and spires against the sunset. Such must have been the vision of the lovely city that first burst upon the sight of Erasmus as he trudged along the road from his distant home to find in her the solace of faith tempered with reason. Tagore had come over in a hansom-cab and I was going back to Oxford on foot. After he had left, Bridges excitedly spoke how that evening, more than he could from his works, he had come to understand Tagore's wise Then turning brusquely spirit. he added: Tagore is an extraordinarily good-looking fellow. There is something unreal about him, something Assyrian, Old Asiatic. Do you think he puts gold in his beard? When I suggested that it was the colour of the sunset that had been playing on their faces, he broke into a loud schoolboy laughter and said: You cannot know vanity of poets. And striding to the mirror on the wall of his vast study he carefully combed with his fingers his hair and beard tousled by the wind.

By arrangement with "Chaturanga", Aswin, 1348

O THOU the last fulfilment of life, Death, my death, come and whisper to me!

Day after day have I kept watch for thee; for thee have I borne the joys and pangs of life.

All that I am, that I have, that I hope, and all my love have ever flowed towards thee in depth of secrecy.

One final glance from thine eyes and my life will be ever thine own.

The flowers have been woven and the garland is ready for the bridegroom. After the wedding the bride shall leave her home and meet her lord alone in the solitude of night.

The Myriad-minded Poet

THIS century, in its eagerness to enter the maw of eternity, had barely learnt to toddle. In a mansion,—the far side of which was washed by the waters of Ganga Mai as she flowed past the crescentshaped Benares bank studded with numerous flights of steps and above them spired fanelets and fanes, -- an Englishman was being shown a fly-shuttle handloom. He was not clean-shaven or with only a moustache, as had been his countrymen whom I, then in the early twenties and happening to be there, had theretofore met. His face, instead, had a generous beard, reddish-brown in hue. It suited his visage, gave it distinction. Artists in Europe, I was told in a discreet whisper, affected that style. Painter he-E. B. Havell-was by profession; and at the time the Principal of the School of Art in Calcutta. He was on a brief visit to that ancient cultural centre.

The fly-shuttle loom had been brought from Scandinavia by a Sinhalese Buddhist—the Anagarika Dharmpala-who had recently settled in Sarnath to revive the glories of the "middle path" in the land in which it was originally It carried the painter-Principal's mind from the Ganges to the Hooghly bank. He told us about a man of broad culture and rare attainments and charm who, for years, had been seeking to infuse new life into Indian handi-Rabindranath Tagore by name, he was an uncle of Havell's most promising pupil-Abanindranath Tagore. For many years he had been introducing hand-looms of improved type in the cottages upon his family estates that covered many broad acres. Even before that he, while still a young man, had, with some relations, opened a stores in Calcutta from which naught was sold that had not been made in India—that was not Swadeshi.

Rabindranath Tagore had been composing verse almost from his

S-II

St. NIHAL SINGH

filled with lyrical beauty and infancy, the English artist went on. It was as inspiring as it was haunting melody. An artist in the broadest sense of the word, he had been Havell's and Abanindranath's mainstay in the revival of the Eastern traditions of art—in turning the youth of our country away from slavish, soul-destroying imitation of the West

Such was my first image of Tagore.

II

DURING the middle of October, 1905, I found myself in Calcutta. It was not my first visit to that city: but since I had been there before the metropolis-metropolis in the real sense of the term, for the capital had not yet been shifted to Delhi-some subtle change had occurred. The streets and the buildings standing alongside them were, to be sure, the same as they had been. Not the current of life, however. It no longer flowed evenly-sluggishly -almost impereceptibly-in a bed that had been fashioned for it by outsiders. Charged with some force concealed beneath the surface, it was sweeping headlong in the channel it had dug for itself.

There was a purposefulness in the mien of the men that I had not detected during my previous visits. Indignation—resentment—burning within their breasts gave a glow to their countenances. The Governor-General of the day—the Earl, later the Marquis, Curzon—had tried to bend them to his will. Failing to do so, he had flung at them the taunt that they and truth would ever be strangers to each other. Followed the fiat for the bisection of Bengal.

That ukase administratively partitioned the province: but it united the people politically.

Only in India could resentment have found the expression that it had done in Calcutta at that time. It had ushered in a movement of fraternization. Men understood the need of standing shoulder to shoulder as they never had done before. In token of it they were tying to one another's wrists bits of red and white thread that, through the ages, has, in our country, symbolized fraternal love.

Banglar Mati, Banglar Jal, was, at that fateful moment, upon their lips. The author of that song instinct with patriotic fervour—Rabindranath Tagore—had been one of the prime movers in rousing, shaping and guiding the emotional stream that soon burst Bengal's bounds and, sweeping over the entire Motherland, powerfully affected life throughout India. In this wise did I see the floodgates of emoton opened at a word from Tagore.

IT might have been the spring of 1907, or it might have been the summer. I cannot recollect which. To Hongo-ku, the district of Tokyo

where, surrounded by thousands of Japanese and non-Japanese students, I then dwelt, came a young Bengali. As I remember him he had just emerged from his 'teens. His people, I was given to understand, owned large landed estates and he had been sent abroad to make science the hand-maiden of agriculture.

Rathindranath Tagore—to name him—was the eldest son of the Poet of whom Havell had given me such a vivid impression and of whose power to move people I had witnessed unforgettable demonstrations in Calcutta. He did not tarry long in Japan, but moved on to the United States of America. So did I. We met in Illinois,

where he had joined the State University and I was in journalism in Chicago, as I had been in Tokyo and elsewitere in the Object before. Through contact with him and later, upon my return to India in May, roro, with a cousin of his—Shrimati Sarala Devi Choudhurani—the mental image that I had formed of Rabindranath became amplified—clearer. To it were added touches by Bhupendra Nath Basu and Rash Behari Ghosh, whom I encountered in Simla in the summer of that year.

A many-sided personality was Rabi Babu's, I learnt. While managing property, he composed verse, wrote and produced plays, sang and acted, spoke in public, contributed articles to literary and artistic publications, off and on had one or another magazine of his own and thought nothing of filling it from cover to cover with notes, articles, poems, humorous sketches, stories, novellettes and serials from his own pen. He was a teacher, too, himself taking classes in an educational institution that he had opened on his father's estate, Santineketan, in Bolpur, a village in western Bengal.

Love of the land of his birth ever tugged at his heart-strings. He felt keenly the humiliation of political subjection. His soul writhed, under the shame of it. Plaintive notes at times issued from his lyre. This mood seldom depressed him for long, however: for depression drugs the faculties and devitalizes them. Conscious of his people's potential strength, his creative force lifted up his drooping spirits.

At the moment of which I write Bhupen Basu was wroth at Rabi, whom he accused of deserting Calcutta and immuring himself in Bolpur. That was just the time, he said, when they could not dispense with the Poet's presence—his active, incessent help. He should have been with them to light up the gloom of the political movement—to pull the people, with the power of his lifting poetry and forceful prose, out of the morass of depression.

Bhupendra's soul was filled with indignation at the fetters that were being forged on the legislative anvil at Simla. If he could have,

where he had joined the State had his way he would have had University and I was in journalism. Kabi cease wooing the muses and in Chicago, as I had been in Tokyo throw himself peadlong into the and elsewhere in the Otient before, struggle.

Righ Beharf Gloss seemed to be of the same mind. His expression was, however, much more restrained.

III

when the harvest that the Poet had garnered in the seclusion of Bolpur was given to the world! Among them Bhupen Basu. Of that later in correct sequence.

It was, I think, from Ramananda Babu, who has been to me more like a brother than a friend since my early manhood, that I first learnt of what was happening at Santiniketan. While there for a respite from his arduous editorial labours, the Poet said to him: "You have been a schoolmaster. You may care to glance at these."

"These" were some translations in English by Rabindranath of his poems in Bengali. Having urged him, on more than one occasion, to undertake such work, Ramananda Chatterjee was only too eager to read them. Delighted with the elegance of the diction—the appositeness of the phrase—he begged the Poet to persevere.

A little later Rabindranath came to London. Some of the translated poems were read by William Butler Yeats at William Rothenstein's house, to a gathering of literateurs and artists. They were published by the India Society in a small, thin volume entitled "Gitanjali". Every critic acclaimed it. Followed the Nobel prize. In a few weeks he became the world's-instead of merely Bengal's-Poet. This story has been told by me and by others intimately associated with him: and therefore needs no amplification here.

About this time, or, possibly, a little later, Kedarnath Das Gupta, who had set up the Union of the East and of the West, came to our house. His society, he said, was giving Rabindranath a reception. Would I mind if the translation I had made of one of his patriotic poems were read at this function?

Many were the fetes and festivals held in his honour. Tagore's bearing at these greatly impressed me. Neither word nor genture indicated elation. Ever calm—ever dignified—was he. His manner was gentle with man and maid. His speech was soft. Every one who saw him—heard him—regarded him as a seer—a sage—sent by the East.

IV

DURING one of my visits to
Dublin Yeats, talking to me
at his house in Merrion Square,
close to which I then resided for
the best part of the year, spoke to
me thus of Rabindranath's writfing: "Most persons write so that
if you were to detach a sentence
from the context, it would have
no meaning. With Tagore's writing, however, it is just the other
way about. Almost any sentence
will stand by itself—almost any
clause.

"The more you study his compositions, the more significant do they become. They grow upon you."

About that time A. E., who was a painter as well as a poet and prose writer of outstanding merit, remarked to me also in Dublin that Tagore must have an astonishingly good memory. He could be a painter—a great painter—if he liked: for painting was firstly the formation of the mental image and secondly the transfer of it, with fidelity, to paper or canvas.

V

JAMES RAMSAY MACDONALD lived just one street away from me during the time I occupied a house in Belsize Park Avenue. Hampstead, After his visit to India in connection with the Public Services Commission (I believe), we were having a talk in a bedroom he had converted into his literary den. He had, he informed me, been to Tagore's school at Bolpur. It had impressed him. A bit of old India, it appeared to him to be-pupils and teachers forming a family group—instruction under leafy trees instead of in stuffy roomsbuilding in consonance with

Yet, would I believe it, he remarked, this institution of Tagore's was suspect in official area! The young men whe were passing through it would not, the Olympians feared, quite fit into the pattern laid down by them.

One forenoon, when I was calling upon Lord Carmichael shortly after his return from Bengal, I told him what MacDonald had said and asked him if it were a fact that Rabindranath Tagore was regarded as something of a rebel and his Santiniketan a hatchery for sedition.

"Some officials are capable of any folly," was the ex-Governor's cryptic but caustic comment. Then he went on to tell me of religio-social institutions he had taken off the secret police list.

VI

NE evening in the autumn of 1919 Surendranath Banerjea, who had come to London in connection with the Montagu measure for constitutional reform in India, then committed to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, was in reminiscent mood as we sat in front of a cheery fire in the drawing room of his flat facing Hyde Park. Interrupting his flood of words-he was as eloquent in private as he was on the platform-I told him of my experience in Calcutta during the partition days.

Perhaps, it would come to me as a surprise, he added to my recital, that Rabi broke many a lance in defence of him at that juncture. Some impatient idealists had sought to oust him from the leadership of the movement. The Poet would not, however, hear of it. He spoke and wrote against the swapping of horses in midstream. Challenged he refuted every argument advanced. A staunch friend and ally was he to Surendranath during that terribly trying period.

So had the Acharya Jagadis Chunder Bose found Rabi during



—WITH MIS LIFELONG FRIEND AND ADMIRER J. C. Bose: 1913
This photograph was taken by the late Mr. H. Bose on November 23, 1913 at Santiniketan when a deputation of several hundred people went there in a special train to congratulate the Poet on his receiving the Nobel Prize. Standing from left to right are Rev. W. S. Holland of St. Paul's College, J. C. Bose, Chuntlal Bose, Asulosh Chaudhuri

Courtesy: Sudhindra Moha. Bose

Right of reproduction strictly reserved

their life-long friendship. None was prouder of the Poet's achievements.

Recognition was unduly delayed, however, the great scientist insisted. It took decades and decades for the world to wake up to the merit of Rabi's verse.

"Such intellectual slaves are we," he added, "that not until the West had acclaimed him did many Indians trouble about him. What was worse still, following the bestowal of the Nobel prize upon him our people began to fall all over themselves to do him honour.

"And for their pains they were soundly trounced by Rabi." With his great gift of mimicry the scientist recounted to me the scene at Santiniketan when a deputation of influential men waited upon him to offer him felicitations. How taken aback were they when the man they had come to honour turned upon them and told them to their faces that they were no more than intellectual serfs.

VII

IN July, 1921, the Commons had their say anent the terrible deeds that had been perpetrated in the Punjab in the spring of 1918—some fifteen months

after the humiliations heaped upon the people in Lahore and Amritsar. Edwin Samuel Montagu, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, had laboured hard to secure some sort of action that would commend itself to our people. He failed in that objective. He, nevertheless, was boosed within my hearing—within my sight—because the stand he had taken was deemed detrimental to Imperial interests.

The Lords, too, had their say on the subject. The matter remained, however, just where it was.

The evening after the debate I was seated in a corner of a how window in an apartment overlooking Kensington Gardens. Opposite me sat the Poet, who, as I remember it, had but recently arrived. He looked bent under the weight of those enormities in the Punjab and even more so at the escape of the highly placed miscreants. The substance of his talk with me I incorporated then and there into a cablegram that, with some slight modification by him, I sent out to one of my newspapers in India. As it reflected his burning love for the Motherland and the grandeur of his soul, I reproduce it in part:

insulted at the unashamed con-

donation of a brutal outrage by rulers are recruited.

"'This makes us,' he said, 'realize the futility and humiliation of relying for any boon of any value from those who hold us in contempt. Only by removing the inner sources of weakness and organizing our social, educational and econo-· mic life, can we rise out of our, present depth of degredation.

" Be prepared for many sacrifices, to undergo the suffering for the common cause. Sink differences of all kinds. Promote the spirit of concord and cooperation. The present shock of disillusionment, if accepted in the right sprit, will prove a blessing in disguise and form the basis of a new era of a career of national self-respect, spritual emancipation and material progress. Only by freeing ourselves from the spirit of dependence and mendicancy, casting out fear and guarding ourselves against the wasteful destruction of impotent anger and vengeful resentment, can we rise to the true measure of greatness." " *

No one in the wide, wide world was more moved by the Poet's act in stripping himself of the honour of knighthood that had been conferred upon him by His Majesty the King-Emperor, as a sign of these protest over outrages. than Bhupen Basu, at the time a Member of the India Council and Montagu's confidant. In his admiration for that brave stand

The Hindu (Madras), July 23, 1920.

inspired by patriotism of the most the very class from which our exalted character, he wholly forgot Rabindranath's withdrawal from politics a decade or so earlier.

VIII

THE Poet knew that Montagu would be thrown to the wolves at the first moment convenient to his colleagues. The under diehards, Birkenhead's lead, had sworn to oust him. It was only a matter of time when he was thrust into the political wilderness.

India—the India that regards itself as educated—is realistic. So, at least, it fancies itself to be. Montagu, it thought, had failed it -failed it in the greatest crisis in Indo-Anglian annals.

Knowing the world as the Poet did, he did not blame any one in particular for a judgment that, in the circumstance, made no allowance for an effort bravely put forth-even though it proved largely fruitless. In the situation that obtained, naught else was to be expected.

A dual motive egged him on to action. One of these was to serve India—the other to succour genuine friend of India.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the Observer (with which I was then connected) he urged Montagu's appointment as Lord Chelmsford's successor. Though he had faults -temperamental and otherwisethere was none among Britain's ruling classes, he thought, who would make so sympathetic and imaginative a Vicercy and Governor-General of India.

The diehard clique would not hear of the suggestion. Lord Reading easily obtained the prize A little later Montagu threw up his job over the impolitic—if not unjust-treaty forced by Lord Curzon upon the Turks, who had lost in the Great War (1914-18). He sickened subsequently and died.

IX

NOT only did Rabindranath love India with an all-consuming devotion, but he was proud of her physical beauties, her fertility and bounteousness-proud even more so of the culture built up by slow degrees through the ages. Upon nearly every occasion that we conversed, he insisted that we had as much to give to the West as we stood in need of receiving from it-if not more. He wished the exchange to be made upon a basis of freedom and equality. He was ever striving to purge the relationship of patronage.

My acquaintance with thinkers and doers in the world has been extensive. No one have I met in any quarter of the globe to whom freedom meant more-or who was more willing-aye, eager-to make the greatest sacrifice for it. Had the need arisen for him to give his life for it, he, I have not the slightest doubt, would have gone blithely to the gallows.

And freedom to him was much more than political freedom. It meant also freedom from grinding poverty-cramping social canons -inhuman social customs. Throughout his life he radiated this message through speech, writing, and, above all, living.



KONARK", BANTINIKETAN, 1816
Photo: Susil Banerjee

Before the end of my journey May I reach within myself The one which is the all. leaving the outer shell To float away with the drifting multitude upon the current of chance and change.

THE IMMORTAL BARD

THE death of Rabindranath Tagore is a terrible and irreparable loss not merely to Bengal and India but to humanity. One of those high and commending spirits who arise from time to time to stir their generation with new mental and moral impulses, Rabindranath had long passed the stage when he could be said to belong exclusively to his own province and country, though both were immensely proud of him. Whether as a poet or as a man of letters or as a thinker of lofty thoughts he belonged to the whole world. His writings enriched not merely the literature of his province and of other Indian provinces, but the literature of the entire civilised world. There was hardly a language into which his works had not been translated in his life-time, and there was hardly a country known to civilisation where his name was not as well known and pronounced with as much veneration as that of any native oracle. This is a rare distinction in the case of all poets and men of letters. It is literally unique in the case of a poet and a man of letters belonging to a politically subject country, the conditions of which neither favour the growth of literary or artistic genius in its highest form nor are calculated to win for it that outside recognition which naturally comes to men of genius in free countries. But for his winning the Nobel Prize Rabindranath would not have had anything like the world-wide celebrity that he enjoyed during the last twenty-eight years of his life, and the winning of the Nobel Prize by him was due to a combination of circumstances, which was almost accidental. Many of his best poems and literary pieces had been composed and his name had become a house-hold word in his own province and in other Indian provinces long before he won the Nobel Prize, but the world knew neither him nor his works and was deprived of the benefit of his sublime thoughts and his inspiring teachings. This ignorance and deprivation was the penalty which the world paid for the crime of keeping one of the most gifted peoples in the world, with its unparableled heritage of culture and civilization, in a state of political threidem.

BUT this thought is not for to-day, but fer some other day. To-day, along with millions of men in our coun-

^1-12

-- By --KALINATH ROY

try and tens of thousands of men in other countries we mourn the passing away of a man to whom we, our country and humanity owe more than to any other living teacher and master of our race. The sorrow that we feelour sense of grievous loss—is too fresh and too intimate to permit any other thought to take even momentary possession of our mind. Yet the fullness of our grief is softened by a certain greatness and solemnity in the event. Death in the case of a man whom the world would not willingly let die can always be said to be premature, but viewing things in their proper perspective one can safely say that the Poet has died full of years and of honours. Every hour and minute of the Poet's life for the sixty years of his productive period had been consecrated to the noblest purposes and filled with splendid achievements. If it is a cruel and painful thought that such richness of culture, a creative genius of such sublime excellence, such maturity of wisdom and experience, such passion for truth, for justice, for progress, for enlightenment and freedom is by a single stroke extinguished, we can still find some not unworthy solace in the knowledge that if the force has been spent it has been nobly spent in devoted and effective service to the country and to humanity.

THE first and most obvious thought on the passing away of this illustrious man is that if the world has, in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, lost in him the greatest poet of the age, India has lost in him not only the greatest poet and one of the foremost thinkers and men of letters produced by her in modern times but her first citizen. Without a doubt the most gifted member of the most cultured family in Bengal and India, his contributions to the thought, ideals and aspirations of modern India, whether in the realm of postry, which was his special province, or in the wider realm of letters and art, were literally unique. Bengal and piteduced other poets, some of whom had
great vegue in their days, and at least
one literary man who in his day had
undoubtedly even greater assendancy
in his own prevince than the Poet;
could claim. But it is safe to say that
not one of them ever exercised that
potent influence over the thought said
life of India as a whole that Rabindranath exercised for more than a quarter
of a century. He was modern India's
first national poet and man of letters
and the first in this case was also the
greatest who outdistanced all competitors.

But though poetry, literature and art were undoubtedly Rabindranath's first love, they did not absorb all his time and energy. The most pulseant bookman of his time in India, no one knew better than he the intimate connection between literature and life. It has been said by one who was himself a man of letters of no mean pretensions that "the man who has never left the life of a recluse, drawing an income from the funds and living in a remote garden, . constructing past, present and future out of his own consciousness, is not qualified either to lead mankind safely or to think on the course of human. affairs correctly." Every page of Rabindranath has the bracing air of close and living contact with the world and its affairs. When Rabindranath flung away his Knighthood in spirited protest against the atrocities perpetrated in the Punjab in the days of Martial Law, there were not wanting men who thought that his action was out of tune with the detached position besitting a poet and literary man of his international reputation. Those who said this were as ignorant of the Poet's own past, life as of the true mission of poetry and. literature in the life of humanity. Take up any book that has profoundly moulded the thoughts and emotions or affected the destiny of man, and you are sure, te find that the author of the book, however much he might seem to lead. the life of a recluse, did in reality live full in the life of his fellow men. Without that he would not have had either. that knowledge of human affairs or that sympathy with the joys and correws, the wishes, the cravings, the ideals and espirations of mankind that alone could have made his literary productions the powers they were.

RABINDRANATH himself, it is hardly necessary to remind any one who knew him at all, had never lived the life of a recluse, but had always been in close and intimate contact with the life of the world. He threw himself heart and soul into the anti-partition-cum-Swadeshi mevement which convulsed his province from end to end and indirectly and somewhat remotely the country as a whole in the early, years of this century, and it is an open secret that he narrowly escaped the fate that befell so many of his countrymen in those dark and yet spaclous days. By his poems of unsurpassable power and beauty, by his inspiring and soul-captivating instional songs as well as by his speeches and essays, distinguished equally for their brilliant and penetrating analysis of the situation and for the many luminous and constructive suggestions they contained he rendered a service to the national movement as effective immediately as that rendered by the greatest political leaders and of far more enduring value. With certain aspects of the non-cooperation movement of a later day it was impossible for him, consistently with his life-long convictions and with that intellectual honesty which had always been among his unfailing characteristics, to sympathise, but to the national freedom movement led by the Mahatma, viewed both as an attempt to throw off India's political subjection and as an organised and sustained effort to get rid of the curse of untouchability, to promote inter-communal harmony and banish ignorance, illiteracy, insanitation and poverty, in a word to make India a strong, efficient, self-reliant and self-governing country, he lent his whole-hearted support.

THE friendship between Rabindranath and Mahatma Gandhi was, indeed, one of the most remarkable things in contemporary history. In several vital matters they differed widely from each other. Their fields of activity too were divergent. But this did not affect the cordiality of their relations. The Poet had unbounded affection and esteem for the Mahatma and the Mahatma never addressed him Guradev. When the except as Mahatma undertook his historic fast unto death Rabindranath was among the first to rally to his side, and the Mahatma followed the minutest details of the Poet's life with loving veneration. How did all this come to be poselble in an age in which the slightest difference in ideas or in practice tends to diffe their many The moder to cosimple as it is obvious. Both were

intensely unselfish and religious-minded, and the basic agreement between the pair was far greater than their disagreement in detail. If the Mahatma is the prophet of nationalism and humanity, Rabindranath had all his life been their poet. To oppression and tyranny, by whomsoever and in whatever manner practised, he was as formidable and relentless a foe as the Mahatma. Equally formidable and oqually relentless was his opposition to imperialism in every shape and form, and particularly in the form of domination of one country or race over another. The strength and vigour with which he condemned the spirit of imperialist domination in his speeches and writings in the first decade of this century has seldom been equalled and never surpassed even by men who have made the winting of India's political independence the supreme mission of their life. The flinging away of his Knighthood was of a piece with all this. and represented no isolated episode in the life of the Poet. It was an inevitable manifestation of that love of freedom and hatred of injustice and oppression which breathes the breath of life in so many of the Poet's literary and artistic masterpieces. And it is a matter of common knowledge that during the twenty-two years that followed that spirited act the Poet never let slip a single opportunity of making similar protests and remonstrances against official measures and policies savouring of racial domination or arrogance. Some of those protests and remonstrances have become an imperishable part of our political history.

It was in recognition of all this, no less than on account of his commanding position in the world of thought and of letters and of the undeniable fact that he was one of the two men who more than any other represented India in the eyes of the world and who had undoubtedly raised lits stature in the estimation of other countries, that the promoters of the Civil Liberties Union immediately and instinctively thought of the Poet when they looked round for a President for that body. No choice could have been better or more appropriate. For no man in India or abroad could have been more jealous of civil liberties and, indeed, of liberty itself in its highest and most commanding sense than the Poet. In this respect his ardour fully equalled that of Milton, that classic example of the impassioned championship of liberty among English poets: हिंदू निर्देशन है के हिंदिकों के कि कर की कर

GLOWING tributes have been paid not only in all parts of India but in Britain and America to the wonderful versatility of Rabindrameth Tagore's genius and the profound influence he exercised on contemporary thought and life. Among those who have joined in these universal tributes are thinkers and men of letters of world-wide repute like Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells, British statesmen and officials like the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of India and the Metropolitan of India, leading British journals like the London Times and leading American journals like the New York Times and the New York. Herald Tribune. But for the war and the complete dislocation of normal life caused by it we have not the smallest doubt that continental Europe as well as Japan, China and Iran, all of which delighted to honour the Poet in his lifetime, would have joined in mourning the tremendous loss to humanity caused by his death.

In India there is hardly a public man of any eminence from Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Radha Krishnan, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, and the Premiers of Bengal and the Punjab downwards who has not paid his loving and reverential homage to the memory of one of the greatest Indians of all times. To a special category belongs the warm and eulogistic tribute paid to the greatness of the illustrious dead from his prison home by that noble son of India, whose gift of expression is equalled only by his transparent sincerity and his matchless love of country-Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. "Gurudev's passing away," says this highsouled patriot, "has left us all, who have grown up in the shadow of his towering genius and mighty personality and enveloped by his great tradition, forlorn and in the dark. India's greatest star, illuminating not only our own country but the world with a synthesis of the rich wisdom of the past and of the present, has set, and our hearts are empty. Yet his voice rings in our ears and the flaming message of his utterances will be our guiding star. In line with the great indian sages of the past he has left us an imperishable inheritance and even at the moment of his passing away we think with pride and gratitude, with love and reverence of his magnificent life and its achievements. That precious inheritance we shall treasure." I venture to think that no individual tribute to his genius and -stelletements wastil here gone so much to the heart of the Post if he had been. there by one for whom he had unboundlove, in language worthy of his fame.

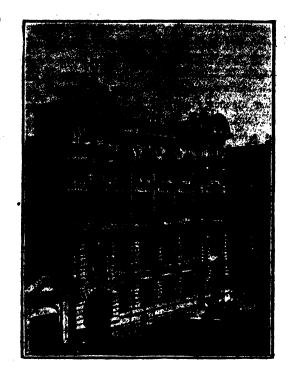
OR is this spontaneous appreciation of the Poet's greatness and his enlended services to his country and to humanity, and the imperishable heritage he has left behind confined only to individuals. In his own province the Legislative Council, which was in session, was adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory. The High Court was closed for half a day. The Secretariat and other Government offices in Calcutta, the Corporation offices and numerous business houses and offices of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and all their affiliated associations were closed. Under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction all educational institutions throughout Bengal were closed for a day on receipt of the sad news, while the Vice-Chancellor of the University placed wreaths on the bier, when it was passing the Senate House, on behalf of the Chancellor and the University. Assam was as deeply moved by the tragic news as Bengal and besides educational institutions all Government offices were closed in honour of the memory of the departed Poet. The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned without transacting any business, and the Lucknow University remained closed for the day after passing a condolence resolution. Delhi, as befitting its position as the capital of India, held no less than 24 meetings in one day to commemorate the loss sustained by India. In other Provinces the sorrow felt by the people is as sincere as in Bengal, Assam and Bombay, and has found powerful expression in the utterances of public men and in resolutions passed at public meetings. Even the Stock Exchanges in Bombay and Calcutta remained closed on receipt of the news of the Poet's death. As far as we can recollect at this moment on no previous occasion in history had the death of one who was pre-eminently a poet and a man of letters evoked such universal expression of sorrow in India and abroad.

TATHAT was the secret of this immense influence and this amazingly universal popularity of Rabindranath? It lay not merely in his superb poetical and literary genius and in the magnificent services he rendered by means of it to his country and to humanity over a period of more than fifty years, but in the comprehensiveness of his appeal, in the fact that there is hardly a chord in our heart which he did not touch and hardly a corner in our mind which he did not illumine. Not only was he a lyrical poet, a composer and singer of national songs, a dramatist, a novelist, a storyteller, an essayist, a literary critic and a philosopher rolled into one, but in every one of these capacities he reached a standard of excellence which it had been given to but a few in any country or age to reach. Of his lyrical poetry, on which his fame and his title to immortality pre-eminently rests, there is no need to say anything. It is enough to note that many of them have long become classical and form an abiding part of the world's standard literature. His dramas and novels are among the most widely read of all his works and have undoubtedly exercised a potent influence on contemporary thought both in his own province and in India as a whole. His short stories and his national songs are the best in the Bengali language and among the best in any language. His essays on political and social subjects and his philosophical dissertations will for all time take a high place among intellectual efforts of that kind. His criticisms and his satirical poems were distinguished at once by an analytical acumen, a spirit of discernment, a breadth of view, a high moral purpose and a finesse which made them a thing of tremendous power. Lastly, and this is the most important part of the thing, here was a man who wrote not merely for his own country and time, but for all countries and times and for men and women of all ages and in all their varied moods. He was at once a friend

instructor and adminisher was some to make us better than he found us the he was one of the few poets and like rary men to whom one could turn ade only when one was in high spirits but when one's spirit was low and one sought relief from the world's manifold woes and worries.

As for immortality, what immortality tality can be higher or more covetable than the immortality that is ensured to the Poet by his poetic and literary works, which will live as long as the literature they have enriched in so many directions, and by the lasting contributions he has made to the thoughts, the ideals and aspirations of his contemporaries and of generations yet unborn of his country and of humanity? Nor should we forget in this connection to make a passing reference to that unique educational institution at Santiniketan in and through which the poet's constructive and synthetic genius found its highest expression and to which he dedicated so many precious years of his life. Among his many, titles to enduring fame the foundation of this great institution and the strenuous exertions he made in it to combine the highest learning and culture of the East with the highest learning and culture of the West will always have a commanding place. Who among us is more truly alive than the great men of the past whose thoughts we think, and to whom we owe all that we value most in life-country, freedom, peace, knowledge, art and literature? Who among us is more truly alive than the poets and philosophers, the men of letters and men of action who "toiled, endured, bled and died, so that we by their labour might have rest, by their thoughts might know, by their death might live happily?" In us and through us and in and through countless generations of men and women these great men live and will continue to live. By his death Rabindranath has been finally admitted to this calendar of the world's immortals.

মরিতে চাহি না আমি সুন্দর ভ্বনে, মানবের মাঝে আমি বাঁচিবারে চাই, এই সুর্য্যকরে এই পুলিত কাননে জীবস্ত জন্ম মাঝে যদি স্থান পাই। ধরার প্রাণের খেলা চিরতরঙ্গিত,
বিরহ মিলন কত হাসিঅক্ষময়,—
মানবের কৃথ ছংখে গাঁথিয়া নলীত
বদি গো রচিতে পারি অমর আলর ॥





Head Office: 103, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS

Electrical, Mechanical, Structural, Hydraulic, Fire, Etc.

METAL, OIL & CEMENT MERCHANTS SHIPPING AGENTS

Passages, Clearing, Forwarding, Railway Tickets, Etc.

TEA EXPORTERS

Exporting to Europe, America, Australia, Africa, Etc.

INSURANCE
FLOUR - PAPER - COAL - ICE
TEA GARDENS - GALVANIZING

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

103, Clive Street - - CALCUTTA

BRANCH:

5, Graham Road - - BOMBAY

Telegrams: "BALMER"

SECRETARIES:

LIGHTFOOT REFRIGERATION CO. LTD. (ICE FACTORY)
ICE SALES AGENCY

MANAGING AGENTS:

RITISH INDIA ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

ARTHUR BUTLER & CO. (MOZUFFARPORE), LTD.

CLIVE STREET CENTRAL PROPERTY, LTD.

THE NEW BEERBHOOM COAL CO., LTD.

INDIAN GALVANIZING CO. C. C. LTD.

CALCUTTA ICE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BENGAL PAPER MILL CO., LTD.

BENGAL FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

BRIDGE & ROOF CO. (INDIA), LTD.

ANGLO-INDIAN CARRYING CO.

AGENTS:

	-		• •	. • .
ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION Co. I.D		•••	•••	Motors, Dynamos, Electrical Plant and Switchgear.
WAYGOOD-OTIS, I.D	•••	•••	***	Lifts (l'assenger, Goods and Bervice),
JOHNSON & PHILLIPS, I b	•••		•••	Electric Wires and Cubles.
THE EDISON SWAN ELECTRIC CO. LD.	•••		•	Ricctric Lamps (Royal "Ediswan"),
THE TUDOR ACCUMULATOR Co. Lb.	•••	•••	•••	Storage Batteries,
CEAG MINERS SUPPLY CO. LD	•••	•••	•••	Miners' Safety Electric Lamps,
VERITYS, I.D	••		•••	Ceiling and Desk Fans, Regulators.
THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE CO. LD	• • • •	•••	•••	Carbon Brushen (Morganite & Rattersen).
GASKELL & GROCOTT, LD		•••		Insulators,
SURE ARC ELECTRODE Co. Lb	•••		•••	Riectrodes,
WALSALL CONDUITS, LD		•••	•••	Conduit.
BRITISH SANGAMO Co. LD	•••	•••	•••	House Service Meters.
MAVOR & COULSON, LD		•••	•••	Conl Cutters and Conl Conveyors,
CAMBRIDGE INSTRUMENT Co. Lb	•••		•••	Riectrical Precision Instruments,
ADAM HILGER, LD			•••	Optical, Physiological and Scientific Instruments.
BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON), LD			•••	Scientific Apparatus, Laboratory Equipment and Chemi-
NALDER BROS. AND THOMPSON. LD.				cal Manufa turers. Electrical Instruments.
	••	•••	•••	Engines (Kerosene and Diesel), Auto and Rail Trucks,
K, A. LISTER & CO. I.D	•••	•••	•••	Lighting and Pumping Sets.
BLACKSTONE & Co. Ld	•••	•••	•••	Diesel Engines.
ROBEY & Co. LD	•••	•••	•••	Engines and Boilers.
FARRAR BOILER WORKS, Ld	•••	•••	•••	Vertical Boilers.
MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ld	•••	•••	•••	Fire Engines and Appliances, A. R. I. Requisites.
HADFIELDS, LD		•••	•••	Cast Steel for Colliction, Railways, Mines, Tool Steel and Crushing Plants.
PULSOMETER ENGINEERING Co. Lt.				Steam and Centrifugal Pumps.
				Ice and Coal Storage Plants.
	•••		•••	Belting (Leather, Cotton and Hair), Listing and Brake
•				Linings. Flexible Metallic Steel and Bronze Tubing.
UNITED FIRXIBLE METALLIC TUBING C		•••	•••	Disinfectors (Velox).
GRAMPIAN ENGINEERING CO. LD. ALLEY & McLELLAN	•••	•••	•••	Water and Steam Valves.
THE STATE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		•••		Railway Rolling Stock, Wheels & Axles.
Transaction and Asian Marchesters	•••		***	Boiler Composition (Scale Preventive).
Tables a season of the season	•••	•••	***	Chains (Driving, Rievating and Conveying).
THE HOYT METAL CO. OF GREAT BRITA	IN LD.		•••	Antifriction Metals.
TIPOCHE CHINASE O SITTEME OF THE			***	Fencing (Woven Wire).
	•••		•••	Hard Boards and Masonite-Cane Insulation Board.
THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF TH		•••	•••	Waterproof Fabric Built-up Roofing.
A Company of the contract of the	•••		***	"Everest" Asbestos Cement Sheets and fittings,
Townson was a		***	•••	Gunite.
	•••	•••	•••	"Red Hand" Brand Portland Cement.
THE CEMENT MARKETING CO. OF INDIA				Indian Portland Cement.
	•••			Oils, Greases, Soldering Paste, Petroleum Jellies, Cutting
				Oils, Soft Sosp, "Killem" Insecticide, "Balarene" Disinfecting Fluid, "Antex" Wood Preservative.
				COMMENTAL PRINT WHICH MOVE LIGHTABILE.

Our RABINDRANATH

Indian heart and home to-day, an aching emptiness and an anguished gloom. A great and glorious light has gone out of our lives, a wondrous illumination. Rabindranath Tagore is no more; your Rabindranath, my Rabindranath, everybody's Rabindranath, Bengal's beloved Rabi Babu, India's revered 'Gurudev', the world-honoured Tagore is—dead. Our grief is unspeakable. We feel orphaned and forlorn.

It is difficult for us fully to realise yet that he is no longer with us in the flesh, that the magic of his physical presence, so stately and kindly and serene-beautiful as that of some fairy king whose sweet, soothing graciousness is the stanchless generosity of his soul-is to thrill and enthrall us no more, that the melody of his dreamladen voice is hushed now in the stillness of death. And the songs which poured out from him in quotidian, mellifluous profusion, songs which our cradie-old habit had beguiled us into expecting to be a never-ending flow. songs heavy with an ancient people's joys and yearnings and woes and religious hauntings, contextured with our common lot in life—are there to be for us no more new songs by him?

If we have become insatiable, it was he who made us so. For how many decades did he not heap upon us the tressures of his overflowing genius, unload argosles of mystery, vision, ecstasy, sympathy, ardour; in poetry, prose, drama, dance, song and noble practical endeavour—unceasingly to the last even while the Ultimate Shadow was closing upon the mortal part of him?

TO say that Rabindranath was a post would be to say too little; he was a king of poets. With a master's spell of sound woven into ravishing sound he charmed open a magic casement upon a world of all-forgetting, all-remembering trance. And behold!—the Cosmic dance of Creation beneath the dissolving tread of Natarai: Tagore. like Nietsche, could not conceive a God who did not dance); the witchery of Urvashi, queen of the dancingmaidens of Heaven, who was not a mother, not a daughter, but the sum and essence of all feminine fascination, emberrasament-free, flashing Awareness apparitionally; the mad-glad sport of Life with French, of Death with Life the writing, wringing occiasy

By
ABANY C. BANERIEE

of "Jhulan"; Chitrangada's hungering passion of flesh and soul finding fulfilment in a single night of union, when flesh turns to soul and soul turns to flesh and Eternity is held in an hour; the lotus-dance of love's light rapture upon the radiant waters of youth, rapture blushful with private dreams, rapture the heart of whose fragrance yet sways with the glint of a tear; the tragic infatuation of a Dev-guru's daughter who scorns the wisdom of the gods and pines for the love of a man; and what is that proud swelling vision that goes floating down the stream, across the blurring rain, beneath the thunder-clouds? It is the Golden Boat gleaming with the riches, not of perfumed princes, but of perspiring peasants-bulging yellow corn, sheaf upon groaning sheaf, Mother Earth's bounty from her breast. And hearken !--to the laughter of children sweeter than the laughter or the nectar of the gods; to the sighings and weepings of all life born; to the tidings of myriad-mooded Nature; to echoes from where no sounds are, from the other side of shadow-tossed Silence, from the Beyond. echoes caught by the grieving heart. like the sounds of the sea in a shell, in the stark vigil of the night. And witness!-how (as in the marvellous art of bygone China) "the winds of the air become our desires, the clouds our wandering thoughts, the lonely mountain-peaks our lofty aspirations and the torrents our liberated energies." was, indeed, such poetry as should make the dead awaken.

Its prose, like his poetry, was endowed with a matchless quality of magnificence, pathos, exquisitry. And he created a new language on the way. Common words, despised by the learned and the refined, received from his pen fresh values and an unimagined dignity; for to him words, however humble, were gems, were fairies, were pearls or tear-drops, were spindrifts trembling in the air, were Aeolian harp-strings, were sparks of flame. The common themes of life he touched with tenderness and grace, like

some butterfly poised on a blossom The grand and lofty ones he handled with magistral power and passion. What marvels the sorcery of his art wrought with them all! The loveliness of our flowers (no less of such outcasts among them as the 'akanda' and 'ihinga' and the nameless wild ones of the wood than of the lotus their queen, slender as a vase and proud with centuries of memory-inheritance), the soughing of our trees in the wind, the dapplings of our sunlight on the grass, the hymnody of our rains, the beauty of our rippling streams, the turbulence of our mighty rivers and oceans, the majesty of our god-haunted mountains, the sultry uprush of our gorgeous dawns, the red surrender of our angry sunsets, our full moon's swooning light and delight, the maddening perfume of our mangogroves where we have sported and plucked and sported, these and the mysteries of birth and life and death, the smile on the face of the sleeping infant chased with hints of the Unknown, the wonder-wisdom of the child, the bittersweet attractions and distractions of the youthful, the crippling canons of socialdom, the hopes, fears, struggles, selfquestionings and frustrations of our men and especially of our neglected women, shy shades of thought, clusive nuances of emotion, fugitive overtones of intuition-such things his genius caught and held in imperishable prose and unfolded before us with an enchanting sureness of touch. It was a touch sensitive and animating as that of some Chinese wizard of the brush like Ma Yuan unrolling a warm scroll, scene by beautiful scene, now gay, now grave now dizzy or infinitely sad.

IN drama, too, he was inimitable and supreme, whether as playwright or producer or actor. His art in each of these departments had the precision, subtlety and strength of art at its highest. In word, setting and gesture he expressed himself without waste, without false emphasis, without fear, plucking our heartstrings with his rhythms of sound and emotion. (Was it not Anna Paviova, Empress of ballerinas, who described the play of Tagore's unforgettably beautiful hands as Music?) And into the texture of it all he wrought. with creative appropriateness, lovely songs and lovely dances. The songs, intimate and universal in their appeal, have passed into the familiarity of our daily lives; they have provided, not a

hanquet for the esoteric few, but a fee-

"That training", Rebindranath has ught us, "is the most intricate which ands to the utter simplicity of tune". Once he was past the growing pains of immaturity, there was about all that he wrote and said and did that simplicity which is the seal of superlative worth. This gave a nameless grace to his expellences. Late in life he unexpectedly adventured into the realm of pictorial art and what he accomplished there was truly astonishing. Without that "intricate training" in the technique of the pencil and the brush, he yet realised—with the intuitional antennae of his genius—a linear simplification, a bold but not indelicate directness of colour, and an economical ordonnance aquiver with emotional content such as others, even considerable artists, labouring and experimenting each for a lifetime, might envy. These pictures may be summarily described as the externalization of some of the experiences of an ever-alert spirit, experiences that were incommunicable except in line and

RABINDRANATH was a man to whom nothing that was human could be alien. To us he was, indeed, the high-priest of Life and Humanity. He saw Life whole and thrilled to it with the joy that is "the other side to strength". He touched Life everywhere and nowhere he touched but illumined it. Men are wise in proportion to their capacity for experience and to Rabindranath every experience was an adventure, every phenomenon a miracle. And the value of Life was revealed to him in the context of Universal Love, which taught the meaning of the word 'brother'. They love not India who only India love. Rabindranath could love his India so proudly, he could love his Bengal so passionately. he could love his Bolpur so intimately -why?-because he loved all mankind so that to him "the whole world was a single nest." He was one of those rare beings who have stood sentry at the outposts of human consciousness guarding man's belief in man; he was one of those "watchers and warders" of Thomas Hardy who are

"In fair compassions skilled
Men of deep art in life-development

... who love truly the excellent

And make their daily lives a melody"

RABINDRANATH was no prisoner of environmental enclosures, no thrall to the ancestral tyranny of the dead. He transcended the transmile of

inherited error with fortitude but without self-dramatization. He was a rebel who yet had his loyalties to the past and drew sustenance from it. The movement of his spirit may be likened to the growth of a tree which, while it clings with its roots to the sapful soil, yet rises away from it heavenwards in the light of the sun and in the spaciousness of the air. His mind and heart were ever young, moving joyfully forward with the hand of the world-clock. The "fairy tales of science" kindled him to a seer's excitement, equally with the fairy tales of children where. \ though the story was false, the meaning was the revealment of truth. Alert and agog for everything that made for "lifedevelopment", he was impatient of all that might render it frustrate-venerable falsehoods, crusted prejudices, vestigial survivals of outgrown systems and institutions, "the bookful blockhead's loads of learned lumber", the unctuous rectitudes of those for whom it was no struggle to be righteous, the mummery of empty rituals, "the exploitation of man by man and of woman by man". He heard the sigh of the oppressed and sorrow welled out from him in an impassioned pearl. He stooped in active. caressive sympathy and concern to the wretchedness of those "dead men living", India's countless villagers; and his heart bled for their analphabetic, huddled, famishing, crawling lives. He was a true patriot the secret of whose patriotism was the realisation that "Patriotism was not enough": for his patriotism was a part of his rebellion against evil, as that rebellion was integrally related to his humanity. Nor to him was liberty enough. Without reference to "life-development", it would be just a changing of prisons, he knew. Wherever he found life-developing processes active, how he reloiced! Witness his enthusiasm for what he saw in Soviet Russia. On the other hand, his challenging indignation against the embattled hosts of exploitation, violence and destruction, masquerading as Civilization in the West to-day-how intrepid, inspiring and wise! Listen to some of the words of one of his last utterances ---

".... Violence stands forth with drawn sword among the order-

ed ways of love. It tests them without mercy. In this strife of values everything is broken, ecattered, tern to skreds. To things built up with paintaking care it shows no respect, but tramples them wantonly under foot.

So the mind must needs question: What is the true purpose of this great order of creation? Is the end of its dervish dance of violence merely the ashes of the mighty funeral pyre on some blood-stained field of Kurukshetrs?

If this is the final purpose of creation, in what uncreated emptiness is man's imagination to seek its Heaven?"

RABINDRANATH was no mere builder of castles in the air, no mere philosopher perpending imponderable verities in the ineffectualness of an arm-chair. He shut himself up in no garden of thought or elysium of fancy or secluded sanctum, but went forth into the highways and thoroughfares of life and became a practical builder with dreams, a master-builder. What till about forty years ago had been his saintly father's hermitage, "far from the madding crowd", is to-day the happy, humming meeting-place of the many varied creative forces of the world from North, South, East and West. It is at once the nursery and the treasurehouse of different arts and crafts, oi science and international scholarship. of culture, agriculture and the artisan's industry. Rabindranath has builded, foreooth, at Bolpur a house where there are many mansions.

CAN it be that thou art no longer with us, Master? Thou hast not died, surely,—"thou wast not born for death". Thou hast but passed in pilgrimage from thy span of four-score mortal years to a Hush that holds thee now as a permanent splendour in the life of our race, lifted above the dust of Time. 'PRANAM'!—we cry to thee in bended obeisance with the inaudible cry of our gathered-up soula—'PRANAM, GURUDEV, PRANAM'!

পেয়েছি ছুটি বিদায় দেহ ভাই
সবারে আমি প্রণাম করে বাই
কিরায়ে দিলু বরের চাবি
রাখিনে আর কাহারো দাবী
সবারি আমি প্রসাদবারী হাই ।

AN INSPIRATION

TO

MANKIND

By:

MUHAMMAD AZIZUL HAQUE

RABINDRANATH is no more in our midst. He has now freed himself from the fetters of illusion and has passed into the Infinite, where neither human language nor imagination can reach; and the people of Bengal, the Visva-Bharati, the University, nay the whole of India is swept away by the tide of an inconsolable grief. We do not know how far words can express this aching of our heart. Whatever we might say would but faintly express the feelings of our innermost soul.

Our mind now goes back to the time when the great Queen Victoria had made her memorable proclamation and assumed the administration of India. The Sepoy Mutiny had just been put down; the regime of John Company was at its end. It was a great turning point in the history of India. A century had rolled away after the fateful defeat of Siraj in the Plassey. This period had seen many great changes in the social life of Bengal. The same land was farmed out again and again on the plea of collecting revenue. The old system of land-tenure had practically collapsed. innumerable rent-free holdings had been confiscated in absence of legal documents to prove ownership. The moneylender reduced the debtor to abject popury by compelling him to pay interest at a compound rate with the help of law; rural administration, the social ties, public opinion became weaker and weaker. Railway lines were being laid all over the country. Telegraph posts stretched from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin across numerous hills and other barriers. The medieval age was at an end and the modern ushered in.

In that critical hour of our history was born Rabindranath on 7th May, 1861. The heart of Calcutta was not yet paved with stones, the smoke of the chimney had not yet blackened the face of the sky and all lamps were lighted in the synthesis.

This is the story of a vanished age. During these eighty years Indian life has undergone many transformations through a long process of intricate evolution. A citizen of the old world Rabindranath lived to know the new. He has closely studied and interpreted both the ages; he has revealed to us their innermost spirit and has embodied it in poetry, prose and painting. He has voiced the deepest sentiments that throbs in the heart of the nation; and stirred his people by his inspired message; has proclaimed in the clearest accents the true ideal of his country; the poet has laughed, wept, sung. He has made the ideal real, brought truth into the light of day. The high priest of revolution he also condemned the ugly excesses of hysteric enthusiasm. He has in all his utterances but written the history of his society and country. If by a sudden cataclysm all the historical data for these eighty years be swept away, we shall be able to reconstruct the history of that period from the writings of Rabindranath.

THE genius of Rabindranath is today radiating throughout the world. The litterateur, the philosopher, the historian, the sociologist have studied his genius from various angles. In the village common, on the banks of river, on the sea-shore, in the lonelinesses of the wood, and in the crowded thoroughfares, on the river-ferry or in the plain, in the market-place everywhere his poetry prevails. The child, the adult, the young, the old, the poor and the destitute, have all found in his works a joy and an inspiration. He has given expression in his poetry to the aspirations of his countrymen, their sorrows and their hopes. Today the work of Rabindranath is the most precious possession of Bengal. He has been given the highest place of honger in the world's literature; the world has acclaimed him as her greatest man.

The poetic impulse came to him in the midst of the din and bustle of the crowd. When the matin rays of the Sun quickened his heart, he cried—

"চাৰিছিকে যোৱ
পাৰাণে য'চত কাৰাপাৰ বোৱ
বুকের উপরে

বীধার বারিয়া

क्तिए निष्य शान ।"

There are from bars all around me and on my breast is a brooding darkness.

But the awakened heart wants to break through the fastnesses of ignorance, the stone walls of inertia and desires to abandon himself to sunshine and laughter; like the anxious wild waves of the seas he wants to sweep over the world with melody.

"অগাধ বাসনা

' অগীয় আশা

জগং দেগিতে চাই"

With infinite desire and hope do I want to see the world.

It is this wistful desire for the infinite which

"পাৰাণ বাধন টুটি ভিজাবে কঠিন ধরা, বনেরে ভাষল করি, ফুলেরে ফুটার ত্বা"

breaks through the hard grantle and softens the earth, which makes the woods green and flowers blossom.

He wants to pour out the feelings of his heart. His desires to move through the limitless spaces of the infinite with the ecstasy of an emancipated spirit. He then firmly resolves to fight his way to his ideal—

"কিবে নেব ববিশশিতার।,
কিবে নেব সন্থা। আর উবা,
পৃথিবীর ভামল বৌবন,
কাননের ফুলমর ভূগা।
কিবে নেব হারানো সম্বীত,
কিবে নেব বৃতের জীবন,
অগতের ললাট হইতে
আধার ক্রিব প্রকালন

I will bring back the sun and the moon and the stars; I will restore the green youth of the earth and the blossoms of the woods. I will sing ugain the songs that were lost and will give life to the dead. I will disput the darkness from the face of the earth.

He has in him a longing for the unknown and the distant, the land of his heart's desire—

"হুদ্ৰ সমূহে পিছা লৈ প্ৰাণ যিপাৰ, আৰ নে পান কৰিব পেৰ" I will go to the distant see and there four out my Mound one my soug

He now wants to pierce through the tiers of physicality, to storm the prison-house of the soul.

শাৰি ভাঙিৰ পাৰাণ-কারা चाबि चंगर शाविश বেডাৰ গাহিয়া आकृत भीशतभावां।"

"I will break the prison bars. And I will sweep over the world with my wild and eestatic melody.

He is fearless, and is sure of the victory of his spirit.

> "মাভিয়া ষপন উঠিছে পরাণ किरमुख खाधात, किरमुख भाषान উথলি হথন উঠিছে বাসনা জগতে কিসের ভর ?"

"ভাঙ্বে इत्य ভাঙ্বে বাধন नाध्दा बाजिएक श्वारनव नाधन লহরীর পর্নহরী তুলিয়া আঘাতের পর আঘাত কর:"

"eবে চারিনিকে মোর এ को कावागाव धाव। ভার্ভার ভার কারা, ষাধাতে মাঘাত কর। ওরে আত্র কী গান গেয়েছে পাখি **এश्रिक्ट द्रविद क्य ।**"

When the heart is once awakened it fears not darkness and boudage; when the desire is once kindled the mind is not daunted by anything in the

Break asunder the chains; fulfil the desires of the heart.

This indomitable optimism of the mind today inspires the whole nation and will one day bring about the consummation of our spiritual life. The Poet had his moments of depression and doubt.

"পুরব মাকাশ হতে উঠিবে উচ্ছাদ ু পশ্চিমেতে হইবে বিলীন।"

The impulse will rise from the eastern sky and will dissolve itself in the west.

But no one knows where this pilgrimage of the soul will end.

"অগতের মাঝগানে, সেই সাগরের তলে ন্বচিত হতেছে পলে পলে चनस मोवन महारमन.

কে ভানে হবে কি ভাহা পেষ।"

In the midst of the universe, in the depths of the seas is being built, moment by moment, the elevial continent of man's desire. Who knows if it will ever be completed?

But he soon recovers from this despair and realises the eternity of the human spirit.

> "বে প্রাণ অনম যুগ রবে দে প্ৰাণ পেয়েছে নুডন।"

The life that will abide for ever now rates with its own youth.

-11- He is not eager to know the finale of the universal process. Perhaps it will end in

"ছন্দোমুক্ত ৰগতের উন্নয় আনন্দ-

(कालाइरल,"

The tumult of wild joy in a world ed from the chains of its own jreca jro harmonv:

"সম্মনের ধাংস বুগাছরে।"

In the destruction of the universe. Perhaps the universe will one day burn in a mighty conflagration.

> "শাকাশের অনন্ত জনয়— षशि, षशि, ७४ षशियश।"

The eternal essence of all existence, fire only fire.

It is this ideal which the poet holds before his countrymen. In the light of the dawn the poet leaps into the eternal current of time and harkens to the mighty symphony of earthly voices. On the way there are innumerable difficulties and obstructions but they rather make the joy of life more intense.

> "লগৎ হয়ে ব্ৰব আমি একেলা রংব না. মরিয়া যাইব একা হলে वकी क्रक्श।"

I will not remain alone. I will be with the universe.

The poet does not desire to tread the nath of death

> "আমার নাহি স্থণ-তুথ পরের পারে চাই যাহার পানে চেয়ে দেপি खाहाई इ'त्य याहे। তপন ভাঙে, তারা ভাগে, षाधिस यारे (छ्रत्, তাদের গান আমার গান. (यरडिक এक स्मर्भ।"

"हाविषिदक दम हाश्रिङ हाय, ভারার মাঝে গারিয়ে গিয়ে আপন মনে গাহিতে চায়। মেদের মত হারায়ে দিশা আৰাশ মাঝে ভাসিতে চায়।

I mind not joy or sorrow: I only look at the universe. I become whatever I see; I career through the universe like the sun and the stars; their music is my music and we are bound for the same goal.

The radiance of the morning sun first revealed to him a true picture of his motherland.

> "চারিদিকে সোনার ধান ফলেছে" -"নীল আহাশেতে নাবিকেল एক---धीरव धीरव छाव भारत नरक, প্রচাত আলোভে কুঁড়ে ঘরগুলি बान कड़ेश्रीन स्टेंड नाइ

There is a golden harvest all around

He lek the pulse of rural B ল **িকেহ্বা লোগার, কেহবা কোরে**ল্টেলনৈ भाइजरन थिएन बरद राजा, वीनि हाटक निरंद दायान वानक (क्ट बारक शाब, क्टब रचना ।°

Some are rocking and some are rocked; and they play around the trees. The cowboy pipes his flute; they dance and play.

But he also felt the miseries of descried villages.

"চারিদিকে কেছ নাই, একা ভাঙাবাড়ি मःकारवना छात्र वरम छाकिएल्ट काक, निविष् चाथात, मूच वाष्ट्राटव बरबरह, विथा बाह्य डाडा डाडा शाहीरवर कांक। পড়েছ সন্ধার ছারা অলথের গার্ছে, থেকে থেকে শাগা ভার উঠিছে নডিয়া,

७६ ७६ मोर्च এक म्यवाक फक दर्भिया ভिक्ति भरत सरसरक् भक्ति। i

It is all desolation and lonliness and in the evening the broken parapels are crowded with ominous crows.

N the next phase of the spiritual history of his life, the landscape of the earth began to be revealed to his eager inquisitive mind in fragments as in a panorama.

"এक कार्त्म विश्व दिन हिम्स्स पुरुष् ভগন মাতৃষ ছিল মাতৃষের মজে৷ আজ যেন এরা সব ছোট হলে গেছে? 👑

There was a time when the universe was a vast existence inhabited by types of great humanity now extinct. Now I only see pigmics all around.

He then saw the sordid state of village life. He was shocked by the squabbles of the narrow-minded villagera. The villagers are boisterously engaged in ruining their neighbours, in driving them sway from the village in ignominy and The pundit is busy with shame. fut'le disquisitions on empty problems, Religion degenerates into silly polemics and harmful superstitions. The poor and the starving are writhing in thirst and are driven away from the gates of a heartless aristocracy. He hears the doleful cry of the hungry and the deathtute. "The earth is full of rich harveststill the people starve." The poet cries. "কেন হুংগ, কেন পীড়া, কেন এ জন্মন 🕍 অত্যাচাৰ, উৎপীয়ন, অক্সায় বিচায়, (क्र अ शक्त १ (क्र माक्र(मब 'न्द्रक মান্তবের এত উপদ্রব দু পুর্বালের কৃত তথ, কৃত্ৰ শাধিটুকু ভার 'পরে नवरनव रजनिवृष्टि रकन १"

Why this sorrow, this sickness, this weeping? Tyranny, oppression and injustice—Why all these? Why this greedy eye of the mighty on the weak?

In the midst, of this cruel indifference he becomes hopeless and despondent.

"লৌহ পঞ্জ মাৰে বসিহা বসিহা আকাশের পানে চেরে ফেলির বিয়ের ভবে কিবে আৰু কিছু নাটিকো উপায় 🤊

I will look at the sky from my tre cage and brood over the mississe the cannot be redepmed.

* I-I4

Ist the end of the poem the poet realises that in love lies our envetion.

- कानादरम ठाहिय-এ জগতের পানে. ভবে ভো নেখিতে পাৰো ^{in : - জ} প্রপ ইহার।" , A

I will look at the universe with love; with love only we can understand the meaning of creation.

This is the history of the unfoldment of the poet's mind.

His initiation into this spiritual life is consecrated by the radiant rays of the morning sun and he enters the soclety of man with a large hope about the future of the world. I am not competent to seess the literary value of Rabindranath's poetry. But I feel that Rabindranath is a creator in literature; that he has expressed the infinite through the finite; and that he has analysed human nature in all its aspects.

I do not propose to discuss the poetry of Rabindranath in its aesthetic and metaphysical bearings. I only want to emphasise one particular aspect of the poet's mind-i.e., the patriotism of the poet, his deep love for his country.

The country is not with him a mere abstraction or a fancy. It is to him a living personality. In his poetry and prose he has written the inner history of his country. But his patriotism is free from the taint of narrow parochialism. He has placed his love of mankind above all local attachments.

"ৰূপং ভূড়িয়া এক জাতি সবে, নে ভাতির নাম মানব ভাতি"

There is only race in the world,that is the human race.

Not long ago India was almost lifetess, in a world awakened to a new life vibrant with new hope. In those days of euicidal inertia the poet beckoned his countrymen to the path of that mighty progress and inspired them with the song-

"আগে চন, আগে চন্, ভাই। প'ড়ে থাকা পিছে, ম'বে থাকা মিছে। र्वट म'रव की वा कन जारे। ... जारन हन्, जारन हन्, जाहे ॥"

March forward; it is death to lag Baleinell.

শণিছাৰে বে আছে ডা'ৰে ডেকে নাও, निय बास नार्य क'रब (कह नाहि चारम, এका ह'रन गांख बर्द्धक शब शंदत ।"

Call them who lag bekind and take h with your And when they do not

He wanted us to hold fast to our highest ideal-

> শ্বাভা দেখি ভোৱা আন্দ্র পর ভূলি कारव कारत क्रोक विक्ती, প্রভাত পগনে কোট শিব তুলি নিৰ্ভনে আজি গাছো বে **।**"

Stand united my countrymen in love and hope; Rend the morning sky with the pealing of your anthem.

He has discovered for us the grandeur and sublimity of Mother India.

> "নীল-সিদ্ধ-জল-ধৌত-চরণতল, অনিস-বিকম্পিত-শ্লামস অঞ্চল অৰ্থ-চৰিত-ভাল-হিমাচল প্তস্র-তৃষার-কিরীটিনী।"

Thy feet are washed by the waters of the blue ocean; thy green skirts are flowing in the air. The sky kisses the forehead of the Himalaya and the white snow is your crown.

He wanted his nation to be quickened to a new life, to be inspired by a high ideal.

> "দৈল্পের মাবো আছে তব ধন, যৌনের মাৰে রয়েছে গোপন. ভোমারি মন্ত্র অগ্নিবচন कांडे जायारमय मिरशा। পরের সক্ষা কেলিয়া পরিব ভোমার উত্তরীর"

Give unto us the treasure hidden under our miseries; let the simple gift from you replace the luxury from beyond.

Then a day came when the whole of Bengal was shaking as in a great storm.

The Poet then sang the glory of his motherland in words which inspired his countrymen with a new hope.

"আমার দোনার বাংলা, আমি ভোমার ভালবাসি চিবুদিন ভোমার আকাশ, ভোমার বাডাস আমার প্রাণে বাজার বাঁশি। ও মা, ফাগুনে ভোর আমের বনে ভাবে পাগল করে

ও মা, অব্রাণে ভোর ভরা কেতে की त्ररथिक मधुत हानि ।"

My Golden Bengal, I love thee; my heart echoes the music of your sky and your air. My mother, the sweet fragrance of thy mango blossoms makes me mad; My mother what a lovely smile in the plenty of thy cornfields!

He inspired his nation with the ideal of freedom and self-escrifice. He addressed his countrymen, he warned them. He said:

''আমার ব্যৱস, আমার চির্ভন चरम्न, बाबाद निष्-निভायत्वत्र चरम्न, আয়ার সন্তান-সন্তির সংবৃশ, আয়ার প্রাণ্যাতা শক্তিয়াতা সম্পন্নাতা স্বদেশ। ...दा भव चंडिन, दर भव चक्केच-नद्रम् নেই পথে বাজার এক প্রকার কর্মাছি।: আৰু বাত্ৰাব্যক্ত এখনো বেংখ্য পৰ্কন শোনা বার নাই বলিয়া সমস্তটাকে বেন रथना वनिया प्रत्न ना कवि। यनि विद्यार চকিত হইতে থাকে, বন্ধ ধানিত হইয়া फेंद्रे, फर्टन ट्यायवा किविरदा ना किविरदा না, ভূৰোগের বক্তচভূকে ভয় করিয়া তোমাদের পৌক্ষকে জগৎ-সমক্ষে জপ-যানিত করিয়ো না। বাধার সভাবনা कानिवारे हिन्दक रहेदा. फ्रांच्य चौकाव कतियाहे अध्यम्ब हरेटल हरेटन । अजि বিবেচক্দের ভীত পরামর্শে নিকেকে তর্মল করিয়োনা। যখন বিধাতার বড় আদে, বঞ্চা আদে, তগন সংযত বেশে चारत ना. किन्द्र श्रद्धाक्षन वनिवारे चारत, **जारा जान-मन्म ना**ड-किङ छूरे हे नहेंद्रा षात्र।"

"My country that is for ever India, the country of my fore-talkers, the country of my children, my country which has given me life and strength.... We have prepared for a journey through the nard, thorny path of life. The absence of thunder and storm at the beginning should not delude us into thinking that this is all play. If it lightens and thunders do not retreat; do not humiliate yourself in the eye of the world by yielding to danger. Do not allow yourself to be weakened by the timid eidin, ow yoursel the to danger. Do not allow yourself to be weakened by the timid counsel of over-cautious men. When the storm comes it comes not slowly or mildly. It comes as a necessity, as a prelude, to a great benediction."

So the poet resolves to be intrepid and buoyant:

"আমি ভয় করবো না. ভয় করবো না ছুবেলা মরার আগে मद्भवा ना छाड़े मद्भवा ना । ভরীখানা বাইতে গেলে মাৰে মাৰে তৃফান মেলে जारे वरन रान एए पिख काबाकाणि धवरवा ना।"

"I will not be afraid; when the tempest comes I will not give up hope".

The poet ardently prays for the fulfilment of the aspirations of Bengal.

> "ৰাংলার মাটি, বাংলার বল, বাংলার বাছ, বাংলার কল, পুণ্য হউৰ, পুণ্য হউৰ, ए छनवान !

ৰাঙালীর পণ, ৰাঙালীর আশা, বাঙালীর কাল, বাঙালীর ভাষা, সভা হউক, সভা হউক"

Blessed be Bengul, blessed be everything in it. S. S. L. W.

ABINDRANATH has not only seen the physical beauty of his country; has realised also the spiritual signience of India. "India has a definite eneribution to make to the world culture."

"ভারভবর্বের প্রধান সার্থকতা কী, এ ক্ষার স্পষ্ট উত্তর যদি কেচ কিছাসা ভবেন, সে উত্তর আছে। ভারতবর্ষের ইভিহান নেই **डे ब्रुट्क** हे সমর্থন ভবিষে। ভারতবর্ষের চিরদিনই এক-मात्र होडी विभिन्छिक, श्रीकार याथा 🕭 का ভাগন করা, নানা পথকে একট मक्षात अडिमुगीन कतिया सन्दर्भ এवः बंहद मध्य এकरक निःमः महस्रम असद-एवकर्ण উপनक्षि कवा-वाश्रित रा नकन পাৰ্থকা প্ৰতীয়মান হয়, তাহাকে "নট না ৰবিয়া তাহাৰ ভিতৰকাৰ নিগৃঢ় বোগকে অধিকার করা ।"

"পরস্পরের প্রতি আমাদের দাবী चाटा चामारमय नगरक्र স্টেরপ। আমাদের সমাজে যে ধনী সে मान कवित्व, त्व गृशै मि चाजिथा कवित्व, যে জানী সে অধ্যাপনা করিবে, যে জার্চ নে পালন করিবে, যে কনিষ্ঠ দে দেবা कविद्व । इंशर्ड विधान । প्रयम्भद्विय शाबीरक बाधना भन्नम्भन वाधा। हेराहे আমবা মঞ্চল বলিয়াজানি। প্রাথীযদি কিরিয়া হায় ভবে ধনীর পক্ষেই ভাষা অভ্ৰ, অভিথি যদি ফিরিয়া যায় ভবে গুহীর পক্ষেই তাহা অকল্যাণ। ওভকর্ম কর্মকর্ত্তার পকেই শুক্ত।"

"The one ideal of India is the quest of unity in diversity; to discover the inner unity of things without denying their outward differences.
"The Indian society is based on a

system of reciprocal claims. In our society the rich shall make gifts, the householder will receive guests, the learned will impart education, the could serve the noung will serve them will protect, the young will serve them in return".

Untainted by any petty parochialism his patriotism is conceived on a lofty

human ideal. He recognized the universality and the rich variety of Indian culture as the natural result of the blending of diverse races that have embraced this country as their home.

"কেঃ নাহি জানে কার আজানে কড যান্তবের ধারা ছৰ্কাৰ স্ৰোভে এলো কোথা হভে সমূত্রে হোলো হারা। र्थाय चार्या, (स्था चनार्या, হেখাৰ প্ৰাবিড চীন শক চন দল পাঠান যোগল এক ब्लाइ इन नीत ।"

Various flows of humanity converged on India to make it a great nation. The Aryan and the non-Aryan, the Dravidians and the Mongol, the Pathan and the Moghul met here in a unique amity.

This is the true nature of the Indian nation; and Rabindranath realised that the liberation of India depends on the recognization of this inclusive and integral character of Indian humanity. This great ideal brings him to the vision of an India that inspires love and humanity.

"উত্তরে হিমাচলের পাদমূল হইতে দক্ষিণে তরপম্থর সমুস্তকৃত পর্যান্ত নদী-জানজড়িত পূৰ্ব-সীমাস্ত হটতে শৈলমালা-পশ্চিম-প্রাম্ভ পর্বাম্ভ চিত্তকে প্রসারিত করো। যে চাষী চাষ করিয়া এতক্ষণে ঘরে ফিরিয়াছে ভাষাকে সম্ভাবণ कर्त्रा, (य द्वाशांन (सञ्चननरक भाष्ट्रेग्टर এতক্ষণে ফিরাইয়া আনিয়াছে ভাহাকে मुखावन करवा, भन्धमूर्यविक स्ववागरम स्व প্ৰাথী আগত হট্যাছে, ভাষাকে সভাবণ করো, অন্তস্থোর দিকে মুধ ফিরাইয়া যে মুসলমান নমাজ পড়িয়া উঠিয়াছে, ভাহাকে সম্ভাষণ করো। আজ সায়াছে গদার শাখা-প্রশাখা বাহিয়া বন্ধপুত্রের কুল উপকৃষ দিয়া একবার বাংলাদেশের পূর্কে পশ্চিমে আপন অস্তরের আলিখন বিস্তার করিয়া দাও, আজ বাদালাদেশের সমস্ত চায়া-ভঙ্গনিবিড গ্রামগুলির

এডদণে বে শারৰ আকাশে একারশীয় চল্ডমার জোংখাধারা **স্বঃল চালিরা** দিয়াতে সেই নিভৰ ওচিকচিৰ সভাব্যাশ ভোমাদের স্থিলিভ স্থারের শীতিধানি একপ্রান্ত হাটতে আর এক প্রান্তে **পविशाश हरेवा वाक ।**"

"Go and speak to the plough-man as he returns from his field; to the cowboy when he drives home his herd; to the devotee as he comes to the temple of his God that resounds to the blowing of the conch-shell; to the Mussalman when he stands facing the sunset and says his prayers... Let the evening sky echo the song of your united voices."

In his early days the poet once sang.

"যেথায় ছারালো গান বেখাৰ হারানো হাসি বেধা আছে বিশ্বত খণন, সেইখানে স্বভ্তন রেখে দিন গানগুলি वट विन नमाधिनवन।"

"Preserve my songs in that region where all songs sty; Let my poetry be my only memorial."

To-day the songs of Rabindranath have spread over the universe.

Rabindranath has left the world; but he is not dead. He is with the immortals-Vaimiki, Kalidas, Shakespeare, Fitdousi and lobal!

Still we feel that we have lost something, something very precious has vanished from our sight. We cannot say how we shall express our love for the departed great.

This University has resolved to do its best to keep Visva-Bharati, the great creation of the poet, alive. What the poet has given to Bengal, to India, to the world in various way, for over half a century will ever remain a source of life and inspiration to mankind. To-day he is freed from the bondage of mortality and has passed into a region where death is not known.

He is there where the tiller is tilling the hard ground and where the pathmaker is breaking stones.

He is with them in sun and in shower, and his garment is covered with dust

---GITANIALI

—Adapted and translated from the Bengali address of the Vice-Chancellor at the Memorial Meeting held under the auspices of Calcutta University—by Rabindra Kumar Das Gupta, Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University.

The Legacy for

TO-MORROW

By

NIKHIL CHAKRAVARTTY

T

TAENIN once asked a group of Soviet students as to whom they regarded as the greatest literary figure of Russia. "Mayakovsky", they replied. but what about Pushkin?" asked Lenin, and added, "Could there have been a Mayakovsky without a Pushkin?" A hundred years from to-day the people would speak of Tagore in the same way and with more truth. At the moment we are too near to his personality to fully appraise its greatness. You cannot size up a Titan when you stand next to him. Tagore cannot be measured by our standards, nor can we comprehend the infinite variety of manifestations in which his genius has taken form. He was not a personality, nor an institution, he was an epoch. He was as much the product of an age as the age was his product.

On the changing face of India, personalities come and go in rapid succession. The leader of yesterday is discarded to-day, and the hero of to-day slips into oblivion to-morrow. That is not the fault of the nation nor of those who play these fleeting roles. We in India are in the ferment of a dynamic world, the giant is awake, the unchanging East has stirred. But even at this quick Tempo, Tagore tried to keep pace with the times. He was never a back number.

But he was a progressive in more ways than one. On the one hand, he broke away from traditions—in language, music, painting and religion: on the other, he never lost touch with the vital currents of the day, absorbing within his receptive mind all the new ideas and thoughts of his age. A scientific study of the last fifty years would no doubt recognise in him the Pole Star of our national culture.

п

CONSIDER the invaluable legacy that he has left behind. Bengal has had a veritable Age of Tagore. In language,

he destroyed the traditional fetters of old Bengali. Take away Tagore and we at once fall back with a thud upon Iswar Gupta, with perhaps the exception of Michael, as our immediate poetic heritage. The hide-bound code of traditional technique had to give way before this wizard of words. He enriched our language with a diction that is at once supple and powerful. This has been a great achievement-a technical revolution-not only for having made the language more elastic and expressive, but also for having destroyed, from the point of view of future progress, the germs that were ossifying our medium of expression. He narrowed the gulf between the spoken and the written tongue, between the language of the man in the street and that of the learned scribe. Beneali has become a living language, ready to welcome new forms and expressions which future generations will bring along with them.

When the common man comes to inherit the culture that is to-day the monopoly of the few, he will have to battle against the age-old conventions of language to make it the true vehicle of his own expression. Tagore played the historic role of making the first assault in this war against outworn literary conventions. The language that he created is now ready to adjust and expand itself to suit the needs of its votaries of to-morrow.

In music and painting too, he played a similar significant role. He tried to give new forms, though never totally rejecting the content of the classical tradition. He realised that no art-form could ever be permanent. A living culture though retaining all that is best in human values would express itself through new forms in every age. That is one of the reasons why the generation that has come in his wake has been so creative in its output. Not only the men of to-day, but the men of to-morrow too, will pay their tribute to his greatness, for he made our language,

painting and music free from the shackles of the past and at the same time set up a new tradition of innovations and experiments.

Technical perfection by itself does not exhaust his great gifts to our culture. The literature that we inherit from him is stupendous in both volume and quantity. To have reaped so much and reaped so richly has seldom come the way of an individual mind. His poetry has given voice to almost all our varied emotions and experiences. Our joys and sorrows, our hopes and frustrations—as individuals or in the collective-find echo in Tagore's writings. He never lost touch with life and recognised that life is always on the move. The poet too moved forward with it, and not backward. He was not afraid to face realities, and that is why he soon discarded the escapist trends like symbolism with which he experimented in the days of Phalguni. Never since the age of Dante has the culture of a generation been epitomised so completely in one man.

Tagore's religion is of no little interest to progressives. He never tried to reduce his idea of values to fixed categories. His God is not the Miltonic Taskmaster, a dispenser of Right and Wrong, nor does He speak in terms of Good and Evil. The Poet created his own God as the God of Beauty. For him, evil is bad because it is ugly, truth is good because it is beautiful. An idealist he no doubt was-for religion itself was the product of idealism-but an idealist of the highest order. Here is a mind freed from the stifling narrowness of a rigid code. It would not be wrong to say that he was never affiliated strictly to any organised religion. He appreciated much that is beautiful in different religious forms. Personal ties might have kept him within a particular fold. But he was no believer in dogmas and ceremonials. To him religion Born in a was mostly personal. country where feudal conceptions of religion still dictate the standards of behaviour, Tagore had the liberality of a mind that seeks after a freer horizon. He played the same role as did the Humanists in Europe in destroying the foundations of a dogmatic religion. Though still confined within the limits of idealism, however beautiful in form, he brought us out of the narrow grooves of orthodoxy. A creed such as Tagore's marks a distinct stage in the evolution of a freer mind.

Ш

THE age of Tagore forms one of the significant chapters of our national

To related the easty of the rice fail of a colonial bourgeoisie. This the period when the Indian middle as came into the political field leading e whole nation against the foreign ie. In the common struggle for freeom the interest of the middle class converged with that of the common peoe upto a certain point. 1905 was the purning point when the middle class same into the arena of the mass movement, and the climax of this alliance began in 1920. Placed at the vantage point of the movement, the middle class called halt whenever their own leadership appeared to be in jeopardy. This was what happened after the 1920 and the 1930 Civil Disobedience movements, and this is exactly what has been happening for the last two years when the fear of organised masses has kept the national bourgeoisie in a state of coma. Viewed from this perspective the bourgeoisie in a colonial country has certainly a progressive role to play, hough the potentialities of that role are being more and more exhausted as the masses are coming to the forefront, and, externally, as the general crisis of the whole capitalist system deepens.

The reflection of this relation of class forces upon the cultural front is clear and unmistakable. With the first stirrings of national consciousness, our writers and poets achieved almost a renaissance and Tagore was its highpriest. The 1905 movement shook off his complacency and he began to take an active interest in the burning topics of the day. Through his songs and poems he inspired the nation, but he went further. His pen became merciless in the denunciation of Imperialism, and in course of his numerous tours abroad, his speeches were equally un-At Santiniketan, he compromising. fever failed to give shelter to the weary soldiers of the nation whenever they had approached him. Under his influence, our intellectuals as a whole have never lost touch with the national struggle.

This living link with the masses brought out the noblest instincts of Tagore's humanism. He did not merely applaud the men in battle from the grandstand. He came down into the arena and responded to the demands of the people magnificently. The renunciation of knighthood was a small thing for a great man, but it brought down upon the wrath of Kipling's kin. The Englishman at the time wrote: "As if mattered a brass farthing whether Rabindranath Tagore who has pro-

bubly never boun heard of in the wilds: of the Punjab, and who, as a writer is certainly not so popular as Colonel Frank Johnson, approved of the Government's policy or not! As if it mattered to the reputation, the honour and the security of British rule and justice whether the Bengalee poet remained a knight or a plain Babu!" But the plain Babu was not to be brow-beaten by Frank Johnson's fans. His coascless denunciation of imperialism continued. drawing him out, once again, of his seclusion to the public platform. Even in his old age he came out to lead the nation's protest against the brutalities of

IV

TAGORE'S reactions during the last ten years were remarkable. These were the years of tremendous activity in the national movement. But these were also the years that saw the nervourness of our national leadership drifting helplessly to a retreat through inaction. In the outer world too, these were the years of the menacing rise of Fascism, of the growing conflict between progress and reaction. For the intellectuals the hour of choice came. Many followed the line of retreat, either openly as advocates of reaction or indirectly by returning to their old discarded shell of romantic escapism. The hard realities were too strong for their frail constitutions to bear. But the nobler minds did not cross the line, they remained with the people. Consciously or unconsciously, they felt that their place was with the people and that there was no going back. Tagore chose this path of progress. He was, perhaps, not conscious of it but it came out of his mighty humanism. The poet who, years, ago, realised the futility of Ivory Tower ence again remembered his own old prayer: Ebar phirao moré,-this time with even greater emphasis. He felt that in this decisive conflict he could not go to innisfree with its 'nine bean rows' and 'hive for the honey-bee'. Even from his sick-bed he showed the daring and indignation of youth in his last public statement in reply to the Rathbone letter. Just when the class to which he belongs was following the line of retreat, the Poet chose to move forward with the people.

It is this which earns him the title of the People's Poet. Though born and bred in the best bourgeois tradition of Bengal, Tagore could move with the times, and the sign of the times indicated that in the alliance of the bourgeois.

with the common people, the letter would be asserting more and more. Tagore as the finest cultural product of this alliance was its most worthy mouthpiece. To brand him as solely a post in the service of the bourgeoisie would be unfair.

Equally would it be wrong to regard him as a declassed intellectual in the service of the people. Tagore had no clear conception of the class forces at work in society. The biggest thing that impressed him in the Soviet Union was not the Revolution, but the liquidation of illiteracy—a thing which was achieved under bourgeois conditions in the metropolitan countries. Even in his care for the peasantry, he started in the well-meaning individualist fashion with a patriarchal benevolence, believing stacerely that model villages like Sriniketant could eliminate poverty. His first reactions towards constructive national work was to spread education whether through the National Council or the Visva-Bharati, and here too he forget that education itself is determined by surrounding social forces.

But these do not detract from his greatness. His progressivism lies in the fact that unlike many of his contemporaries, he was bold and candid enough to admit his disillusionment with the bourgeois standards of values. His last Birthday Message was a tragic confession of a class confronted with its own moral bankruptcy. He found out the futility of the phtlosophy of his class. True humanism, he realised, could come now only through a new philosophy, a new social order with new social values. He could only faintly discern its outline, but he welcomed it. Therein lies his greatness, a greatness that will get its true recognition, not to-day when the wide world is mourning him, but on the day when such a social order will be realised, when the common man will receive his rightful heritage. They will hail him as the poet of this age, whose rich legacy will be the starting-point of the richer culture of to-morrow.

TAGORE'S PORTRAITS

LONDON, Sep. 13.

In accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. Bernard Shaw, the Director of the National Portrait Gallery in London has agreed to hang portraits of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore painted by Sir William Rothenstein and Sir Muirhead Hone. Sir Kenneth Clark, Director of the National Gallery, made this move on behalf of the Tagore Society.—Reuler.

BOOKS BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE

MY BOYHOOD DAYS

In Inimitable language the Poet recreates the picture of his early days in the midst of one of the most gifted families of all times

Already in the Second Edition

Profusely Illustrated - Artistically

Bound in board and cloth - Price: Rupees Two enly

Postage extra

CHITRALIPI

AN ALBUM OF PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS & ETCHINGS

Commentaries by the Poet in English and Bengali Verse, Printed in the Poet's Autograph Plates. Mounted on thick antique paper, Bound in thick board and Swadeshi cloth Price: Rs. 4-8 per copy. (Postage extra)

CRISIS IN CIVILIZATION

The Poet's Message on the Bengali New Years Day.

Price: Four Annas only (inclusive of postage)

MAHATMAJI AND DEPRESSED HUMANITY

Written duting Mahatmaji's epic fast.

Price: Twelve Annas only (Postage extra)

প্ৰকাশিত হইন।

রবীজেলারবাদ্ধ স্কুতন ক্ষিতার বাঁই দ্বীজনাদের প্রতিকৃতি সহ

শেষ লে

क्रिकी

स्मिट्टियाद्यंत शका शका शका सम्मान सम्मान स्था

बवीख-बह्नावली

ৰতে থণ্ডে প্ৰকাশিত হইতেছে। তিন ৰাস সম্ভৱ এক খণ্ড প্ৰকাশিত হয়। অক্টম খণ্ড প্ৰকাশিত হইন ভাটম শহৰুৱা সূকী

> ক্ৰিডা: নৈবেল্য,: মরণ উপস্থাস : ঘরে-বাইরে

নাটক: মৃক্ট প্ৰবন্ধ: সাহিত্য

প্রতি খণ্ড কাগজের সলাট ৪॥०, রেক্সিনে বাঁধাই ৫५०, সোটা কাগজে ছাপা ও রেক্সিনে বাঁধাই ৬৬০

গরসর

গল্প ও কবিভা। এক টাকা

(इंटन)

ৰিতীয় সংস্কৰ। সেও টাকা

VISVA-BHARATI BOOK-SHOP

2, College Square, CALCUTTA



SRINIKETAN SHILPA-RHAVAN

36, Dharamtala Street,

N.B.—All V. P. Orders, Correspondence, Money Orders, etc., may place be addressed to: Viewa-Bharati Office:—6/3, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta.

Telephones: Office: B.B. 8885 Book-shop: B.B. \$18

TAGORE GENEALOGY

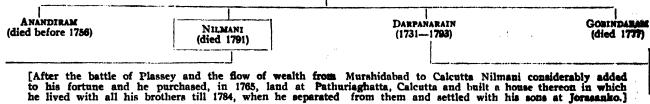
The Tagores belong to the Sandilya Gotra and come of the Rahri clan of Bengal Brahmins, being Bandyopadhyaya. According to the 'Kulasastra', the Tagore family originally belonged to the Kusari line of Pithavoga. Bhattanarayan is the earliest Kusari known to us, but his son Dina Kusari may be regarded as the real founder of the Kusari line. Then came Jagannath Kusari, who was linked up with the Pirali family by his marriage with the daughter of Guri Sukadeva of Jessore, one of the original Piralis. After Jagannath came Purushottam, who may be regarded as the original head of the Tagore family. Sixth in descent from him came

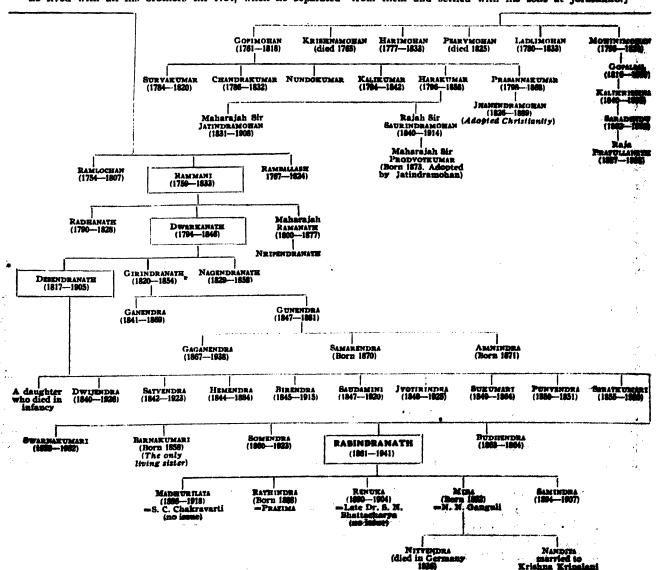
PANCHANAN "THAKUR".

who left his original home in Jessore in 1690 and settled at Gobindapore, a village on the site of the present Fort William in Calcutta. The merchants of the locality used to call him "Thakur Masdi" (Reverend Sir) from which he gradually came to be known as Panchanan "Thakur". This is said to be the origin of the surname of "Thakur", or Tagore in its anglicised form.

JAYARAM (died 1756)

[Appointed Amin of the first Survey operations by the English in Calcutta in 1707, acquired considerable properties.]





Rabindrana Th's Nativity

[Compiled by SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE]

To numerous admirers of the Poet the reading of his Nativity (Janmakundali) will be a very interesting study as it will appear from the signs in the Zodiac (Rasi-chakra), where a wonderful and rare combination of planets and their positions indicate an extraordinary phenomenon in the life of the Jataka (the Born). This planetary combination and the places of the different stars in the Nativity foretoll the Jataka's divine gifts, the moon (Chandra) at the first place (Lagna) at once indicating his most handsome features (Soumyamurti).

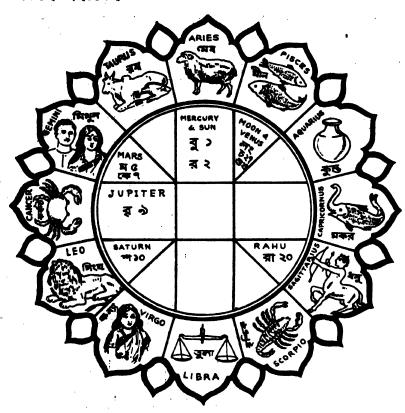
Rabindranath was born on the 7th of May, 1861, a little after 2-37 A.M., the Bengali date being the 25th day of Baisakh, 1268 B.S.

The day of birth was Monday, according to the Bengali reckoning, it being Krishna Troyodasi Tithi , (thirteenth day of the dark moon) having Rebati Nakshatra, Min Rasi (Pisces) and Min Lagna, Bipra Varna and Devagana. Among the important planets we have both the Chandra (Moon) and Sukra (Venus) occupying the first place, the Lagna which is in the Min Rasi (Pisces), the Moon having 27 degrees gand Venus 21 degrees respectively. Rabi (Sun) and Budha (Mercury) come mext, occupying the second place having about 24 degrees in the ascendant (Tungi) in the house of Mesha (Aries); this indicates that the Jataka is born in a noble and renowned family. Again, Budha-Aditya Yoga (combination of Sun and Mercury) having taken place, the Jataka's future will be marked by fame and riches. The most important feature in the Nativity is the high position of Brihaspati (Jupiter) which occupies the fifth place in Chandra Kshetra (the house of moon) where the Binimaya Yoga (a combination where there is a friendly exchange of planets) has taken place. A relation called Nava-Panchama Yoga (where the planet while occupying its own place also has the greatest influence on another place; here Brihaspati occupies its own place and influences the first place where there are both Sukra and Chandra) has also been established, to which also Sukra (Venus) is added, the most happy result being the birth of a poet. Also, Sukra, though occupying the first place, is the Tritiyapati (lord of the third house), and its being in conjunction with Chandra indicates the fataka's seavoyage and world-wide travel. Rahu also spreads its rays in the fifth house, indicating the Jataka's power in the domain of poesy other than his own astive

Rabindranath's departure from this sortal world was signalled in the Nativity a the planets of Mangal (Mare)

রবীন্দ্রনাথের জন্ম-কুগুলী শকাব্দ ১৭৮৩।০া২৪।৫৩।০া০

সন ১২৬৮/২৫শে বৈশাখ—জন্মসময়—সোমবার। রাত্রি ২৩৭ গতে ॥



Sambat Bra 1783. Christian Bra 1861 A.D.—7th May—Tuesday. Bengali Bra 1268 R.S. Time of birth 2-37 A.M.

Positions	of	the	Planets
-----------	----	-----	---------

Sun (Rabi) ·	•	0 24 39	Jupiter (Brihaspati)	3 26 16
Moon (Chaudra)		11 20 44	Saturn (Sani)	•••	4 11 5
Mercury (Budha)		0 8 6	Rahu	•••	8 25 10
Venus (Sukra)	• • • •	0 23 21	Ketu	•••	2 25 10
Mars (Mangal)		2 0 25 11 1 13	Dasam	•••	8 3 24
(Lagna)	•••	11 1 13			

Krishna Troyodasi Tithi-Rebati Nakshatra-Min Rasi (Pisces) and Min Lagna.

and Sani (Saturn) became lords of the 12th and 2nd house (Dwadaspati) and (Dwitiyapati). This indicates shortening of the span of life of the Jataka, which would be caused by some ulceration in the body when Rahu would also spread cruel rays on Brihaspati (Jupiter) and Mangal (Mars) and influence them. The influence of Mars over the Lagnapati Brihaspati (Jupiter) indicates surgical operation and ultimate death of the fataka. The Nativity also points out the death of the Jataka in the same place where he was born; Lagnapati Brihaspeti is seen at the Charasthan (1st place),

which indicates the death of the Jataka at a distance place, but Saturn (Sani), who is the Arch Destroyer, being in the 2nd place (Sthira Rasi), makes a combination with Brihaspati, which causes the Jataka to come from a different place to meet the fatality. Thus the great end Tirobhab (passing away) was marked on Thursday, the 22nd Shraban 1348 B.S. (7th August, 1941), which was also a very auspicious day-the close of the Hindu feetival of Sre Sree Srikrishna, which was inaugurated by the Gandharvas, the night being Shrabas-Purnima (full moon).

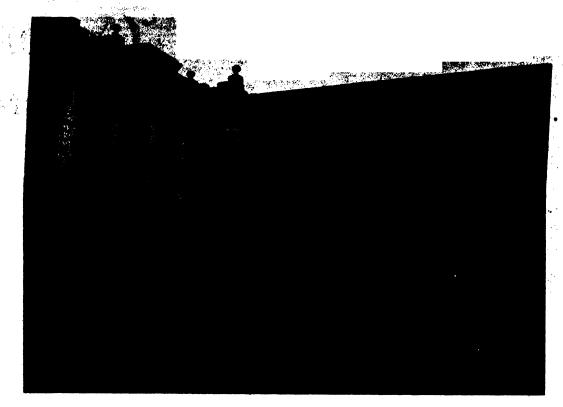
Rabindranath Tagore A Chronicle of Eighty Years 1861—1941



From a bronze bust by an Italian sculptor at the Royal Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

This Chronicle compiled and annotated for The Tagori Birthday Special Supplemento THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE has since been revised, enlarged and brought up to date. New Mustration have also been added.

-THE EDITOR



THE HOUSE
' WHERE
HE WAS BORN

6, Dwarkanath
Tagore Lane, Calcutta, known as the
Jorasanko House, is
a great rambling
mansion in the heart
of Calcutta's teeming
life. Only a portion
of the house is seen
here

1861-1866 FIRST 5 YEARS

BORN in Calcutta, at 6, Dwarka Nath Tagore Lane, named after his grandfather, the "Prince" Dwarka Nath: on Tuesday,

"A friend and disciple of the great Hindu reformer and founder of the Brahmo Samaj, Rammohun Roy,—the Poet's grandfather, Dwarkanath Tagore (1794-1846) contributed more largely than any of his contemporaries to the wonderful social progress which marked the history of Bengal during the first half of the nineteenth century,—a man of whom The Times, commenting on his death, observed that "his name would be proudly associated with all the noble institutions flourishing in Calcutta".

He was the first Indian to enter into mercantile business in Calcutta on the European model, and when, in 1834, he established, in partnership with Mr. W. Carr and Mr. W. Prinsep, the firm of Carr Tagore & Co., the Governor-General of the day, Lord William Bentinek, considered the event of sufficient importance to make it the subject of a congratulatory letter to the author of the enterprise. He also founded the Union Bank.

Reorganiser of the Hindu College, a founder of the Medical College, both of which he endowed with munificent gifts, Dwarksmath took a leading part in the establishment of the Landholders' Society now known as the British Indian Association, Rammohus found in this friend of his a section.



THE POST'S GRANDWATHER Pagers

efforts for the abolition of the cruel rite of Suttes. In the agitation which ultimately led to the establishment of regular steamer communication between India and England, Dwarkanath took a prominent share. Against the Press Act of 1824 he fought at considerable cost to himself, and when Lord Metcalfe liberated the Indian Press from its shackles in 1838, at a public dinner at the Town Hall to commemorate the event, his health was toasted as one whose name was inseparably connected with the cause whose triumph was being celebrated. He also took a prominent part in connection with the agitation against what was known as the "Black Act".

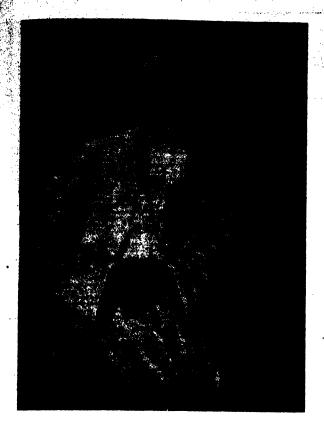
Dwarkanath first visited Europe in 1841. A public meeting was held at the Town Hall on the eve of his departure presided over by the Sheriff at which a complimentary address was presented to bim on hehalf of the Indian and European citizens of Calcutta. In London, the Court of Directors of the Rast India Company entertained him at a public dismer and presented him with a gold medal in recognition of his services to his country. He was received by Queen Victoria with whom he lunched at Buckingham

May 7, 1861, between 2-30 and 3 A.M. (corresponding to Monday, the 25th Baisakh, Bengali Era, 1268 and Saka Era, 1783); fourteenth issue (ninth son) of the "Maharshi" Debendra Nath Tagore+ and Sarada Devi (1824-1875).

banquet at the Guild Hall where the Lord Palace; attended the Lord Mayor's annual bunquet at the Guildhall, when the Lord Mayor proposed his health in a special toast; he was admitted as a Burgess and a Guild Brother of the city of Edinburgh, and received in Paris by King Louis Philippe, hy the King and Queen of Belgium Brussells, and by the Pope in Rome. On his return to India, in 1842, he refused to perfrom the expiatory ceremony-prayaschitta. He died in London in 1846 on a second visit to England when he took with him, at his own expense, four students of the Medical College for higher studies in medicine. His funeral at Kensal Green was attended by the Royalty and the nobility in England.

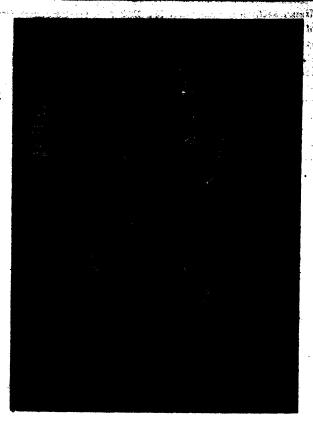
His unbounded charity and his lavish hospitality earned for him the title of "Prince". No man after Rammohun did more than Dwarkanath to promote the welfare and advancement of his countrymen. He had at heart thoroughly imbibed the spirit of modern progress and he spared neither his endless energy nor his princely wealth to promote the cause he had at heart.

† His admiring disciples and followers gave the title of Makarshi or the 'great saint', to the Poet's father Debendranath Tagore (1817-1905) and his countrymen loved to call him as such. As a boy he studied at Rammohun Roy's school and later at the Hindu College. As the eldest son of Dwarkshath Tagore he had unbounded wealth at his dispusal but early in Me he tout all interest in worldly pursuits. A stray leaf of the Ishopanished asking men to seek God and not covet wealth had set his mind thinking and he left his father's firm of Carr Tagore



THE PORT'S FATHER

Maharshi Debendranath



THE PORT'S MOTHER

Serade Devi

Debendra Nath purchases in 1863, about 20 bighas of land at Bolpur, the present site of Santiniketan and Visva-Bharati.

The right of reproduction either in whole or in parts is strictly reserved

& Co., where he had been placed, to study religion and philosophy. The world lost its attractions for him and God became his only comfort.

In 1839, he founded the Tattvabodhint Sabha, or the Society for the Knowledge of Truth and started its Journal, the Tattva Bodhini Patrika. He made it the medium for instructing his countrymen in the tenets of the Hindu theism of the Upanishads and for the diffusion of scientific as well as philosophical and antiquarian knowledge. In its days it worked a great revolution in the advanced thought of Bengal.

The Brahmo Samaj, which had been founded by Rammohun Roy in 1828, had languished after his death in England in 1833. Debendranath formally joined it in 1842 and in 1843, he introduced the "Brahmic Covenant", an instrument of catholic principles as applied to Hindu theism. In 1845, he sent four young Brahmins to Benares to study the four Vedas. After two years they returned to Calcutta when, after much distion, the Brahmo Samaj, under Debendranath's lead, decided that neither the Vedas nor the Upanishads were to be accepted as infallible. This departure from orthodoxy marked a turning point in the history of the Brahmo Samaj. In 1850, Debendranath published his well-known treatise, Brakma Dharma in which he collected and presented the highest Rindu teachings on the unity of God and his worship without image

In the meanwhile, Devendranath had lost his father and calamity befell the family in the failure of the Union Bank and other commercial undertakings started by Dwarksmith. Against the advice of his friends and relations Debendranath took on his own shoulders debts running into more than a cross of rugoes which he sould have legally

repudiated as not being personal. The consequence was that he had to part with much valuable property including the famous Belgatchia Villa (where Dwarkanath used to entertain Lord Auckland and his sisters and the elife of the Calcutta society) as well as the splendid equipages, plate and enormous jewellery left by his father, and to live for years with strict economy. Such a sacrifice, unparalleled in the annals of Calcutta society, unparalleled in the annals of Calcutta society, and once mised Debendranth's reputation for lonesty and supright conduct and marked him out as a man who practised as he preached.

Heyond acting for a time as Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association,—in which capacity he addressed, in 1851, a remarkable letter to the prominent men in Madras on the need of an all-India organisation,—he took little part in secular reflairs, and, at one time, retired for some years to the Himalayas for contemplation and meditation,

As the teacher and "Spiritual father" of Keshab Chandra Sen, the third great leader of the Brahmo Samaj, Debendranath's influence had had enduring stirring sermons in Bengali delivered from the pulpit of the Brahmo Samai served to reclaim many a wanderer from the path of religion and morality. His impassioned eloquence no less than his saintly life contributed greatly to the success of his high mission as a reviver of religion. He was a voluminous writer on religious subjects and was the author of a large number of treatises and tracts dealing with the tenets of Brahmolam, His Almajibani (autobiography) is a noble and permanent asset of Bengali literature.

Debendranath died in Calcutta in 1905 at the glacious old age of \$7.

1867-1876 AGE 6--15

A DMITTED to Oriental Seminary; leaves it after a short while to join Normal School; is later placed, along with his elder brother Somesdranath and nephew Satya Prasad Ganguly. under private tutors,-the subjects taught including radiments of physics, elementary geometry, arithmetic, history and geography, physiology and anatomy besides Sanskrit grammar, Bengali and English; also drawing and music; practises wrestling and gymnastics; makes first attempts at versification in 1868; joins Bengal Academy but plays truant shortly after"; visits, for the first time, Santiniketan with his father, coming back for his **Opanayan** (Brahminical initiation into Gayatri prayers) in Calcutta on 6th l'ebruary, 1873 (25th Magh, 1279 B.R., age: 11 yrs. 10 mths.); composes a

^{*} The Post writes in "My Boyhood Days" :--

[&]quot;From morning till night the mills of learning west on grinding. To wind up this creaking machinery was the work of Sheldadg (third eldest brother).—Hemendranath. He was a stern taskmaster,..., fitudies of all kinds were heaped upon me.... The clock strikes ten... the old horse draws me in the rickety carriage to my Andanasas, in which from ten to four I am doomed to exile. At half past four I return from achool. The symmatic master has cause, and for

drama Prithviraj Parajaya ('The Defeat of Prithviraj'), the manuscript of which is lost; accompanies his father-after a short stay at Santiniketan-on an extensive tour through northern India, staying at Amritaar for a month and four months in the Himalayas (Dalhousie); receives from his father regular lessons in Sanskrit grammar, Engglish and rudiments of Astronomy; returns to Calcutta and is admitted to St., Xavier's School (1874); one of his earliest poems under the title Abhilas/ ('Desire') published anonymously in the Tatuabodhini Patrika (Nov.-Dec., 1874), it being only mentioned that it is composed by a 12-year-old boy; death occurs of his mother (March 8, 1875; Poet's age: 13 yrs. 10 mths.).

Early Days and Early Poems

THE first poem published over his name appears in the Amrita Bazar Patrika (then an Anglo-Bengali weekly) of February 25, 1875, written for and recited (on February 11, 1875) at the 'Hindu Mela', a patriotic gathering held annually in Calcutta (sponsored in 1867 by Rajnarain Bose and organized by Nabagopal Mitra and the Poet's cousin, Ganendranath Tagore);* study under tutors continued at home in Sanskrit poetry and drama (Kumarsambhabam and Sakuntala) and in English literature (mainly Shakespeare); translates Macbeth into Bengali verse (a portion of it was later published in the Bengali magazine, Bharatt of 1880-81); composes a song for a patriotic play, Sarojini, written by his fifth brother Jyotirindranath Tagore (1848-1925); writes at about this time Bana Phul ('The Wild Flower'), a long poem running into eight cantos and fully published in 1876 in Jnanankur (a Bengali monthly edited by Sri Krishna Das); also composes some lyrics in the style of Vaishnava padabali (lyrics) under the pseudonym of "Bhanusinha Thakur"; goes with his father on a second sojourn to the Himalayan regions.

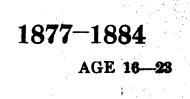
about an hour I exercise my body on the parallel bars. He is no sooner gone than the drawing master arrives. . . . In this way the days passed monotonously on.... apirit shrank and faded among those drabcoloured days."

An interesting report of this—the first public appearance of the Poet-has been unearthed by Brajendra Nath Banerjee from The Indian Daily News of Calcutta, dateli the 15th February, 1875. It runs as follows:

"The Hindon Mela".- The Ninth Anniversary of the Hindoo mela was opened at 4 P.M. on Thursday, the 11th instant, at the well-known Paracebagan . . . on the Circular Road, by Rajah Komul Krishna, Bahadoor, the President of the National

Baboo Robindra Nath Tagore, youngest son of Baboo Debendro Nath Tagore, a handsome lad of some 15, had composed a Benguli poem on Bharut (India) which he delivered from me the survity of his tone much plot

remains to be added that the was then aged 13 years and 9 mor

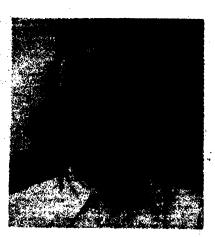


RETURNING to Calcutta, appears in the role of 'Alik Babu', a character in a play written by Jyotirindranath, privately staged at Jorasanko House,* contributes



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH

poems (including the 'Bhanusinha' essays, literary criticisms series), (notably one on Michael Madhusudan Dutt's Meghanadbadha, Kabya)-all to the new Bengali monthly magazine, Bharati, started in 1877 and edited by his eldest brother Dwijendranath Tagore (1840-1926); other contributions include Bhikharini (a long story), Karuna (a novel, unfinished), Kabi Kahini (a long poem) and articles on such varied topics as 'English Manners', 'The Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Saxon Literature', 'Beatrice and Dante' and a review of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's poems (Kabita-Pustak); composes and



BRAJA BABU Brajanath De under whom Tagore studied privately &t home: 1870-75

reads at the Hindu Mela, a poem on Lord Lytton's Delhi Durbar (1877), immediately following the great Indian Famine—an impassioned indictment of the cringing tribute paid by the Princes and peoples of India to "the golden chain" imposed on India by England;* is sent to stay and study English literature with his second brother Satyendranath Tagore (1842-1923), the first Indian member of the Indian Civil Service, then District Judge, Ahmedabad.

in England

SAILS with Satyendranath for England by s.s. Poona, on Septemher 20, 1878; his first book of poems, Kabi-Kahini is published on November 5, 1878; arrives in London and goes to school at Brighton staying with Mrs. Satyendranath Tagore and her children-Surendranath and Indira (later Mrs. Pramatha Chaudhuri): shortly after brought to London by Taraknath Palit (later Sir T. Palit) and admitted to the University College; studies English literature under Prof. Henry Morley (brother of Lord Morley), +-staying at first with his Latin tutor (opposite Regent's Park) and then with Prof. Barker and Dr. Scott; also studies European Music and is a frequent visitor to the British Museum: attends a session of the House of Commons to hear Gladstone and Bright: contributes (from London) poems (not-

^{*}This, however, appears to be not his first appearance on the stahe had appeared; with his brother Jyotirindranath, in the performance of a play written by the litter, to Rabindramith had contributed a few

^{*} This patriotic poem later found place in his brother Jyotirindranath's drame Swapnamayee published in 1863.—ED.

[†] Shakespeare's "Coriologus" and Thomas Browne's "Urn Burial" were two of the books he read with Henry Morley. Henry Morley's teaching, Tagore writes: "Literature came to life in his mind and in the sound of his voice, it reached to our With his guidance, I inner beings.... found the study of the Clarendon Press books at home to be an easy matter, and I took upon myself to be my own teacher."

An interesting story is told about His Morley setting an essay to his cla neight rule in Inqua. h rale in India. Marley prof a few India

A CHRONICLE OF EIGHTY YEARS



HENRY MORLEY Under whom Tagore studied English Literature at the University College, London: 1879-80

ably Bhagna-tari: 'The Wrecked Boat', a verse-ballad written at Torquay) and a series of letters (Europe-Prabasir Patra) recording his impressions of England and the English people-published in Bharati with critical footnotes by the editor (Dwijendranath); also a number of poems and essays on a variety of topics; begins in England the versedrama, Bhagna Hridaya ('Broken Heart'), published later in book form (1881).

First Public Speech

 ${f R}_{
m two~musical~plays~\it Valmiki~\it Prativa}^{
m ETURNS~to~India~(1880)};~{
m writes}$ ('The Genius of Valmiki') and Kal-Mrigaya ('The Fatal Hunt'); appears in the role of Valmiki in the former and the Blind Hermit in the latter in the performances of the two plays (the first in February, 1881* and the second on the 23rd December, 1882) staged at the Jorasanko house before a distinguished gathering including Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (1838-1894), Guru-



THE SECOND PHOTOGRAPH 1875-76

das Banerjee (1844-1918) and others; demme in a scathing article in the Bheratt the opium trade carried on by England in China under the title of Chine Maraner Byabasa ('The Traffic of Death in China'); discourses on "Music and Feeling" (with vocal demonstrations) at the Lecture Theatre of the Calcutta Medical College (his first appearance as a public speaker) at a meeting held (May, 1881) under the auspices of the Bethune Society (founded 1851) with the Reverend Krishna Mohan Banerjee (1813-1885) in the chair.

Bankim's Blessings

EAVES for England in May, 1881 nephew) and his friend Asutosh Chaudhuri (later a Judge of the Calcutta High Court) to study law; changes his mind and returns from Madras and proceeds to Mussoree to meet his father; begins in the Bharati his first extant novel Bauthakuranir Hat ('The Young Queen's Market'); publishes Rudrachandra, a historical drama in blank verse; publishes Sandhya-Sangeet ('Evening Songs') in 1882, which so impresses Bankim Chandra Chatterjee that at a social function at the house of the late Mr. Romesh C. Dutt (1848-1909) he takes off the garland of greeting from his neck and places it round that of Rabindranath; stays with Jyotirindranath at Chandernagore,-composing poems and setting some to music; returns to Calcutta and stays at 10, Sudder Street (off Chowringee, near the Indian Museum); here comes the "Great Illumination" and is written the exquisite poem, Nirjharer Swapna-bhanga ('The Pountain Awakened from its Dream'), which is the key-poem of Pravat Sangeet ('Morning Songs'), 1883+; takes a leading part in attempts (which proved unsuccessful) to establish an Academy of Bengali Literature with the assistance of Rajendra Lala Mitra (1821-1893); reads

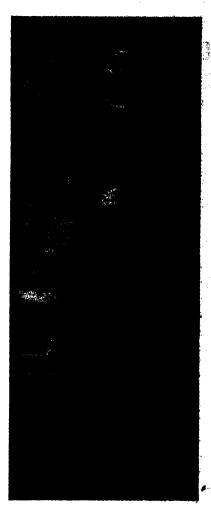
* The play and the performance so impressed the great novelist that in reviewing Hara Prasad Sastri's well-known Valmikir Jaya ('The Victory of Valmiki'), he wrote in his "Bangadarshan":-

"वाहात्रा वाव त्रवीखनाथ ठाकुरत्रत्र शाबीक-এডিতা' পড়িয়াছেন, বা ভাষায় অভিনয়া দেবিয়াছেন, ভাহায়া কবিভার অবাহুতাত क्थन कुनिएक शांत्रिरन्य मा। इत्रक्षणान भाषी...वरीक्षमात्वव अकृत्रवन कविद्राद्वन ।"

† Of Sandhya-Sangeet and Provat-Sangeet, Dr. Brajendra Naht Seal wrote in his famous "New Essays in Criticism":

"Along with the waxing and waning light, the rising or setting sun comes floating to the poet's soul aerial phantasms and drowsy enchantments, memories of days of fancy and fire, ghostly visitings and flashes of Macnad-like inspiration, which the poet seizes in many a page of delicate silver-listed introspection or imaginative verse. ngs Bengali poetry rises to the beight of "meo-romanticion."

a paper (March 23, 1863) entitled Ahal-Kushmenda ('Good for Nothing') at the fifth anniversary of the Sabitri Library, deploring the futile social, political and literary efforts of those days; visits Karwar on the sea (Bombay) with Satvendranath; returns to Calcutta; marries Mrinalini Devi, daughter of Beni Rai Chaudhuri of Jessore, on December 9, 1883 (Poet's age: 22); writes the verse-drama Prakritir Praissodh (Eng. trans.-'Sannyasi'), the poems of Chhabi-o-Gan ('Sketches and Songs') in the Bharall; his first great sorrow in life comes in the death of his sister-in-law, Jyotirindranath's wife (May 20, 1884) to whom he was deeply attached (see "My Boyhood Days"); composes the poems of Kadi-o-Kamal



AS A STUDENT IN LONDON 1879-80

('Sflarps and Plats') with translations from Shelley, Mrs. Browning, Brnest Myers, Aubrey de Vere, Victor Hugo and other European poets; reads another paper at the Sabitri Library (August 26, 1884) entitled Hale-Kalame ("Theory and Practice") in which he strongly criticises the futile method and humiliating character of the political agitation of the time; is appoint-

..... Set agitate visco viev fo रेरहाटका कारह : बावज नाट महणाट रेरबाबरक भव बाविका विषे, काकिएन रेरबाब

[&]quot;The Poet wrote:---

ed Secretary of the Adi Brahmo Samaj (October, 1884); enters into a controversy (writing in Bharatt) with Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (writing in Naba-fiban and Prachar) on the ideals of Hinduism, which ends in the great novelist's writing a most generous letter of appreciation to the young poet and polemic.

1885-1889 AGE 24-28

Is placed (April, 1885) in charge of Balak, a new Bengali monthly magazine for the young, edited by Mrs. Satyendranath Tagore, later incorporated with Bharati; writes for Balak a

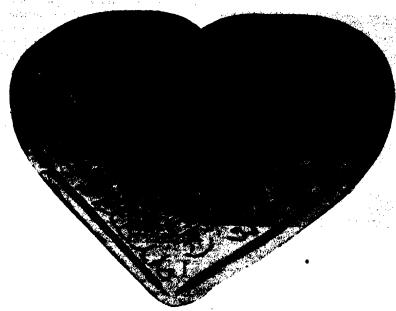
वाकुत्र गांगांगांनि गर्क कति, रेश्तांत्वत्र गृहर विद्या स्वाक्टक छाहारक या याना यनिया छाहात নিকটে ইনেলারী করি, ও ভাষার বালসানা মুখ্য বস্তুকে নেলাৰ করিয়া বাঁ সাহেৰ বলিয়া ्षाण परिद्धा पूनी कति, रेश्त्रांक जावानिनारक সম্বারী সামানের বেকিতে বসিতে দেখিলে पाछ पत्रिया देशिया मिट्ड ठाव, देशबाब ভাহাদের স্লাবে আমানিগকে এবেশ করিতে निरंश होत ना, करबाब तान नाफिट्ड छाहारनत ৰসিবার আসন স্বয়ন করিয়া সইতে চায়, gentleman भएन हैरबांच हैरबांचरक वांच्य छ यांपू पार्च बनीबीपि क्षेत्रमानस्य स्वास्त, हेरबाब जागांका थान छैहारात जाहार्वा गठत थान व्यत्नका क्षार्क विरवहमा करत मा. रेखांक আনাদের পূচে আসিরা আনাদের অপনান করিরা বার আমরা ভাহার প্রভিবিধান করিতে गांति ना,रतरे रेप्साटका काट्य जानमा agitate করিতে ঘাটব বে, ভোষরা আমাদিগকে **ट्यांबारका नवकक जानन वाल** !···

া-আর ইংরাজের সরকক হইবার রক্ত ইংরাজের কাহে হাত বাড়ে করিতে বাঙরা এই বা ক্রেক্তর ভালাসা! সরকক আর্রা নিজের এতাবে হইব লা? আনরা নিজের লাডির গোরব নিজে বাড়াইব লা? বিজের লাডির শিকা বিভার করিব লা! বিজের লাডির জপনানের প্রতিবিধান করিব না, অসন্মান দূর করিব লা?---

···ভিদানর সন্নানের তাজ না হর যাখার পরিলাব, কিছ কৌপীন ত ঘুচিন না , এইরূপ বেশ দেখিয়া কি প্রভুৱা হাসে না !···

ানিকের সন্থান বে নিজে রাখে না, পরের
এননিই কি মাবাব্যা ভাহাকে সন্থানিত করিতে
আসিবে ? আনহাই বা কেন প্রাভিকে চুবা
করি, প্রভাবার কথা কই না, খবন্ন পরিতে চাই
না, ইংরাজের স্থানাটা ক্ডাইরা দিতে পারিকে
গোলোক-প্রান্তি-হথ অনুভব করিতে থাকি !
আনবার আনাকের ভাবার, আনাকের সাহিত্যের
একন উরভি করিতে চেইা না করি কেন, বাহাতে
আনাকের ভাবা আনাকের সাহিত্য পরন বজের
ইইবা উঠে ! বে প্রেক্টরেরা আনাকের লাভিকে,
আনাকের বাবহারকে, আনাকের ভাবাকে,
আনাকের বাবহারকে, আনাকের ভাবাকে,
আনাকের বাবহারকে, বিভারে হের আন করিছা

Salah Baratan Baratan Baratan Baratan Baratan



The above is an enlarged reproducflon of a piece of quartite stone cut in the form of a heart by the Poet's own hand and the verse composed and engraved by him, when he was staying at Karwar on the sea (Bombay) with his brother, Satyendranath in 1883. It was presented to his friend, the poet Akshoychandra Chaudhury. The verse runs thus:

পাৰাণ ক্ৰম্ম কেটে
পোনিসু নিজের হাতে
আম কি বৃদ্ধিৰে দেখা
জঞ্জবারিধারা পাতে ?

"Having cut my heart of stone, I have engraved (the words) with my own hand. Will it (the writing) be ever effaced by the flow of tears?"

novel, Rajarshi, (published 1887); the story Mukut (published 1908); numerous essays and articles, letters and humorous sketches, a brochure on Ram Mohun Rov (1885); undertakes editing of an anthology of Vaishnava

নিজের উন্নতি-গর্মে ক্বীত হইরা উঠেন, তাঁহারাই হয়ত সভা করিরা লাতীর সমানের লভ ইংরাজের^{ক্}কাছে নাম-সহি-করা নরখাত পাঠাই-তেহেন, নিজে বাঁহাদিনকে সন্মান করিতে পারেন না, প্রত্যাশা করিতে থাকেন ইংরাজেরা ভাঁহাদিরকে সন্মান করিছে থাকেন ইংরাজেরা

··· जामात्मत्र शनात्र मृचनोत् शतिता हैरतांज ৰদি আমাদিগকে ভাঁহাদের কাদিকাঠে অভাত উচু জারণার লট্ডাইরা দের ভাষা হইলেই কি আনাদের চরৰ উলচি কি আবাদের পরৰ সন্মান হইল ৷ বধার্থ ছারী ও ব্যাপক উন্নতি কি জাৰাদের নিজের জাবা নিজের সাহিত্য निरमत मृत्रत वथा रहेरछ रहेरन ना 1 वहितन **म्पानित वृक्षा क्या क्या राज्या वादेवा त्वकार्**क कितान बाह्य तका स्ट्रेट्य ! सनदात गर्या আলাববাৰ বহৰ করিয়া অভুগ্রহনৰ বাহিলের नवान पृष्टिया पृष्टिया वतुष्टपुष्यः विश्वात कतितन वरच कि !---वं धरमानित, जाशक धारक धारक খনবানিত করিতে লোকে কৃষ্টিত হয় বা। चामना यात चननामिछ; तारे बचरे चानामिन्नरक र्गात वार्गमान करते। त्रारेसकरे पहिस्कृति आहेन जावदा हरबंद मधान बना कडिएक धारूक वरे । वर्षक जानामक केव्य नावन कति ।... गरंबव कारह माबाक मंत्राबहें हैं जो गहिएन हिन वार्षि पूर पूर कविश वांस गढ़िय वांस-----

THE HEART STONE Exact Size



Courtesy: Mrs. J. N. Bose Reproduction strictly forbidden by the owner.

Padavali (lyrics) jointly with his friend, Srish Chandra Majumdar; Rabi-Chhaya, the first collection of his

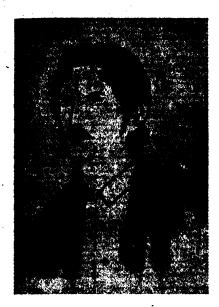


In the sale of Valmihi in the performance of his play 'Valmihi-Protive' staged at the Joresanho House in 1881.

A CHRONICLE OF EIGHTY YEARS

congs published by a friend (1885); Alechene, discourses and the poems of aisab Sangest ('Songs of Childhood') a group of about sixteen poems of his oarly years (13 to 16), dedicated

The Court of the Section of the Court of the



The Poet's brother Jyotirindranath, the guide, philosopher and friend of his early youth

to his deceased sister-in-law Mrs. Ivotirindranath Tagore; attends on his sick father at Bandra (Bombay); goes to stay in Sholapur with Satyendranath; his first child (daughter, Madhurilata, or Bela) born on February 22, 1886; is engaged in several controversies on social and socio-religious subjects in the pages of Sanjivanee (a Bengali weekly founded by Dwarka Nath Ganguly, Heramba Chandra Maitra, Kali Sankar Sukul, Paresh Nath Sen, Krishna Kumar Mitra-Editor, Gagan Chandra Home-Asst. Editor) against writings appearing in the Bangabasee (another Bengali weekly edited by Jogendra Chandra Bose) attacking the ideas and ideals of Brahmo Samaj; composes and sings the opening song (Amra Milechhi aj Mayer dake: 'Assembled are we to-day at the call of the Mother') at the second session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta, in December, 1886; publishes some letters on social questions in Chithi Patra (1887); Asutosh Chaudhuri publishes Kadi-o-Kamal ('Sharps and Plats') 1886; the first collection of critical essays on various subjects, Samalochana appears in 1888; visits Satyendranath, . then posted at Nasik; spends some time at Ghazipore, where he writes most of the Manasi group of poems; returns to Calculta and stays with his father at Park Street; reads, at the instance of Bipin Chandra Pai (1868-1935), a paper on the ideals of Hinds bearings in the hall of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science with the late Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar (1833-1904) in the



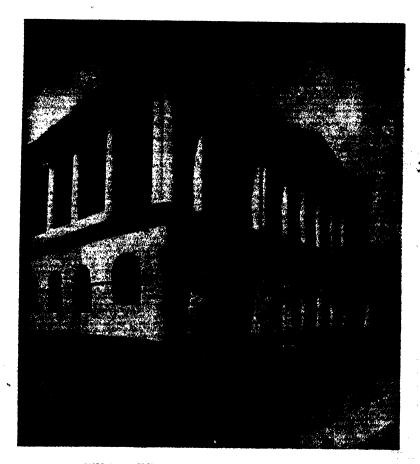
A pencil-sketch of the Poet drawn by Jyotirindranath in 1877

chair; a bitter and prolonged controversy follows, in which the Poet receives the support of M.M. Mahesh Ch. Nayaratna (1836-1806), the then

Principal of Sanskrit College; first visit to Darjeeling (1887); goes to stay in Shelidah, the beadquarters of his ancestral estates, with his wife and



About the time when his "Pravat-Sangeet" was published: 1883-1884

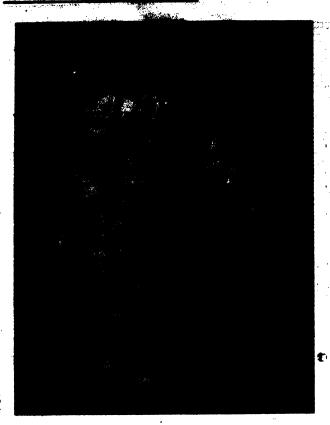


WHERE THE "GREAT AWAKENING" CAME

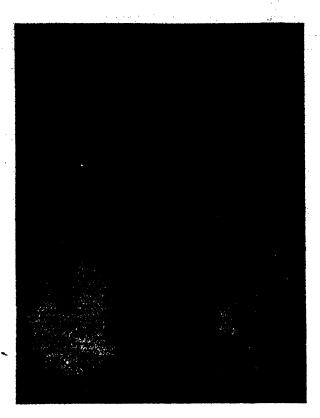
WHERE THE "GREAT AWAKENING" CAME

The House at 10, Sudder Street, Calcutta, where Rabindranath wrote his 'Nirjharer Swapna-bhanga' (The Fountain Awakened from its Dream) the key-poem to "Pravat Sangeet", from which he dates his real birth as a poet. Writes he in his Ruminiscances: "Where the Sudder Street ends, trees in the garden of Free School Street are visible. One morning I was standing in the verandah, looking at them. The sun was slowly rising above the screen of their leaves; and as I was watching it, suddening in a moment, a veil seemed to be lifted from the eyes. I found the world wrapt in an inexpressible glory with its waves of joy and beauty bursting and breaking on all sides. A veil was suddenly withdrawn and everything became luminous. The whole scene was one perfect music—one marvellous rhythm. That very day the poem known as 'The Fountain Awakened from its Dream' flowed on like a fountain itself. . There was nothing and no one whom I did not lave at that moment. . . I seemed to witness, in the wholeness of my vision, the movements of the body of all humanity, and to feel the beat of the music and the rhythm of a mystic dance".

RABINDRANATH



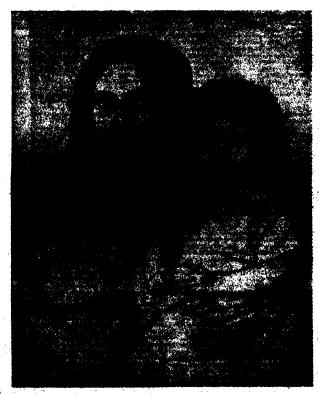




-With their first-born: 1886

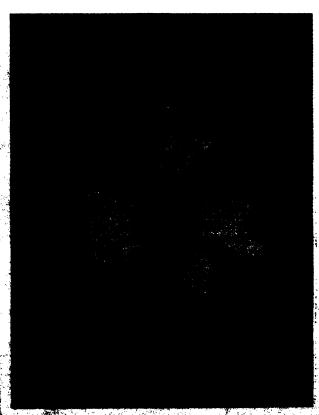
Courtesy: Mrs. I. N. Bose
Reproduction strictly forbidden by the owner.

daughter and his nephew Balendranath Tagore (1871-1899); goes again to Ghazipore, incessantly writing poems and composing songs; writes, at the request of Mrs. P. K. Ray, Mayar Khela, a musical play, for performance by the members of the Sakhi Samiti (a ladies' club, started by the Poet's elder sister Swarnakumari Devi); his eldest son, Rathindranath born on the 27th November, 1888; appears in the role of 'King Vikrama' in a private performance of his Raja-o-Rani ('King and Queen'), dedicated to his eldest brother, Dwijendranath, and published in 1889; leaves for Shahajadpur to write another play, the well-known Visarjan (Sacrifice'), dedicated to his nephew, Surendranath Tagore, and published in 1890.



-With his eldest daughter: 1987

After a drawing by an Huglish action.



With his eldert denchter and son: 1880-00



1886

from a Photo taken in Calcutta



1890 From a Photo taken in London

· distribution and construction of the construction

-AL Shelidah: 1890.

1890- 1899 AGE 29-38

STAYING at Santiniketan composes his magnificent poem on Megha-Duta (inspired by Kalidasa's famous theme, 'The Cloud-Messenger'), his second daughter Renuka born 31st January, 1890, sails for England (Aug 22, 1890) with his friend Loken Palit (son of Sir T Palit) and hic second brother Satyendranath Tagore, arrives in London via Italy and France and returns to India, landing in Bombay, 4th November, 1890 after a sojourn of about ten weeks abroad, is now called upon to shoulder responsible work in connection with the management of the Tagore estates, makes Shelidah his headquarters and constantly tours by houseboat to different parts of the zemindari-Patisar, Shelidah, Kusthia, Pabna, Kumarkhali and Cuttack (Balis)-and introduces a remarkably efficient system of administration, which receives appreciative notice in Government publications, attends the sixth session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta (Dec , 1690) under the presidentahip of Pherozshah Mehta, when he sings the Bande Mataram on the ig day; acts as Secretary to a committee of prominent Calcutta citisetts for a public entertainment to the Congines President in the Town Ball.

Shelidah and "Sadhana"

JOINS his nephew, Sudhindranath Tagore, in bringing out a new Bengali monthly magazine Sadhana, turning out poems, short stories essays, reviews, political and even scientific articles and topical notes himself filling more than half the new periodical every month, also commences his famous Europe Jatriv Diary ('Diary of a Traveller to Europe'), collaborates with Krishna Kamal Bhattacharyya (1840-1932) in starting the Bengali weekly—Hilabadi contributes to it a number of short

stories (notably, "Post Master"); telasses part in the presidential facilities, in the Title Paus (1200 R.M.) in classifies with the consecration of the presidential of Santiniheten; his president daughter, Mira born: title Jacobs, 1992; writes his verse-drains Chillippeds, dedicating it to his naphter Abanindrameth Tagore, who illustrates it (1992)

looking after the affairs of the estate, establishes intimute contact with the life of the people around him "the patient, submissive, family-lowing, Bengali rvots", goes to Cuttack (Cutsia)

*In a letter written about this time the Fuel raps

penant folk our routs-big, heletin, infartine children of Providence, who must have food brought to their very lips of the are undone When the breasts of Mother Earth dry up, they

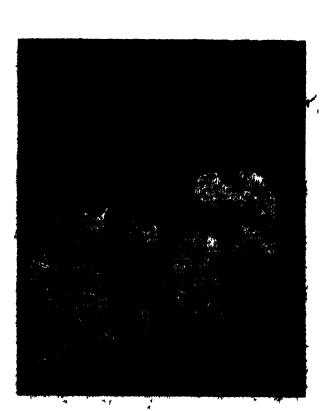
THE ILLUSTRATIONS

in laying out the pictures illustrating this Chroniele it has not been found in some cases possible to place these alongside or near the events or occurrences recorded The sequence of time has, however, been maintained, as far as possible, in arranging the pictures

- THE EDITOR

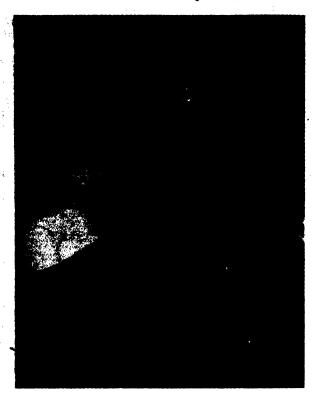
→¥

—Singing to the accompaniment of 'esraj' played by his nephew Abanindranath, the artist:





-Instructing Abanindranath to draw the illustrations of "Chitrangada": 1892



-Setting his songs to tune with his brother Jyotirindranath at the organ: 1892-93

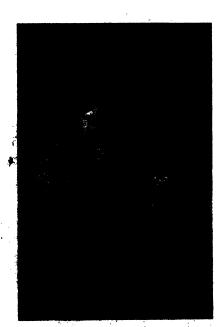
by steamer from Calcutta to inspect the zemindari there; engages, in the pages of Sadhana, in a sharp controversy with Chandra Nath Bose (1843-1909) over the latter's essay (published in Sahitya, another Bengali monthly, edited by the late Suresh Chandra Samajpati) on the metaphysics of dietetics; also writes two remarkable articles, Stri Majoor ('The Female Labourer') and Karmer Umedar ('The Job-hunter') showing the interest he was taking in the awakening of labour as reported and reviewed in journals from abroad; writes his humorous play Goraya Galad ('Wrong at the Start'); publishes Ganer Bahi, a collection of 352 songs in 1893; writes the poems of Sonar Taree ('The Golden Berge', published in 1894); l'ichitra Galpa, a colection of short stories (from Hitabadi, Nahafiban and Sadhana) is published in 1894 and dedicated to the late B. L. Gupta.

are at a loss what to do, and can only cry, But no somer is their hunger satisfied than they forget all their past

"I know not whether the socialistic ideal of a more equal distribution of wealth is attainable, but if not, then such dispensation of Providence is indeed grand, and man a truly unfortunate creature. For if in this world minery must make, so be it; but let some little toopheds, some glimpes of possibility at least, he left, which was serve to urge the make according to hope winter.

Educational Problems

CONDUCTS a remarkable correspondence with his friend, Loken Palit, mainly on literary ideals and expression in Sadhana; enters, again in the pages of Sadhana,



-4s Editor of the "Sadhana": 1894-95

into a vigorous controversy with Chandra Nath Bose over the latter's essay on the Hindu doctrine of ninility (Laya-tatiwa), which appeared in Bangabashi; composes his famous satiric pass, "The layer of the neo-Hindu reactionary group); writes on the comparative

word-values in Sanskrit. Bengali and Hindi from the standpoint of cadence, sequence and symphony (his first essay on phonetics); is invited to speak on Education at a conference at Natore and writes Shikshar Her-Fer ('The Tortuosities of Education' published in Sadhana: 1892), in which he pleads for the acceptance of Bengali as the medium of instruction in our educational institutions,-his views being endorsed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Ananda Mohan Bose, Gurudas Banerjee (later Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University); writes his short story masterpiece 'Kabuliwala' in Sadhana; commences his profoundly thought-provoking Panchabhuter Diary ('The Diary of the Five Elements') discoursing on life, literature and art; proceeds to Cuttack by boat with Balendranath Tagore; from Cuttack goes to Puri; visits Khanda-Giri and Uday-Giri at Bhubaneswar, on his way to Balia, the headquarters of the Orissa estates of the Tagores: returns to Calcutta for a short stay and proceeds (by boat) to Shelidah; practises drawing as an experiment of mood-expression but finally returns to poetry; writes Bidaya Abhishap ('The Farewell Curse').

"Ingraj-o-Bharatbasi"

RADS his famous political paper Ingraj-o-Bharatbasi ('Englishmen and Indiana') in October, 1893 under the anapices of the Chaitanya Library in Calcutta with Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in the chair; three months

der writes in Sadhana on Ingrajer Assets ('The Eglishman's Fear') warning snier alia, the Congress against neglecting the potential value of Mushim unity; evinces keen interest in the problems of now-slaughter (then claiming attention all over India due to the intense agitation set afoot by Bal Gangather Tilak in Poona; writes a powerful article Subicharer Adhikar ('The Right of Justice') published in Sadhana; receives at Santiniketan Hammergren, a Swedish disciple of Rammohun Roy; composes the first series of poems published in Chitra. including the famous Urvasi; visits Rajshahi to look up his friend Loken Palit (then posted there as Magistrate).

A Turning Back

OMPOSES his famous poem, Ebar a great call to turn back from a life of ease, a mere poetical life, to a life of struggle and realities-dedicated to the service of humanity; discusses current political problems in a series of articles in Sadhana; is engaged in reviewing a new edition of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's historical novel Raisingha when he receives the news of his death (April 8, 1894), followed by the deaths of Rajendra Lala Mitra and the poet Behari Lal Chakravarti, who had in a large measure inspired some of his early poetry; comes to Calcutta to attend the memorial meeting in honour of Bankim, at which he pays a most remarkable tribute to the great man; writes on Bengali nursery rhymes and folk songs, drawing attention to this hitherto neglected branch of literature; in a series of penetrating articles on some contemporary events expresses his indignation (in Sadhana) against the many manifestations of 'inferiority complex' in contemporary Indian society; is elected Foundation Vice-President of the Academy of Bengali Letters-Bangiya Sahitya Parishad (1894): takes over the editorial duties of Sadhang from Sudhindranath Tagore; his burning patriotism and strong indignation at some glaring instances of British official insolence find expression in his great story Megh-o-Raudra ('Sunshine and Shadow') and his article Abamaner Profiler (Redressing Insults); introduces Dwijendra Lai Roy (then an Excise Inspector at Dacca) to fames in literary Bengal through appreciative reviews (in Sadhana) of his humorous poems and his Arye-Gatha; seeks to set up a standard in Bengali literary criticism by writing critical reviews of contemporary publications in his own periodical.

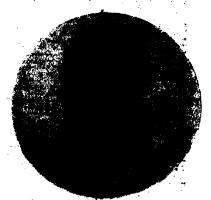


From Str I. C. Bose's Collection

—After a pastel by Abanindra Nath

Tagore: 1894

BIRTH of his youngest son, Samindranath: November, 1894; relieves himself of the burden of the Sadhana (which ceases publication in November, 1895); enthusiastically plunges into "business" in partnership with his two young nephews Balendranath and Surendranath Tagore, who had started a stores for Swadeshi goods in Calcutta and a firm for trading in jute at Kusthia; writes a series of remarkable short stories beginning with Kshudhita l'ashan ('Hungry Stones': 1895) pullishes Chhelobhulana Chhara, a collection of Bengali nursery rhymes in the Sahitya Parishad Pairika, 1895; publishes a series of vigorous political writings, notably his essay, Abdarer



--When the first collected edition of his poems was published: 1896 Courtesy: D. N. Mattra

Ayeen ('The Insinuating Law'); writes his poem on Jivan-Devata ('The God of Life'), and another on Nadi ('The River'), which he dedicates to Balendranath on the day of the latter's wedding; composes the Challell ('The Last Harvest') group of poems; tours in Orisan in connection with the partitioning of the Tagore estates

(1896) writing the lyric-drama Malini in between; the first collected edition (folio: pp. 476) of his poems published by his nephew Satya Prasad Ganguly on the 15th Aswin, 1303 B.E .--Sept.-Oct., 1896; returns from Orissa to the banks of his favourite Padma vla Calcutta and Shahjadpur; composes for and sings at the twelfth session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta his famous song Ayl Bhubanamanomohini (4) thou charmer of the world'); composes the Kalpana group of poems; writes Balkunther Khata ('Baikuntha's Manuscript' : a play); reads a paper in tribute to Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-1891) at a public gathering in Calcutta at his death-anniversary; attends the Bengal Provincial Conference at Nator (April, 1897) held under the presidentship of his brother Satvendranath; receives from Maharajah Jagadindra Nath Roy of Nator (Chairman of the Reception Committee) support to his futile attempt to have the proceedings of the Conference conducted in Bengali; the Conference broken up by the Great Rarthquake of 1897; returning from Nator, engages himself in writing a series of verse-dialogues-Gandharir Avedan ('The Appeal of Gandhari'), Satt ('The Suttee'), Narak-Vas ('Condemned to Hell'), Lakshmir Pariksha ('The Trial of Lakshmi'); sends a poem of greetings and encouragement to his life-long friend Jagadis Chandra Bose, who had then been demonstrating his scientific experiments in Europe; is taken ill with neuritis, goes to Karmatar (Southal Parganas) for a change; proceeds to Simla and benefits considerably in Isealth; returns to Calcutta and taken editorial charge of the Blazatt (1898-99).

-At the Bengal Pro-· vincial Conference, Nator in 1897, with the President. Satyendra Nath Tagoge, and Mr. P. Chaudhuri



rtesy: Maharaja of Natos

Postry and Polemics

TRITES strongly and indignantly against the reactionary policy of the Indian Government, particularly regarding the treatment meted out to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who was arrested on a charge of publishing seditions articles in Kessri (alleged to have led to the murder of Mr. Rand, the Bombay Plague Officer and his friend Lt. Ayerst in June, 1898); actively helps in raising funds for the defence of Tilak; reads a paper entitled Kantha-Rodh ('Throttled') at a public meeting at the Calcutta Mown Hall in protest against the new Sedition Bill (1898); writes on the outbreak of plague in Calcutta, warning the authorities against a repetition of Bombay measures which ended in the murder of Mr. Rand; helps Sister Nivedita in organizing relief for plague victims of this city; attends the Dacca session of the Bengal Provincial Conference, reading Bengali translation (by him) of the presidential address of the Rev. Kali Charan Banerjee; strongly criticises the Imperial policy of dividing Bengal, politically and culturally, touching specially upon the cultural danger in the systematisad displacement of the Bengali language from non-Bengali provinces like Assam and Orissa; expresses himself freely on the topics of the day in such writings (in Bengali) as Coat vs. Chapkan, Mukherjee vs. Banerjecreferring to Raja Pyari Mohan Mukherjee, who held in contempt the Congress attitude towards the so-called 'natural leaders of society' and to Surendra Nath Banerjea, who stood for the democratic ideals of the day; shows up in Raftika ('The Kingly Mark') the mentality of some members of our landed aristocracy vying with one another to top the subscription list for a memorial to an Anglo-Indian official; welcomes Dinesh Chandra Sen's Bangabhasa Q-Sahitya (History of Bengali Literature) in an appreciative review in Bharall; actively societs in raising funds for lengali poet Hem the Bengali poet blind, publishes the surprepayment Karilia (1830) realice a tirm hand with dishonest officers in the jute business

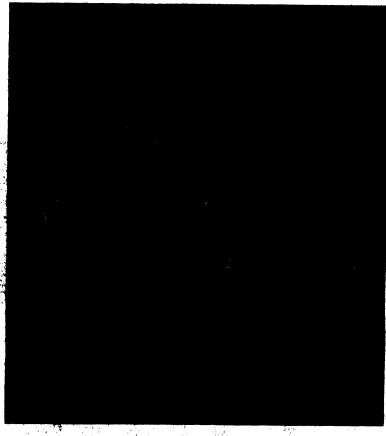
(who took advantage of Balendranath's illness) and winds it up taking upon himself the entire financial liabilities; death of Balendranath Tagore, Aug.

PUBLISHES in 1900 Katha ('Lays and Ballads'), chronicling the deeds of heroism and martyrdom in Rajput,

Maratha and Sikh history,-all seeking spire a spirit of deep patricti and pride in the nation's storied p dedicates it to his friend, Jan Chandra Bose; writes Kahini ('Teles') dedicated to another friend of his-Maharaja Sri Radhakishore Deva-Manikya Bahadur of Tipperah; pablishes Kalpana ('Pantasies') dedicated to Srish Chandra Mazumdar: Kshanika ('The Fleeting One') dedicated to Loken Palit; marries his eldest daughter, Madhurilata (Bela) to Sarat Chandra Chakravarti, son of the late Poet Beharilal Chakravarti (1900); requested by his niece, Sarala Devi (then editing Bharati) to contribute a humorous play, writes his famous comedy Chira Kumar Sabha &The Bachelors' Club')-a veiled protest, in the lightest vein, against the ideology of many contemporary youths, whose imagination happened to be on fire with a monastic call for celibate lives; the play is written at Shelidah, the Poet finishing it in two days, writing day and night within closed doors living on liquids only; bringing the Mss. to Calcutta to hand it over to the editor. falls down in a faint when going up the stairs to his rooms in the Jorasanko-house.

'Bangadarshan' and Santiniketan

REVIVES, with the help of his friend, Sris Chandra Mazamdar, Bankim's famous monthly journal



With a group of friends in Calcutta: 1900 Left to right—Upendra Risor Ray Chaudhuri (U. Ray), anthor; Priyanath Sen, man of letters; Baikuntha Nath erties and author; Priy Day (Editor, "Pradip"). France: RAMINDRAHATH; Pramatha Nath Rai Nagendra Nath Gupta, journalist and litterateur. Courtess: Dhire

-At Shelidah: 1890.

1890–1899 AGE 29–38

STAYING at Santiniketan composes his magnificent poem on Megha-Duta (inspired by Kalidasa's famous theme, 'The Cloud-Messenger'); his second daughter Renuka born: 31st January, 1890; sails for England (Aug. 22, 1890) with his friend Loken Palit (son of Sir T. Palit) and his second brother Satyendranath Tagore; arrives in London via Italy and France and returns to India, landing in Bombay, 4th November, 1890 after a sojourn of about ten weeks abroad; is now called upon to shoulder responsible work in connection with the management of the Tagore estates; makes Shelidah his headquarters and constantly tours by houseboat to different parts of the zemindari-Patisar, Shelidah, Kusthia, Pabna, Kumarkhali and Cuttack (Balia)-and introduces a remarkably efficient system of administration, which receives appreciative notice in Government publications; attends the sixth session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta (Dec., 1890) under the presidentship of Pherozshah Mehta, when he sings the Bande Mataram on the opening day; acts as Secretary to a committee of prominent Calcutta citizens for a public entertainment to the Congress President in the Town Hall.

Shelidah and "Sadhana"

Tagore, in bringing out a new Bengali monthly magazine Sadhana, turning out poems, short stories, essays, reviews, political and even scientific articles and topical notes himself filling more than half the new periodical every month; also commences his famous Europe Jatrir Diary (Diary of a Traveller to Rurope); collaborates with Krishna Kamal Bhattacheryye (1840-1933) in starting the Bengali weekly—Historic contributes to it a number of short

stories (notably, 'Post Master'); takes part in the coremonial festivities of the 7th Paus (1298 B.R.) in connection with the consecration of the preser half at Santiniketan; his youngest daughter, Mira born: 12th January, 1892; writes his verse-drama Cathangada, dedicating it to his nephiw Abanindranuth Tagore, who illustrates it (1892).

looking after the affairs of the estate; establishes intimate contact with the life of the people around him "the patient, submissive, family-lowing, Bengali ryots"; goes to Cuttack (Origina)

" In a letter written about this time the Poet cays:---

pensant folk our ryots—big, hylphin, infantine children of Providence, who must have food brought to their very lips, or they are undone. When the breasts of Mother Rarth dry up, they

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

In laying out the pictures illustrating this Chronicle it has not been found in some cases possible to place these alongside or near the events or occurrences recorded. The sequence of time has, however, been maintained, as far as possible, in arranging the pictures.

- THE EDITOR



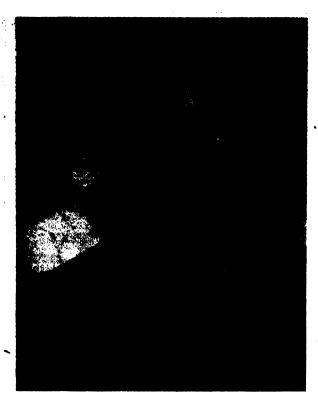
1866-89



. •



—Instructing Abanindranath to draw the illustrations of "Chitrangada": 1892



---Setting his songs to tune with his brother Jyolirindranath at the organ: 1892-93

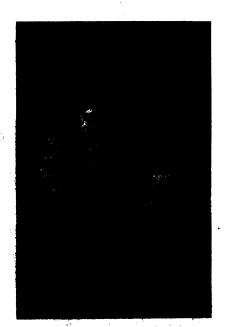
by steamer from Calcutta to inspect the zemindari there; engages, in the pages of Sadhana, in a sharp controversy with Chandra Nath Bose (1843-1909) over the latter's essay (published in Sahitya, another Bengali monthly, edited by the late Suresh Chandra Samajpati) on the metaphysics of dietetics; also writes two remarkable articles, Stri Majoor ('The Female Labourer') and Karmer Umedar ('The Job-hunter') showing the interest he was taking in the awakening of labour as reported and reviewed in journals from abroad; writes his humorous play Goraya Galad ('Wrong at, the Start'); publishes Ganer Bahi, a collection of 352 songs in 1893; writes the poems of Sonar Taree ('The Golden Barge', published in 1894); Vichitra, Galpa, a colection of short stories (from Hilabadi, Nabajiban and Sadhana) is published in 1894 and dedicated to the late B. L. Gupta.

are at a loss what to do, and can only cry. But no sooner is their hunger antisfied than they forget all their past

"I know not whether the socialistic ideal of a more equal distribution of mealth is attainable, but if not, then such dispensation of Providence is indeed formal, and man a truly unfortunate creature. For if in this world minery must make, so be it; but for some little loap-land, as the it; but for some little loap-land, as the it; but for some little loap-land, be felt, which may serve to agree that the property of the state of t

Educational Problems

CONDUCTS a remarkable correspondence with his friend, Loken Palit, mainly on literary ideals and expression in Sadhana; enters, again in the pages of Sadhana,



-4s Editor of the "Sadhana": 1894-95

into a vigorous controversy with Chandra Nath Bose over the latter's essay on the Hindu doctrine of nihility (Laya-tallus), which appeared in Bangulashi; composes his famous satiric poem, Hinguing-Chhat (believed to be thrected hardust the neo-Hindu reactionary group); writes on the comparative

word-values in Sanskrit, Bengali and Hindi from the standpoint of cadence, sequence and symphony (his first essay on phonetics); is invited to speak on Education at a conference at Natore and writes Shikshar Her-Fer ('The Tortuosities of Education' published in Sadhana: 1892), in which he pleads for the acceptance of Bengali as the medium of instruction in our educational institutions,-his views being endorsed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Ananda Mohan Bose, Gurudas Banerjee (later Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University); writes his short story masterpiece 'Kabuliwala' in Sadhana; commences his profoundly thought-provoking Panchabhuter Diary ('The Diary of the Five Elements') discoursing on life, literature and art; proceeds to Cuttack by boat with Balendranath Tagore; from Cuttack goes to Puri; visits Khanda-Giri and Uday-Giri at Bhubaneswar, on his way to Balia, the headquarters of the Orissa estates of the Tagores; returns to Calcutta for a short stay and proceeds (by boat) to Shelidah; practises drawing as an experiment of mood-expression but finally returns to poetry; writes Bidaya Abhishap ('The Farewell Curse').

"ingraj-o-Bharatbasi"

RADS his famous political paper Ingraj-o-Bharatbasi ('Englishmen and Indians') in October, 1893 ander the auspices of the Chaitanya Library in Calcutta with Bankim Chaudra Chatterjee in the chair; three months

rewrites in Sadhana on Ingrajer Atouke ("The Eiglishman's Fear") warning theor alia, the Congress against neglecting the potential value of Mushim unity; evinces keen interest in the problems of cow-slaughter (then claiming attention all over India due to the intense agitation set afoot by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Poona; writes a powerful article Sublcharer Adhikar ('The Right of Justice') published in Sadhana; receives at Santiniketan Hammergren, a Swedish disciple of Rammohun Roy; composes the first series of poems published in Chitra, including the famous Urvasi; visits Rajshahi to look up his friend Loken Pulit (then posted there as Magistrate).

A Turning Back

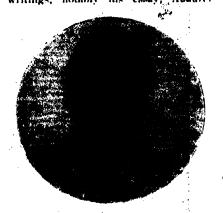
YOMPOSES his famous poem, Ebar Firac Moray ('Turn me away now'), a great call to turn back from a life of ease, a mere poetical life, to a life of struggle and realities-dedicated to the service of humanity; discusses current political problems in a series of articles in Sadhana; is engaged in reviewing a new edition of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's historical novel Rajsingha when he receives the news of his death (April 8, 1894), followed by the deaths of Rajendra Lala Mitra and the poet Behari Lal Chakravarti, who had in a large measure inspired some of his early poetry; comes to Calcutta to attend the memorial meeting in honour of Bankim, at which he pays a most remarkable tribute to the great man; writes on Bengali nursery rhymes and folk songs, drawing attention to this hitherto neglected branch of literature; in a series of penetrating articles on some contemporary events expresses his indignation (in Sadhana) against the many manifestations of 'inferiority complex' in contemporary Indian society; is elected Foundation Vice-President of the Academy of Bengali Letters-Bangiya Sahitya Parishad (1894); takes over the editorial duties of Sadhana from Sudhindranath Tagore; his burning patriotism and strong indignation at some glaring instances of British official insolence find expression in his great story Megh-o-Raudra ('Sunshine and Shadow') and his article Apamaner Pratikar ('Redressing Insults'); introduces Dwijendra Lal Rov (then an Excise Inspector at Dacca) to fame in literary Bengal through appreciative reviews (in Sadhana) of his humorous poems and his Arya-Gatha; seeks to set up a standard in Bengali literary criticism by writing critical reviews of contemporary publications in his own periodical,



From St. J. C. Rose's Collection

-After a pastel by
Abanindra Nath
Tagora: 1894

BIRTH of his youngest son, Samindranath; November, 1894; relieves himself of the burden of the Sadhana (which ceases publication in November, 1895); enthusiastically plunges into "business" in partnership with his two young nephews Balendranath and Surendranath Tagore, who had started a stores for Swadeshi goods in Calcutta and a firm for trading in jute at Kusthia; writes a series of remarkable short stories beginning with Kshudhita Pashan ('Hungry Stones': 1895) pullishes Chhelebhulana Chhara, & collection of Bengali nursery rhymes in the Sahilya Parished Patrika, 1895; publishes a series of vigorous political writings, notably his essay, Abdarer

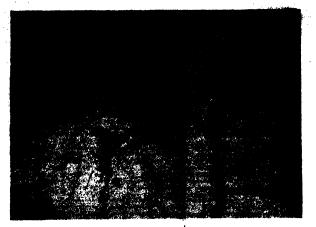


--W'hen the first collected edition of his poems was published: 1896 Courtess: D. N. Mattra

Ayeen ('The Insinuating Law'); writes his poem on Jivan-Devata ('The God of Life'), and another on Nadi, ('The River'), which he dedicates to Balendranath on the day of the latter's wedding; composes the Chaitali ('The Last Harvest') group of poems; tours in Orissa in connection with the partitioning of the Tagora estates

(1896) writing the lyric-drama Malini between; the first collected edition (folio: pp. 476) of his poems published by his nephew Satya Prasad Ganguly on the 15th Aswin, 1303 B.E .--Sept.-Oct., 1896; returns from Orissa to the banks of his favourite Padma vla Calcutta and Shahjadpur; composes for and sings at the twelfth session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta his famous song Ayl Bhubanamanomohini (O thou charmer of the world'); composes the Kalpana group of poems; writes Balkunther Khata (Baikuntha's Manuscript': a comic play); reads a paper in tribute to lawar Chaudra Vidvasagar (1820-1891) at a public gathering in Calcutta at his death-anniversary; attends the Bengal Provincial Conference at Nator (April. 1897) held under the presidentship of his brother Satvendranath; receives from Maharajah Jagadindra Nath Roy of Nator (Chairman of the Reception Committee) support to his futile attempt to have the proceedings of the Conference conducted in Bengali; the Conference broken up by the Great Barthquake of 1897; returning from Nator, engages himself in writing a series of verse-dialogues-Gandharir Avedan ('The Appeal of Gandhari'), Sati ('The Suttee'), Narak-Vas ('Condemned to Hell'), Lakshmir Pariksha ('The Trial of Lakshmi'); sends a poem of greetings and encouragement to his life-long friend Jagadis Chandra Bose, who had then been demonstrating his scientific experiments in Europe; is taken ill with neuritis, goes to Karmatar (Sonthal Parganas) for a change; proceeds to Simly and benefits considerably in health; returns to Calcutta and takes editorial charge of the Bharatt (1898-99).

—At the Bengal Provincial Conference, Nator, in 1897, with the President, Satyendra Nath Tagges, and Mr. P. Chaudhuri



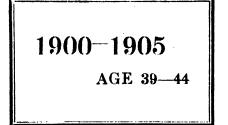
BEEL BONDING A WAS

Courtesy: Maharaja of Nator

Postey and Polemics

TATES strongly and indignantly against the reactionary policy of the Indian Government, particularly regarding the treatment meted out to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who was arrested on a charge of publishing seditions articles in Resert (alleged to have led to the murder of Mr. Rand, the Bombay Plague Officer and his friend Lt. Averst in June, 1898); actively helps in raising funds for the defence of Tilak; reads a paper entitled Kantha-Rodh ("Throttled") at a public meeting at the Calcutta Town Hall in protest against the new Sedition Bill (1898); writes on the outbreak of plague in Calcutta, warning the authorities against a repetition of Bombay measures which ended in the murder of Mr. Rand; helps Sister Nivedita in organizing relief for plague victims of this city; attends the Dacca session of the Bengal Provincial Conference, reading Bengali translation (by him) of the presidential address of the Rev. Kali Charan Banerjee; strongly criticises the Imperial policy of dividing Bengal, politically and culturally, touching specially upon the cultural danger in the systematised displacement of the Bengali language from non-Bengali provinces like Assam and Orissa; expresses himself freely on the topics of the day in such writings (in Bengali) as Coat vs. Chapkan, Mukherjee vs. Banerjeereferring to Raja Pyari Mohan Mukherjee, who held in contempt the Congress attitude towards the so-called 'natural leaders of society' and to Surendra Nath Banerjea, who stood for the democratic ideals, of the day; shows up in Raflika ('The Kingly Mark') the mentality of some members of our landed aristocracy vying with one another to top the subscription list for a memorial to an Anglo-Indian official; welcomes Dinesh Chandra Sen's Bangabhasa-O-Sahitya (History of Bengali Literature) in an appreciative review in Bharast; actively assists in raising funds for the Bengali poet Hem Chandra Banerjee who had gone blind; publishes the verse epigrams Kanika (1990); takes a firm hand with dishonest officers in the jute business

(who took advantage of Balendranath's illness) and winds it up taking upon himself the entire financial liabilities; death of Balendranath Tagore, Aug. 22, 1899.

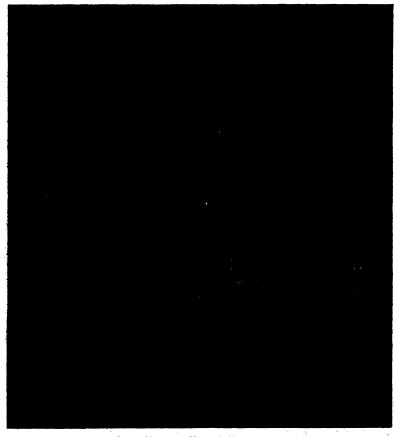


PUBLISHES in 1900 Katha ('Lays and Ballads'), chronicling the deeds of heroism and martyrdom in Rajput,

Meratha and Sikh history,-all se to inspire a spirit of deep pate and pride in the nation's storied dedicates it to his friend, Jan Chandra Bose; writes Kahini ('Talco!) dedicated to another friend of his-Maharaja: Sri Radhakishore Dew Manikya Bahadar of Tipperah; lishes Kalpana ('Pantasies') ded to Srish Chandra Mazumdar; Koh ('The Fleeting One') dedicated Loken Palit; marries his cla daughter, Madhurilata (Bela) to Sarat Chandra Chakravarti, son of the late Poet Beharilal Chakravarti (1900); requested by his niece, Sarala Devi (then editing Bharatl) to contribute a humorous play, writes his famous comedy Chira Kumar Sabha ('The Bachelors' Club')-a veiled protest, in the lightest vein, against the ideology of many contemporary youths, whose imagination happened to be on fire with a monastic call for celibate lives; the play is written at Shelidah, the Poet finishing it in two days, writing day and night within closed doors living on liquids only; bringing the Mss. to Calcutta to hand it over to the editor, falls down in a faint when going up the stairs to his rooms in the lorasanko-house.

'Bangadarshan' and Santiniketan

REVIVES, with the help of his friend, Sris Chandra Mazumdar, Bankim's famous monthly journal



-With a group of friends in Calcutta: 1990
Pront row: Left to right-Upendra Kisor Ray Chaudhuri (U. Ray),
artist and author; Priganath Sen, man of letters; Bakuntha Nath
Das (Editor, "Pradip").
Back row: RABINDRANATE; Pramatha Nath Rai Chaudhuri, poet;
Nagendra Nath Gupta, journalist and litterateur.

Courtesy: Dairy Duty

A CHRONICLE OF EIGHTY YEARS

nengudershan, and takes editorial starge (1901); with him are associated. regular contributors, Akshay Kumar Meltra, Bipin Chandra Pal, Chandramicher Mukhopadhyava at the head of g group of brilliant writers; writes a vigorous protest against the insolence of British Imperialism in South Africa as manifested in the Boer War; composes the poems of Naivedya (a remarkable exposition, in verse, of the ancient Hindu ideals and philosophy of life); reads the poems at one sitting to his father Maharshi Debendranath, who gives him his blessings and a purse towards the expenses of its publication (1901); comes in contact with Upadhyaya Brahmabandhab through common association with Bangadarshan, in which the Poet deplores the evil influences which tend to "make all cultures, Western or Indian, seem unnatural": dilates upon the historic foundations of Hindu culture; opposes in a series of remarkable articles the blind imitation of the West whose strength, however, he recognizes; begins (in Bangadarshan) "the first psychological novel" in Bengali, Chokher Bali ('The Eyesore"); marries his second daughter (Renuka) to Dr. Satyendra Nath Bhattacharya (since deceased).

RELINQUISHES the management of the Tagore estates and comes with his family to stay at Santiniketan (1901); establishes, with his father's glad consent, Bolpur Brahmacharyasram at Santiniketan (December 22, 1901), a school on the pattern of the old ludian Asrama,-himself teaching the boys, joining in their games, entertaining them with stories, living with them, and thus exercising a profound influence on their mind; with him are associated, as the first batch of teachers, Jagadananda Roy, Lawrence (an Rnglishman), Rewachand (a Sindhi Christian, who afterwards became Swami Animananda) and Pandit Sibdhan Vidyarnava; passes through ex-· treme financial difficulties, having to allocate the major portion of his allowance from the family estate to liquidate the debts of the jute business and the heavy expenses of running the school; has to sell his house on the sea at Puri, his valuable library, while his wife cheerfully parts with all her ornaments and jewellery to help her husband in tiding over the crisis*; Upadhyaya

রবীজনাধ ব্যবসায়ে কতাত অধিক কতি-এক হইয়া গৈড়ক অবিধারীয় আর হুইতে পাটের राष्ट्राध्यत्र वन नवित्नाच कवित्र नात्कम । अ কভ ভিনি যোগ হয় সাখুনা লাভেয় আশায়

. P

Brahmabandhab joins the Santiniketan School; the Poet attends to his editorial duties of Bangadarshan added to the heavy work in connection with the school; propounds Pan-Asiatic ideas in the course of an appreciative review of Lowes Dickinson's Letters of John Chinaman; reads two papers on Bengali Language and Literature' and 'The History of India' at the weekly discussion meetings (Alochona Samitt) conducted by Messrs, Mazumdar Brothers, publishers of Bangadarshan; joins in the country-wide agitation against Lord Curzon's unwarranted attack on the veracity of Eastern people in his Convocation address at Calcutta University (15th February, 1902);* writes trenchantly on the Viceregal performance, quoting devastatingly from Herbert Spencer's "Facts and Comments" instances of England's lying propaganda against the Boers in South Africa.

Sorrows and Sufferings

SERIOUS illness of his wife necessitates her removal to Calcutta; she dies on the 7th Agrahayana, 1309 B.E. (November 23, 1902); returns to Santiniketan with Rathindranath (aged 14). Mira (aged 10) and Samindranath (aged 8); composes Smaran ('In Memoriam'), a series of moving poems

লিখিলেন—আঞালে জাল কেলিয়া তারা ধরাই ঠাহার বাবসা – অভএব

> "পাক্সে ভোষার পাটের হাটে मधूत कुछ लियू मा।"

বে কুমারধালি কবিবরের ছবিতীর্ণ গৈড়ক ক্ষিণারীর অন্তর্গত, সেই কুষারখানির অধিবাসী মধুর কৃত্ ও শিবু সা এতিটাপর ব্যবসারী हिलान । तालगारी जिलात आखार-यांड त्रल-ষ্টেসলের কিছু দূরে উচ্চালের যে কমিদারী-কাছারী আছে, তাহার এলাক।ব্রিড কোঁদ श्राम्बर अक्कान धनाहा करियामीत निकड करियत शास्त्रि वावजारवत अष्ठ अक अक होका कर्क করিয়াছিলেন। क्षणाचा चेहारकत कवि অবিদারকে এতই বিখাস করিতের বে, তিনি কোন গনিলপত্র না লইটা কেবল মুখের কণায় এক क्षक होका थात्र विश्वाद्विद्यान । कवियत्र अभिवाती পরিবর্ণন উপলক্ষে ভাঁহার কাভারীতে প্রন করিলে বৃদ্ধ মহাজন সাহাজি উছোর কাছারীতে উপস্থিত হটয়া ভাঁহাকে প্রশাস করিয়া প্রশ্নৰ क्त्रोहेता निरमन, है।काहै। ब्यात करत्रक नशाह পরেই তামানি হইবে। কবিনর ছালিরা বলিরা-हिल्लन, "ट्यालाक व डाका भाव करतन-डा কি কৰন ভাষাদি হ'তে পানে ? ভূষি নিশ্চিত্ত बाक, त्वनी !"-- त्व प्रवृत्त छावानि व्हेवात क्या ভাহার করেক দিন পূর্বেই কবিবর এই বণ প'রলোধ করেন। ভারারা উভয়েই পরশারকে চি'নতেন ; কিন্তু কেশের বে অবহা, কিছু দিন भारत के ज़क्का कथा छेनकथात भारतभार बहुरका

dedicated to the memory of his departed consert

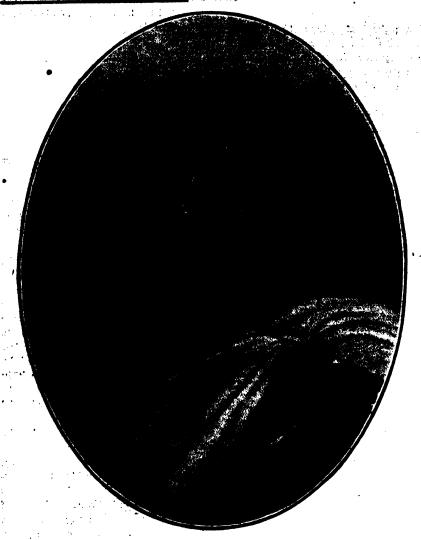
SATISH Chandra Roy, a young Bengati poet of great promise, joins Santiniketan as a teacher; sudden illness of his second daughters Renuka; takes her for a change first to Hazaribagh and then to Almora; here he composes the poems of Sisu ('The Child!) with which he used to entertain his motherless young boy Samindra; is compelled to return to Santiniketan on important work; horries back to Almora on receipt of a wire announcing Renuka's condition to be precarious—walking all the way from Kathgodam as no dandi or horse was available; brings her down to Calcutta; summons his con-law (Renuka's husband) from England by vable; Renuka dies (May 1966), within six months from her mother's death; maintains uninterrupted his editorial duties, regularly contributing the instalments of his novel Noukadubi ('The Wreck') to Bangadarshan; writes Rafkutumba ('The King's Kinsmen'), Ghuso-Ghusi ('Rlow for Blow') Dharmabodher Dristanta ('Righteousness Exemplified'),-all contributions of political import, dealing with the divine right of man to oppose injustice even to the extent of meeting force by force; reads a paper on Dharmaprachar ('Preaching Religion') at the old City College hall and creates a flutter in the dovecots of the Brahmo Samaj who read in it an attack on its missionary activities.

SATISH Chandra Roy dies of smallpox at Santiniketan (February 1, 1904); the school removed temporarily to Shelidah; Prof. Mohit Chandra Sen joins the school as a teacher and brings out Kabyagrantha, the second collected edition of Tagore's poetical works in 9 volumes; the Poet protests in Bangadarshan against 'patriotism fashioned in Western mould'; reads his famous essay on Swadeshi Samaj. stressing the need for constructive nationalism, at a special meeting of the Chaitanya Library Association at Minerva Theatre (July 22, 1904) with Romesh C. Dutt in the chair; reads it again at Curzon Theatre; following this essay prepares a complete scheme (September, 1904) for the reorganization of the Indian society on the basis of selp-help with the village as the centre, the revival of cottage industries to help to remove the poverty of the masses with the co-operation of the peasant bimself, the reduction of the senseless extravagance at socio-

^{*} How the Poet paid back his huge debts is told by the well-known Bengali literary man, Dipendra Kumar Roy in his article on Rabindranath in the Masik Basumati of Bhadra, 1348 B. E. (Aug.-Sept., 1941). Mr. Roy writes :-

^{*} Lord Curzon had said inter alia:--

[&]quot;If I were asked to sum in a single word the most notable characteristic of the Rast-physical, intellectual and moral as compared with the West, the word exaggeration or extravagence is the one that should employ. It is particularly patent on the surface of the Native Press."



MRINALINI DEBI The Poet's wife died in 1902, and to her memory he dedicated a series of deeply touching poems-"Smaran"

religious ceremonies, the establishment of groups of voluntary workers, striving for an understanding between Hindus and Muslims,-all under the leadership of a chosen 'leader of society' (Samaj-pati); enthusiastically supports the movement set afoot in Calcutta for honouring the memory of the great founder of the Maharashtra empire, Sivaji, by holding a festival (1904); writes his famous poem Sivaji Ulsab and reads it at the Calcutta Town Hall; protests, however, against the public worship of Bhawani as a part of the festival as likely to alienate non-Hindu feelings; writes several school books, the late Dr. Barjendra Nath Seal writing the preface to one of them, (Ingrafi Sopan), which introduces, for the first time, the "direct method" of teaching English in Bengal.

BATH occurs of the Poet's father, the "Maharshi" Debendra Nath Tagore, at the age of 87 (6th Magh, 1311 B.E., 19th January, 1905) at the Jorasanko house in Calcutta; shortly before this the Poet sells, for Rs. 2,000 only, the sight of publishing in a single edition his about stories, three of his novels, six of his plays, all his congs, some literary esticisms

No. of the second

miscellaneous essays, etc., to and proprietors of the Bengali the weekly newspaper Hitabadi, who collect these in one volume with the title Rabindra-granthabali (Pp. 1290); addresses a great meeting of students (held under the auspices of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad) at the Classic Theatre in Calcutta urging them to organize the villages; criticises the findings of an Education Commission (consisting of four Europeans and one Indian, K. G. Oupta) recommending the division of Bengali text books into four dialectical groups; early in 1905 takes up the editorial charge of a new Bengali monthly Bhander, published by Kedar Nath Das Gupta; orestes in the pages of the new journal a forum for discussion of the burning ques-

* Said the Poet on this occusion :-"The downtrodden and the despised who callous to insults and oblivious have become of even the rights of their humanity must be taught the meaning of the word brother. Teach them to be strong and to protect themselves; for that is the only way. Take each of you charge of some village and organize it. Educate the villagers and sho them how to put forward their united strength. Look not for fame or praise in this undertaking. Do not expect even the gratitude of those for whom you would give your life, but be prepared rather for their opposition."

tions of the day; visits Agartala at the invitation of the Tripure Schitya Sammilani and reads a paper on Deshiya Rajya ('Indian States') appealing to Indian princes to encourage and patronise indigenous arts and crafts and stop the inroads of foreign luxury-products; actively helps, in association with Okakura and Sister Nivedita, in the foundation of the new Bengal School of Indian Art sponsored by B. B. Havell and Abanindranath Tagore; † establishes weaving schools and handlooms in Calcutta and elsewhere (mainly in his estates); contributes to Bhandar a remarkable analysis of the Imperialist policy of economic exploitation of India in Raja-Praja ('The King and his People'); Ajit Chakraverti joins the Santiniketan School as a teacher.

The High Priest of Swadeshi

FOLLOWING the official announcement of Lord Curson's decision to divide Bengal into two separate provinces in spite of the united opposition of Bengal and the great meeting of protest at the Calcutta Town Hall (and meetings all over the province) on August 7, 1905, declaring, as a retaliatory measure, a boycott of British goods, Rabindranath reads a paper entitled Abastha-O-Byabastha ("The Situation and Solution') at a meeting at the Town Hall (August 25, 1905) organized by the conductors of New India, the English weekly edited by Bipin Chandra Pal; the paper is "repeated" at the Albert Theatre within a week; emphasises, once again, the need of organizing the villages, indicating a programme of constructive non-co-operation; throws himself into a fierce blaze of activity,-his "passionate patriotism" finding vent in a large number of 'national songs' ranging over the entire gamut of patriotic emotions resounding all over Bengal; addresses, frequently, great mass meetings moving thousands by the magic of his words and thus becomes the high priest of the Swadeshi Movement and one of the leading exponents of the new gospel of Nationalism along with Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghose.

^{*} One - such question was raised Surendranath Banerjea the late the accredited leader of Bengal) as to the best means of establishing contact of the masses with public movements. The matter was discussed intensively, among the participators being N. N. Ghosh, Hirendra Nath Dutta, J. Chaudhuri, Ramendra Sunder Trivedi, Prithwis Chandra Roy, Bipin Chandra Pal and others.

[†] In the Bengali Santiniketan Patre ("Bantiniketen Magazine") of the month of Jynistha, 1333 B.R., published fifteen years ago, Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, the famous artist, described how his uncle Rabindranath was instrumental in leading him to evolve his own style of indigenous art. Summing up, Abanindrauath writes:

engal's post suggested the lines of Art. engal's artist (i.e., Abanindranath himself) continued to work alone along those lines for manty a day;" (Translation.)

A CHRONICLE OF EIGHTY YEARS

. Makan perangan yang beranggan penggan penggan penggan panah penggan penggan penggan penggan penggan penggan Penggan penggan penggan penggan penggan penggan penggan penggan penggan penggan penggan penggan penggan pengga



--With Mohit Chandra Sen, Satis Chandra Roy and pupils of the Santiniketan School: 1904

Initiates "Rakhibandhan"

TO COMMEMORATE October 16, 1905 (30th Aswin, 1912 B.R.)—the day the Partition of Bengal was given effect to—the Poet initiates the Rakhibandhan ceremony, symbolising the undying unity of divided Bengal; composes the great Rakhi song (Banglar Mati. Banglar Jal invoking Divine blessings on Bengal) and leads a huge procession, singing the song, to the Prasanna Kumar Tagore Ghat for a ceremonial bath in

the Ganges, followed by the exchange and fastening of the Rakhi-thread as a badge and symbol of fraternal unity; no food is cooked in Bengali households, no shop is opened in Calcutta that day as planned by the Poet; the same afternoon, at the great meeting at Upper Circular Road where the late Ananda Mohan Bose (President, Madras Congress, 1898) lays the foundation of the proposed Federation Hall, translates into Bengali the memorable presidential address of Ananda Mohan; leads, after the meeting, a huge pro-



-The family gathered at Maharshi Debendranath Tagore's Sradh' ceremony at the Jorasanko House

Back row (from left to right): Gaganendra, Abanindra, Samarendra, Dwipendra, Somendra, Satva Prasad.

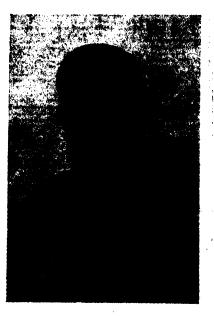
Middle row (from left to right) :- Jyotirindra, Dwijendra, Surendra, Satyendra, Sudhindra.

Front row (from left to right) :- Dinendra, Rabindra, Samindra, Arunendra,

cession through the streets of the city singing his song, Biddie bandhan kalbey tumi emni sakliman? ("Are you so powerful that you can cut asunder the God-made bond that binds us?") to the house of Pashupati Bose at Baghbazar where, in the large compound, he addresses a mammoth gathering appealing for contribution to a 'National Fund'—Rs. 50,000 being raised on the spot.

For "National Education"

es the large number of protest meetings following the Bengal Government (Carlyle) Circular forbidding students from attending political meetings or singing the Bande Mataram under penalty of rustication, addresses large gatherings, mainly of students, at Bendon Square and the Field and Academy grounds, of members (students) of the "Dawn Society"



-- Rabindranath after his fabler's .
'Sradh' ceremony: 1905

founded by Satis Chandra Mukherjee; delivers a striking address at the Bljoya gathering at Pashupati Bose's house; takes a leading part in the establishment of the National Council of Education, Bengal which sought to provide education on "national lines" to students expelled from Government or Government-aided institutions for political misdemeanour and others as well; contributes to Bhandar a critical survey (Raj-BhakU: 'Loyalty') of the situation arising out of the visit of the late King George V in December 1905 as Prince of Wales and the Resolution of Welcome adopted by the Million National Congress meeting at Bessares under Gokhale.



-Under the Chhalim tree at Santiniketan: 1905

Courtesy: Pronabes Stuha

1906-1911 AGE 45-50

PAYS a remarkable tribute to the brave victims of palice appression in different parts of the new province (East Bengal) in pursuance of the policy initiated by ith new Lt.-Governor, Sir Bampfylde Fuller. (Bhandar, March 1906); sentis his eldest son Rathindranath with Santosh Chandra (the son of his old friend Sris Chandra Mazumdar), to America via Japan to study agriculture; is invited to preside over the first session of Bangiya Sahilya Sammilani (Benguli Literary Conference) at Barisal called along with the Provincial (Political) Conference; returns to Culcutta when both the functions had to be abandoned because of the political situation; relinquishes the editorship of Bangadarshan; pleads for the unanimous acceptance of Surendra Nath Baserjes as the one accredited leader for conducting the national struggle, in the course of a paper entitled Deskanayak ('The Country's Lander') in which the Poet deplored the split in Bengal politics ('Moderates' vs. (Extremists') and observed that a trained gangral was needed at the head of an army engaged in par,— thus seeding to compolidate the discithis sending to consolidate the discipling of the people is personal allegiantes to a single individual.

A CCRPTS the task of drawing up a comprehensive programme of work for the National Council of Education and reads his paper Shiksha-Samasya ('The Problem of Education') in Overtoun Hall, Calcutta (June, 1906); writes a series of articles beginning with Shiksha-Samasya and ending with Talah-Kim ('What Next'?); publishes the poems of Kheya (July 1906), dedicating these to Jagadis Chandra Bose; takes a leading part at the inaugural meeting (August 14, 1906) of the Jatiya Shiksha Parishad (National Council of Education) and delivers under its auspices a series of lectures explaining the scope and function of Literature; speaks at the Literary Conference held at Bhowanipore simultaneously with the Congress Exhibition in Calcutta (December, 1906); presides, next year, at the adjourned session of Bengeli Literary Confesence, Baugiya Sahtiya Sammitan Convened at Cossimhanas (Berlampura) by the late ere) by the late Mahamia Manindra Chandra Nandy.

From Turnell to Pean

Disappacement was intens, tires of increasing party squabbles, is perturbed at this growing alienatics between Hindus and Muslims; distillusionment as much as temperaturable conflicts lead the Poet to spek escape and retreat at Santialbeigs; writise in Probest (edited by Ramanusia Chatterjee from Allehabed) Problem in Cure's striking a note of dissent in the poli-

tical thinking of the time; C Remembra S of his foremost friends, and replies to the Probasi article tre above); follows one of the most fertile periods of his creative life, giving the world undying literary gifts; publish (August 24, 1907) his famous pos Aurobindo, Rabindrer lake Na ('I salute thee, Aurobindo') hailing Aurobindo Ghose prosecuted on charge of writing seditions articles in the new Nationalist daily Bands Mataram edited by him; marries his youngest daughter Mira to Nagendra Nath Ganguly and sends his son-in-law also to America to study Agriculture; makes over to the school at Santiniketan the proceeds of a new collected edition of his prose works published by the Mazumdar Library.

DEATH occurs suddenly of his youngest son, Samindranath, from cholera, at Monghyr (November, 1907); writes out regularly, in instalments, his great novel, Gora, for Prabast; is persuaded to preside over the Bengal Provincial (Political) Conference meeting at Pabna (January, 1908); delivers his address in Bengali,-the Conference taking place amidst the agitated atmosphere created by the unhappy split at the Surat Congress in December, 1907; again, in this address, he calls upon his countrymen for constructive workand suggests that our young men should form themselves into bands of workers who should go sound the villages, bring together Hindus and Muslims in fruitful work, confer with and help the villagers in starting schools, making roads and supplying drinking water and the like.

The East and The West

RADS a paper (25th May, 1908) at the Chaitanya Library entitled Path-O-Pathaya ('The Way and the Wherewithal') touching apon the tragic incident at Massifarpore (the first bombestrage in Bengal: March 31, 1908) and the discovery of the bomb factory at Massicktolla, Calcutta (May 2, 1908) hading to the arrest of Basindra Kassar Globe and his associates; resigned in these outburses the result of the policy of regression pursued by



1906 From a Photo taken in Calcutta



1912

From a pencil drawing by William Rathenstein

स्थि च स्मार्थ । स्थान

hours bows by in the shore - also for me!

The sistent has done its blowing and taken leave and now with the burous of the failed futtle flowers I wait and linger.

The sector has become clamorous and upon the bank on the shady lane the yellow leaves thetter and hall.

What emphiness thou gazest whom! Dost thou suff feel the thrillo pissing through the air with the refles of the farming wong floating.

from the other shore!

A CHRONICLE OF EIGHTY YEARS

Greenment but warm his countrymen of entered and countrymen of entered and countrymen of entered and countrymen his crimes to the heroic phit set estimate to the heroic phit set estimate displayed by these green men, who had the Poet felt, which est the represent of coverdice leveled at Bengalis, writes another article sealing Sadapeye (The Honest Way') in Freberi (Graben: 1315 B.R., July 1888 examining the genesis of the Hundred Muslim dispute, which was being smithly festered by an interested third festy; addresses the students assembled at the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj on the historic significance of the meeting of the East and the West in India (Purbe-O-Faschim: Prabasi, Bhadra, 1315 B.R.).

The Sange of "Gitanjali"

YRBATES IN exquisite drama Saradoisab (1908) and has it staged by the staff and students of Santiniketan, himself appearing in the role of the 'Samyani'; death occurs of his old friend, Bris Chandra Majumdar; delivers a series of sermons at Santiniketan; writes his first autobiographical sketch for Bangabhasar Lekhales (Writers in the Bengali Language') published by the Bangabasi office; D. L. Roy creates a furore in Bengali literary circles by attacking in the Press and periodicals Tagore's alleged "obscurity" and "immorality"; he (Tagore) ignores the attack; later, at the request of Sailes Majumdar (then Editor, Bangadarshan), he gives his opinion on D. L. Roy's criticisms; publishes a play, entitled

Section of the Sectio



—As President of the first session of the Bangiya Sahitiya Sommilian'— Bengali Literary Confequitos Kelit in 1907

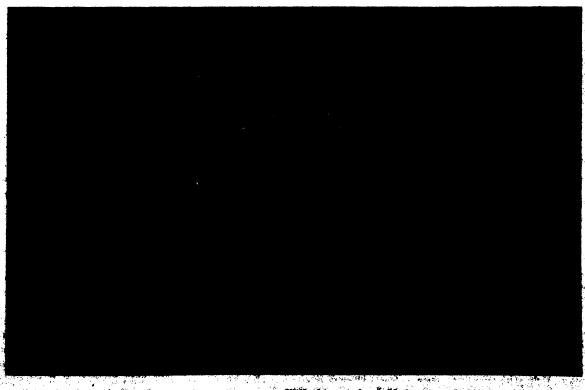
Proyeschitta ('Atonement') in which he inculcates the philosophy of Salingraha in the characterisation of 'Disannjoy Bairagi'; stages the play at Saistiniketan with himself in the leading role; occupies himself at Shelidah mainly with the songs of Gitanjali; comes to Calcutta (November, 1909) to receive his son, Rathindranath, returned from America after three years; takes Rathindranath with him on a boat-tour through his North-Bengal Zemindani; returns to Calcutta and reads a paper, Tapoban ('The Hermitage') at the

Overtous Hall; delivers his famous ser mon, Visusbodh on the anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj (11th Magh, 1316 B.E.); marries his son, Rathindrenath, three days later, to Pratima Devi, a widowed girl connected with the Tagores and dedicates the novel Gors to him (January, 1910); publishes the allegorical play Raja (December, 1910); Ditends and speaks at a Literary Conference at Bhagalpore; the first English translation of one of his short storict (Hungry Stones) by Pannalal Bose (later, Judge, Bhawal case) published in the Modern Review, Feb., 1940; at the request of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, the first English translations of two of his poems by Mr. Loken Palit, I.C.S., are published in the Modern Review for May and September, 1911-"The Fruitless Cry" and "The Death of a Star"

Fiftioth Birth-Anniversary

Ta Maria

FIFTIETH Birth-Anniversary celebrated at Santiniketan with great solemnity (May 7, 1911); on this occasion is staged the Poet's Raja ('The King of the Dark Chamber') with himself in the role of 'Thakurda'; reads to friends and admirers assembled at the time the memoirs of his youth; Ajit Chakraverti reads his essay on Rabindranath, one of the first attempts at an interpretative estimate of the Poet; goes to Shelidah and revises his reminiscences, which appear in the Prabasi serially as Jibansmritt (translated into English in 1917); also writes Achalayatan, a prose-play depicting the tyrauny of fossilised ortho-

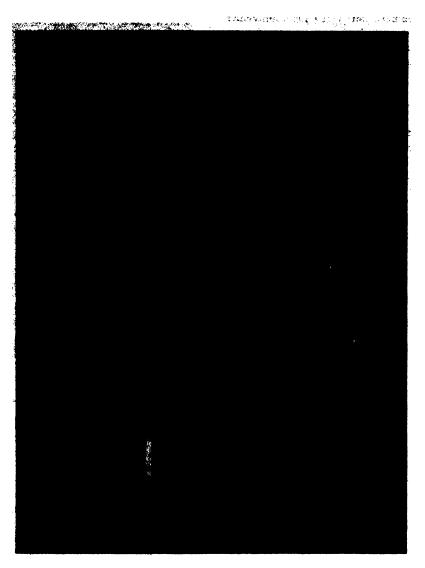


—Wilk his nowly-wieldog son and daughter-in-law; 1910 From left to right: Mira Devi, the youngest daughter; Rathindranath, the eldest lon; Tue Pendi, Pratima Devi, the daughter-in-law; Bela Devi, the additi, daughter.

doxy eternally hampering human progress; the play, when published in the Prabasi, provokes violent opposition from traditionalists; returning to Calcutta after the rains, reads a paper on Dharmer Artha (Meaning of Religion) at the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj Hall, in reply to the critics of his Achalayatan; reads another paper warmly supporting the proposed Hindu University at a meeting organised by Chaitanva Library at the Ripon College Hall with Ashutosh Chaudhuri in the chair; Ananda Coomaraswamy comes on a visit to Santiniketan and in collaboration with Ajit Chakraverti translates into English some poems of Tagore; writes Dak-Ghar ('Post-Office'), "a three-act play of poignance and pathos"; various prose writings are published in Tatvabodhini Patrika (of which he was then Editor), the Prabasi, and the Bharati; in December composes, at the request of Asutosh Chaudhuri, for the twenty-sixth session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta, his famous national song. Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, later sung at the annual Maghotsava festival at the Jorasanko-house.

1912-1918

AGE 51-57



-When "Gitanjali (Song-offerings) was published in England Courtesy: D. N. Maitra

The Country's Hemage

T the Town Hall, in Calcutta, on January 28, 1912, a great public meeting is held under the auspices of the Bangiye Sahitya Parishad (Academy of Bengali Letters) at which the Poet is presented, on his completing the fiftieth year of his life, with a remarkable address written and read by Ramendra Sundar Trivedi acknowledging in glowing words his great and unique contribution to every department of Bengali literature the Parishad also states species found in his name for the promotion of seignal research work in

"It was an unparalleled sention, the first ne that such an besser has been done to time that the crowded and eath to bigh spirituality was met there science and industry were there, philosophy and forensic ability, poetry and the ancient learning of the head piece there; literative and her many votation there, the godde

Bengali; reads at the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj Prayer Hall a paper on Atma-parichaya (Self-introduction) in which he maintains that Brahmos are but Hindus and deprecates the separatist conceit which keeps the two communities apart; is vigorously criticised by the Taivakaumudi (the organ of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj); delivers lecture at the Overtoun Hall an Bharatharsker Itihaser Dhara (The Main Corrects of Indian History) maintaining that the great mission of Misrophysha was to make all elecing elecan in begetting etm this sinclent land and create a tare synthetis to her glory and the benefit of maskind; the Coverament of Bast Bengal and Assam Sausa (will design) alkelan was "alltagether unswitche for

muntered strong to their thousands, the routh of neight, her rising sense, with estimations with large on their shining forces (The Modern Review, March, 1912).

the education of the sons of Government servants"; is mortified at many guardians and parents removing their wards from Santiniketan, where at that time arrives Myron H. Phelps, an American lawyer, who publishes a glowing account of the human values of the teaching afforded at this institution; decides to go to Europe to acquaint the world at large with his educational institution and also to study the co-operative system in Denmark; receives at about the aime time a re-Loll Sen and Brajendra Nath Seal, then in England to go there and meet some of the leading English intellectuals, suddenly fulls ill on the night before his departure (March, 1912) and has to postpone his visit, his luggage going as hir as Madray; goes to Shelidah and convelences there transtating into English some of his songs and poems; is advised to the rtake a sale with his son, Rethindrenath, and daughter-in-law, Pratima Devi, from Bombay on the 27th May, 1912, on his third visit to Europe; translates more of his poems on board the boat

A 1912; puts up in a hotel from

"(Glass Joll"

there he gets into touch with William stein, the celebrated English who had met the Poet at

Abanindra Nath Tagore's house on a visit to Tadle some years ago; receives warm welcome from Rothenstein to whom he shows the English translations of his poems; Rothenstein, deeply impressed, has copies typed and sends them to Yeats, Stopford

Brooke and Bradley, all of whom are enthusiastic in Main public of the poems; Rethensials enthuges a reading at his house, where hatere May Sinclair, Evelyn Underhill, Braest Rhys, Pox-Strangways, Charles Thereleyan, Rara Pound, Alice Megagil,

RABINDRANATH TAGORE IN LONDON IN 1912-18

[From "Men And Memories: Recollections of William Rothenstein", 1900-1922]

happened, in "The Modern Review", upon a translation of a story signed Rabindranath Tagore, which charmed me; I wrote to Jorasanko-were other such stories to be had? Sometime afterwards came an exercise book containing translations of poems by Rabindranath, made by Ajit Chakravarty, a schoolmaster on the staff at Bolpur. The poems, of a highly mystical character, struck me as being still more remarkable than the story, though but rough translations. Meanwhile I met one of the Kooch Behar family, Promotto Loll Sen, a saintly man, and a Brahmo of course. He brought to our house Dr. Brajendranath Seal, then on a visit to London, a philosopher with a brilliant mind and a child-like character. They both wrote to Tagore, urging him to come to London; he would meet, they said, at our house and elsewhere, men after his heart. Then news came that Rabindranath was on his way. I eagerly awaited his visit. At last he arrived, accompanied by two friends, and by his son. As he entered the room he handed me a notebook in which, since I wished to know more of his poetry, he had made some translations during his passage from India. He begged that I would accept them.

That evening I read the poems. Here was poetry of a new order which seemed to me on a level with that of the great mystics. Andrew Bradley, to whom I showed them, agreed: 'It looks as though we have at last a great poet among us again,' he wrote.

I sent words to Yeats, who failed to reply; but when I wrote again he asked me to send him the poems, and when he had read them his enthusiasm equalled mine. He came to London and went carefully through the poems, making here and there a suggestion, but leaving the original little changed.

For a long time Yeats was occupied with Tagore: 'I have been writing lyric poetry in Normandy. I wish I could have got down to you for I find Tagore and you are a great inspiration in my own art. Thank you for asking me,' he said in a letter.

Tagore's dignity and handsome presence, the case of his manners and his quiet wisdom made a marked impression on all who met him. One of the first persons whom Tagore wanted to know was Stopford Brooke; for Tagore, being a prominent member of the Brahmo Somaj, which was closely allied to Unitarianism, had heard much of him and of Estin Carpenter. Stopford Brooke asked me to brank Tagore to Manchester Square; but tell him',

he said, 'that I am not a spiritual man'. I think the dear old man, with his love of seautiful surroundings and of the good things of life, was a little nervous of Tagore's purity and asseticiam, as it appeared to him; and when we sat down at the Brookes' generous table, though the talk might be of angels, Stopford must be true to himself. Wen and I', he said to my wife, 'are going to drink champagne.' But how could any one not love Stopford Brooke, with his delight in nature's sumptuousness?.....

Of course, the two men became great friends. Now Tagore wanted to meet Hudson, for he had read Green Mansions; it was his favourite modern book, he said; and then to the Temple, to a party at the Woods's—for Woods was now Master of the Temple, where Margaret Woods, with her gracious presence and lovely mind, was a centre of attraction.

The young poets came to sit at Tagore's feet; Rzra Pound the most assiduously. Among others whom Tagore met were Shaw, Wells, Galsworthy, Andrew Bradley, Masefield, J. L. Hammond, Ernest Rhys, Fox-Strangways, Sturge Moore, and Robert Bridges. Tagore, for his part, was struck by the breadth of view and the rapidity of thought that he found among his new friends. 'Those who know the English only in India, do not know Englishmen,' he said

George Calderon dramatised one of his stories, The Maharani of Arakan; the play was acted at the Albert Hall Theatre when it fell to me to introduce Tagore to his first English audience. Meanwhile Tagore was translating some of his own plays, one of which, The Post Office, was acted later in Dublin; a beautiful edition of this play was printed by Miss Yeats at the Cuala Press. I most admired Chitra, and next to this The King of the Dark Chamber, which he read one evening to a number of friends at our Hampstead house. We asked George Moore, among others, to hear Tagore. Moore was curious, but, except for A.E., suspicious of idealists.

I don't think Moore and Tagore ever met; I could not readily imagine them together; nor could Shaw come to hear the play read. But they did meet, though I was away when the Shaws came to dinner. My wife told me that Shaw was rather outrageous, while his wife was all admiration—'Old bluebeard', said Shaw to mine while he was leaving, 'how many wives has he got, I wonder!' Nearly 20 years later, at a reception given to Tagore by Evelyn Wreach and: Yeats-Brown, the two met again, now white headed and white bearded, and sat and talked together, two noble-looking elders.



At the house of William Rothenstein in London in 1912 Seated (from left to right) :- The late Somendra Dev-Varma of Tipperah, THE PORT, his son Rathindranath.

Standing (from left to right):—Dr. D. N. Maitra, William Rothenstein with his son.

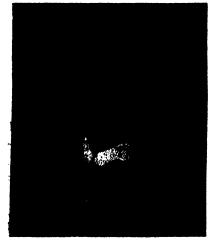
Courtesy: D. N. Mattra

Henry Nevinson and others, William Butler Yeats reads the poems, which create a profound impression; here, for the first time, the Poet meets Charles Andrews, then a missionary attached to Cambridge Brotherhood and working as a Professor at St. Stephens College, Delhi.

Attends an "At Home" arranged in his honour by the "Union of East & West Club"; on July 19, at the Trocadero Hotel, the authorities of the celebrated English weekly, The Nation, give a big party with a view to introducing the Post to the leading English intellectuals of the day; leaves London to stay amidst pure English rural surroundings and goes to Butterton in Straffordshire as the guest of a son of General Outram of the Sepoy Mutiny fame; returning from Straffordshire goes to another English village, Chalford in Gloucestershire; returning to London, meets Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Stopford Brooke, John Masefield, Lowes Diokinson, Bertrand Russell, John Gelsworthy, Robert Bridges, Sturge Moore and others; K. C. Sen translates into English the drama Raja ('The King of the Dark Chamber'), while Debabrata Mukherji translates his Dukghar ('Post-Office')-both revised by the Poet; in September purchases from Col. N. P. Sinha (Lord Sinha's brother) an old nilkuthi (indigo-planter's bungalow) with extensive grounds at Surul, a village lying three miles from Santiniketan (the present seat of the Rural Reconstruction Centre of Vieve-Bherati).

First Visit to America

America (accompanied by Dr. D. M. Maltin) and reaches New York as Ghuber 27, 1912; pro-



W. B. Yeats, who wrote the Intro-duction to "Gitanfalt" Courtesy : D. N. Mattra

Writes William Rothenstein in his Resol-

Vests generously offered to write an troduction; he had previously gone refully through the translations, rescriber Tagore's expressive English too uch to do more than make alight angus here and there. Indeed, Vests he as keen over the issue of the book poems as he would have been over selection of his own lovely verses. He over the issue of the book poems as he would have been over the insue of the poems as he would have been over the insue of the poems.

My dear Rothenstein,

Tagore yesterday, and I east in Tagore yesterday, and I eastly [Introduction to Give from my typits on Monda I had better send it is will, I think, find it emplies II you like it you can se their praise of him ibilin of his life.

I think the might be well to complied a corr of "The complied a corr of "The compliance of the complex time."

Tours. W. D. Tools

ceeds to Urbana (Illiamia) Unitarien chepels at soi metaphysical topics; on 1912, the India Society of London publishes a limited edition (750 copies only) of Glienfall (Song-Officings) contain-ing English translation of 105 ing English translation of 10s poems principally from his three Bengali works—Naturdys, Kheya and Gitanfall—with an introduction by Yests and a pencil-sketch by Rothenstein as frontispiece*; the book immediately takes the English literary public by storm and is acknowledged as the greatest literary event of the day; leaves Urbana in January 1913 for Chicago where he stays as the suest of Mrs. Vaugn Mody and lecture "Ideals of Ancient Civilisation of India" at the University; speaks also on "The Problem of Evil" at the Unitarian Hall, Chicago; goes to Rochester to attend the Congress of Races and meets there the great German philosopher Rudolph Bucken, who warmly greets him, having become are ardent admirer on reading "Song-Offerings"; reads his famous address. on "Race Conflict" at the Congress of Races on January 30; goes to Beston and addresses a distinguished marting of intellectuals there; returns to Urbana on March 10, via New York and Chicago, delivers a course of fectures at Harvard University, which are later published as Sadhana; MacMillan publishes a popular edition of Gitanfall followed by Gardener and Crescent Moon; the India Society brings out his translation of Chitrangada in English as "Chitra". †

IN INDIA, on May 26, at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, Rev. C. F. Andrews reads, at a meeting presided over by the Viceroy Lord Hardinge, a paper on the life and poetry of Tagore,-

* Esra Pound's "Poetry: A Magasine of Verse" published from Chicago honour of being the first occidental publication to print Tagore's poems in English. His six Gitanjali poems appeared in Postry for December, 1912.

†"On one occasion in London, after the reading of the Poet's play Chitra, Mr. Moutagu, the under-Secretary of State for India, described how, when riding through an Indian forest at hight, he came upon a clearing where two or three men aat re a fire. Not being certain of his road, he was glad to dismount and rest his tired horse. Shortly after he had joined the up, a poor-looking ill-clothed and e out of the forest and sat down also at the fire. First one of the men sang a song and then another. The boy's turn came and he sang a song more beautiful in words and music than the rest. When asked wi had made the song he said that he did not know; "they were singing these songs everywhere!". A while after, Mr. Mos heard the words and music again, this tim in a very different place, and when ked for the name of the maker my, he heard for the first th ug, he heard for the in his biography of Rebindra (Lembot: 1888), p. t.

Excellency in his presidential redescribing Rabindranath Poet Laureate of Asia; refrom America to England in 1913; repeats his American lecat the Caxton Hall, London, on religion and philosophy, deplor-meter sile, the "retrospective and bacological interest" taken by Western scholars in the great religious scriptures of India*; goes to the Duchess Nursing Home for a surgical operation for a malady which Homeopathy had failed to cure; boards the "City of Lahore" on September 4, to return home; shortly before departure learns for the first time about the devastating floods in Bengal (Burdwan) and speaks strongly in protest against the English news agencies failing to send out or Engilsh newspapers to record such news of vital importance to India; arrives in Bombay on October 4, 1913 and reaches Calcutta on October 6.

Nobel Prize and World Fame

ON NOVEMBER 13, 1913 comes to India the news that the Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to the Poet for his Gilanjali, which was acclaimed by the Swedish Academy† as the greatest piece of idealistic work in Literature for the year; great rejoicings take place all over the country; a large number of people of all classes go from Calcutta to Santiniketan in a special train, on November 23, to congratulate the Poet, who, however, replies with some asperity accusing most of them who had come having waited to recognise him till the West had acknowledged his poetry in this striking manner; is severely criticised for this "inhospitable reply" but is supported by Bipin Chandra Pal, who, in an article in his Hindu Review, said: "No man of Rabindranath's position and sensibilities could have been

* About these lectures in London, Ernest Rhys writes in his biography of the Poet :-"They had a profound effect on their hearers. Rabindranath Tagore has that unexplainable grace as a speaker which holds an audience without effort, and his voice has curiously impressive, penetrative tones in it when he exerts it at moments of eloquence. Something foreign and precise in the turn of an occasional word there may be; and there are certain high vibrant notes which you never hear from an English speaker. But differences, when, for instance, he spoke of "Ravana's city where we live in exile" or of Brahma, or when he paraphrased a of the Upanishads, only helped to remind us in the Westminster Lectures that she was a speaker who was a new conductor of the old wisdom of the Rast, and who, by some art of his own, had turned.

London hall into a place where the sem se art of his own, had turned a tion, the hubbub and actuality of the tern world were put under a spell."

† Menest Rhys in his Biography of Rabindranath Tagors says that "a distinguished Swedish Orientalist had read the in Bengali before they appeared in Ruglish".

less bitter under similar circumstances", and "the reliaice of his reply was neither under greed nor undignified." Rameny Macdensid then in India as a member of the Public Services Commission visits Santiniketan and afterwards writes an article on it (The Daily Chronicle, January 14, 1914), the honorary degree of "D.Litt." is conferred on him by the University of Calcutta, on December 26, 1913, at a special convocation held at Government House, Calcutta, in which similar honours were also conferred upon Prof. Paul Vinogradoff, Hermann Jacobi, Sylvain Levi and other savants of Europe who had come to India at the invitation of the University;† at a

*Mr. Pal further wrote :--

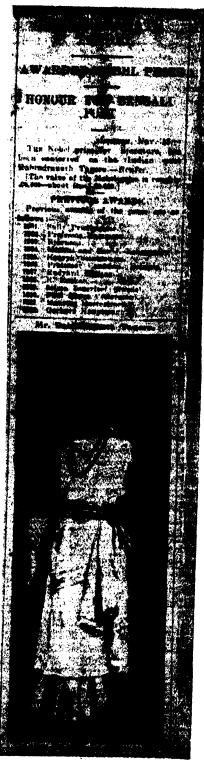
"He plainly told the deputation of the evident unreality of the demonstration they had got up in his honour. He knew that only a small percentage those who formed that motley assembly had cared to read his works or had studied to understand his message. He must have seen before him others who had hitherto refused to give him their literary allegiance. And he asked them bluntly :- What brings you gentlemen, here to-day? You, whom I had failed to please so long, what have I done, pray, now to please you so mightily? It is not my worth, but the recognition of the foreigner, that has evidently worked up this sudden outburst of appreciation. I thank you for your generosity; but excu me please, if I refuse to get drunk with you over this gilded cup of foreign wine.' And Rabindranath would not have been what he is if he had failed to administer this salutary rebuke to those who evidently looked up still to Ruropean appraisers for the determination of the intellectual or moral values of their national efforts and achievements."

In this connection the Poet wrote from Santiniketan to William Rothenstein under date November 18, 1913:—

"The very first moment I received the message of the great honour conferred on me by the award of the Nobel prize my heart turned towards you with love and gratitude. I felt certain that of all my friends none would be more glad at this news than you. Honour's crown of honour is to know that it will rejoice the hearts of those whom we hold the most dear. But, all the same, it is a very great trial for me. The perfect whirlwind of public excitement it has given rise to is frightful. It is almost as bad as tring a tin can at a dog's tail making it impossible for him to move without creating noise and collecting crowds all along. I am being smothered with telegrams and letters for the last few days and the people who never had any friendly feelings towards me nor ever read a line of my works are loudest in their protestations of joy. I cannot tell you how tired I am of all this shouting, the stupendous amount of its unreality being something appalling. Really these people honour the honour in me and not

† Though the honorary degree was conferred upon the Poet after the award of the Nobel Prise, the proposal had actually been made and accepted by the Senate abanetise before the annuancement of the Prise.

apecial reception at Government House His Excellency Lord Carmichael



-Facsimile of the announcement in a Calculta newspaper of the award of the Nobel Prize to Rabindranath (From "The Statesman": Nov. 18, 1913).

In presenting the Poet to the Chancellor, Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, the Vice-Chancellor Sir Asutosh Mookerjee said:—

"In Rabindranath Tagore, we have our national poet, who, to our pride and satisfaction, is at the present moment not only the most prominent figure in the field of Bengali literature, but also occupies a place in the foremost rank amongst the living poets of the world. This is not an occupion on which I could undertake a critical estimate of his voluminous work as a lyrical poet, dramatist and a prosecutive, but one

formally hands over the Nobel Prise Diploma and Medal to the Poet.

THIS house at Surul having now been fitted up with laboratory equipment for scientific research, a formal "housewarming" takes place on the first day of the Bengali Era 1321 (April, 1914); Charles Andrews and William Pearson return from South Africa to Santiniketan where they had gone together "to fight", in the words of the Poet, "our cause with Mr. Gandhi and othersis; Nandalal Bose, the famous artist, pays a visit to Santiniketan and is accorded a reception by the Poet; the drama, Achalayatan, is staged at Santiniketan, the Poet himself appearing in the leading role with Pearson, who spoke Bengali beautifully; writes a foreword to a Bengali book, Basaniaprayan, written by Mrs. Sarajubala Das Gupta (daughter of Dr. Brajendranath Seal) in memory of her husband, Basanta Das (a brother of C. R. Das).

"Sabuj-patra" and Santiniketan

PRAMATHA CHAUDHURI ("Birbai"), lawyer and man of letters, starts (May 8, 1914) the Sabuj-patra (Green leaves) a Bengali the Poet contributes periodical; every month poems, essays, stories this new journal, which emto characteristic Indian phasises the values, satirizes conventionality, hollow anobbery and hazy romanticism; goes to spend the summer at Ramgarh Hills in the district of Almorah; composes poems in obvious distress of mind filled with dark forebodings of an uncertain approach of pillage and destruction; on return to Santiniketan, receives a foreign visitor, an Arab poet, named Bustance, who had translated Tagore's

may, without fear of contradiction, venture upon the statement that the finest of his imagination are characprods terised by an element of beauty, patriotism and spirituality, which is of the percunial value and independent of local and racial accidents and which will appeal cultured minds qualified to appreciate the highest flights of poetic thought and manifestations of spiritual beauty. Apart, however, from the pre-eminence of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore as a poet, we must not overlook the true significance of the world-wide recognition now accorded for the first time to the writings of an author who has embodied the best products of his genius in an Indian vernacular; this recognition, indeed, has been preceded by a remarkable revolution in what used to be not long ago the current estimate, in academic circles, of the true position of the vernaculars as a subject of study by the students of our University."

In conferring the degree, the Chancellor, Lord Hardinge said:—

"Upon the modest brow of the last of these the Nobel Frish has but lately set the laurels of a world-wide recognition, and I can only hope that the retiring disposition of our Bengali Poet will forgive us for them dragging him into publicity once more and recognise with due recognising that he must endure the possibility when the must endure the



—The Nobel Frize Deputation to Santiniketan on November 23, 1913 Left to right: Rev. Gordon Milburn, The Poer, the late Sir Asutosh Chaudhuri.

THE POET'S REPLY TO THE NOBEL PRIZE DEPUTATION

The text of the speech is given below:-

আছ অ'বাকে স্বত্ব দেশের নারে আপ্রার। বে সরাম দিতে এখানে উপরিত হরেতন তা অসতে চে সম্পূর্ণ ভাবে এহণ করি এবন সাধা আহার মেই।-----

বঁরা জনসাধারনের নেতা, বারা কর্মবীর সর্কানখারশের সন্ধান ভালেরট প্রাণা এবং জন-পরিচালনার কাভে সেট স্থানে পাঁবের প্রয়ো-জনত আছে । বারা সন্ধানে ট্রার করবার জন্তে নিগারে সন্ধান স্থানত সন্ধান্তর ট্রান্ট্রনত বার ক্ষমবৃত্তর সভাল করেন, জনসাধারার অভিবিক্ত করের উঠে ভাগের সভালিকে সন্ধানধারার অভিবিক্ত করের, এইটেট সভা, এইটেট বাভাবিক।

বিস্তু কৰিব নে ভাগা নয়। সাপুৰের হান্দ্র ভোনেই কনির কাল এবং সেই হান্দরের প্রীতিতেই উার কৰিছের সার্থকতা। কিন্তু এই হান্দরের নিয়ন বিচিত্র—সেবালে কোগাঞ্জ নেস, কোগাও রোম। অভএন প্রীতিত্ব কালনেই বধন কনির ভারী তথন একণা উার বালা হান্দ্র না বে নির্বিধ-লোনে নর্কা খালুবেরই প্রীতি তিনি লাভ করনেন। বালা বাজর ভোনারি আলাবেন উারা সকল নাইস্কেট ইয়ানারণে এহন করতে পার্থনা, আর বালা বালার ভার ইংরেই উপরে, উন্নের অভিনাত খেকে চুটি চার্লই করে ক্লান্তর অভ্যাল খেকে

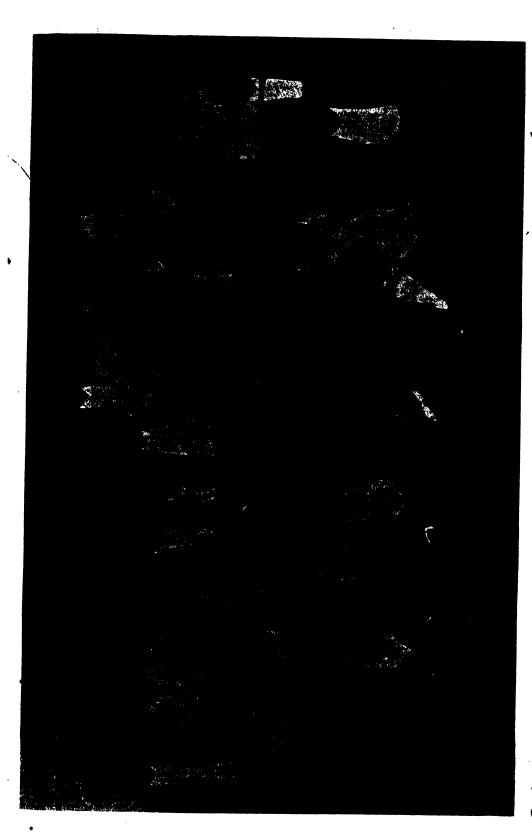
कवि-वित्नदेश कार्या (क्षेत्र शासक नाम, कि वा ^{देश}मीन नार्कन, बारडी का कारड जावाड mich are Giel wiels can i minis wiel मंदरक्षके अहे : १ कारबंध: बिक्रायब एक वंद : वालिक्य इप्रति, उक्का 'स्रोध'ई अन्द "स्रोमनद्वय स ना जा:इ। , द्वरं न्यं (कार्यम राज देवस्य द्व क्रम्बन ও অপনান কাৰার ছালো পৌতেতে ছার পরিবাণ নিতাত ভল্ল কাৰি এবং এড ক'ল আৰি ভা নিঃশলে বুচুৰ কৰে এনেছি ! এলন সৰহ কি ভক্ত त्व विरम्भु कटेड क्योंकि शक्काव जाक प्रश्नुव छ।⁹ এবনো প্রাৰ আনি বিভেট ভাল করে উৎলভ্তি করতে পারিনি। আনি সমুদ্রেও পুর্বাচীয়ে বলে र्व एक शृक्षक व्यवस्थिति विक्रिक्टिक विक्रिक्ट अव्यक्त शेकिन और देश बाध अर्थ कर्यात बाहा (व कार प्रकार देश कार्राधिय चर्डाकरणवं छा-छ ।। जावि ामानपूर मा। पात्र ११रे वालार पाति नाम **पटाहि -12 यात्र प्रभाव महा मान्य** যাই হোক, যে কারণেই কোক, আক বুরোপে আমাকে সম্মানের বরমালা দান করেছেন। তার বিদ কোন বুলা পাকে তবে সে কেবল সেখালকার ভণীকনের রুগলে বের ব্যোই আগ্রে। কামানের দেশের সঙ্গে তার কোনো আন্তরিক সম্বন্ধ নেই। নোবেল প্রাইজেব হারা কোনো রচনার গুণ হা রুগ বৃদ্ধি করতে পারে না।

অত এব আজ বধন সংস্কৃত সেশের জনসাধারণের প্রতিনিধিরণে আপনারা আনাকে সন্মান-উপানার নিচ্ছে প্রবৃদ্ধ রাজন তপন সে সন্মান কেন্দ্র করে আমি নির্মান্ত বে গ্রহণ করব ? এ সন্মান আমি কুচদিনই বা রক্ষা করব ? আনার আমিক্রেছ এনিন ও চির্মানিন ধাক্ষের না আবার ভাটার বেলা আস্বেশ তপন প্রভাবের সমস্ত হৈছে আবার ত ধাপে ধাপে প্রকাশ হতে গাক্রে।

ভাই আৰি আপৰাদের ক'ছে করছেতে জানাচ্চি. - বা সচা ভা' কটিন হলেও জামি বাগায় करत (नव, किन्ह वा मायरिक रेडक्रमात महारू छा। ष वि योगात कःत निष्ठ यक्षम । कार्या कार्या म्मा वर्ष ७ व्यक्तिभाषः एका नित्त व्यक्तार्थना कता रह। जान जाननाता जानव करत अवास्त्र द স্থাপার আমার সমূবে ধরেছেন ডা আরি ওঠের ক'ছে পৰ্যন্ত ঠেকাৰ, কিছাএ সবিদ্ধা আমি অন্তরে अहन कत्रटेंड मात्रव मा। अन्ने बक्टी ८-८क कायात्र विद्यास प्राप्ति गृहत राजप्रक हारे । . ज यहा वटम'त्र वाश्रा काश्रयात्मतः व दस्त्र काटक ८ अटक व्य वि श्रीतिकाण क्षत्रक्षि है है। क्षेत्राटक क्षत्रक निम गुरकार इनेंछ शत (गृहकुंड महत्र:इम) किछ नाराज्यक काष्ट्र (दब मूखन नात्रामगरका दकान ংবামতা আহি নৃত্ৰ মণে প্ৰকাশ কমেছি একখা बना जनकड इ:व ।

বিনি প্রসা হ'লে বাস্থানের ওড়োক ব্যক্তিটি
মূল হলে কোটে প্রচোক প্রথমেন চল্ডবন্ধতে
পরিশ্ব হন এবং সবছ কামিলা কোডিয়ান হ'লে
প্রটা: কামি ভাছে আল আবি এই প্রার্থনা
ভাষাতি,—ভিনি এই মাক্ষাক সন্ধানের প্রবল অভিনত প্রেক্তি ভালা কাম্যানের প্রবল আবিলাভ প্রেক্তি কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাম্যান্তির বিশ্ব বি

-Sanfivoni (Calcutta): Nov. 68, 1918



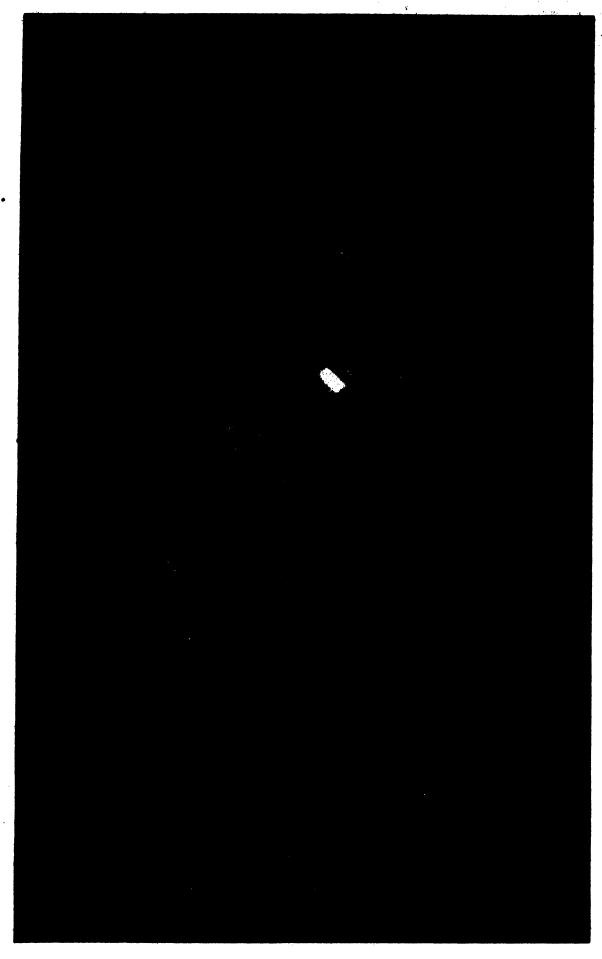
On the occasion of a Dinner given by the now defunct Orient Club, Calcutta, to Rabindranath Tagore in December, 1913, after the award of the Nobel Prize of the Poet.

First Row (sitting on the floor from left to right). -The late Mr. Sisir K. Mallik, Dr. S. K. Basu, the late Dr. Mrigendra Lal Mitter, the late Mr. Noyan Chatterjee. the late Mr. P. K. Ray Chaudhuri (reclining), Kumar S. D. Ghosal of Bhukailash, the late Mr. William Graham.

Jagadindra Nath Roy of Natore, the late Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (who was then in Calcutta as a member of the Royal Commission on Public Second Row (sitting on chairs from left to right) :--Sir Abdur Rahim, the late Mr. B. Chakrabarti, RABINDRANATH TAGORE, the late Maharaja Services in India

Third Row (standing from left to right): -- the late Mr. A. K. Ghosh, Mr. Ajoy Dutt, Mr. A. C. Sen, Mr. P. K. Sen, Mr. Asoke Dutt, Mr. St. John Stephen, the late Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, the late Mr Basudha Nog, Mr. Sunanda Sen, Mr. Aris Yasuff, Maharaja Sasikanta Acharya of Mymensingh

Fourth Row (standing from left to right) -Mr. G C Barnes (Second liqure), Mr. N Guota (third fimm)



1914 From e Pheto toke

Courtery : Mrs. Allt Chalusvert

Printed by District Photograp Studio Bourse & Shootand

ABINDRAMATH TAGORE

Market Charles Sec.

Bon the Buglish Sections", "Crescout has poems are now being the principal Rarohis fame spreading all the world; contributes to Sabujstra, Shift patra (Letter from a Wife), a short story in which rings the conflict then gradually awakening Indian womanhood to the tragedy of their position; it creates a furore and Bipin Chandra Pal caricatures the story by writing in the Narayan (a paper started by C. R. Das) Mrinaler paira (Letter from Mrinal); the Narayan criticises Tagore for lacking in realism and indulging in exotic writings which had no root in the soil; the Poet replies in the Sabuj-patra with two essays, Bastab and Lokahita, deploring, in the latter essay, the tendency on the part of those engaged in social service to epatronise the common people while dealing with the problem of poverty and social uplift.

The War Begins

On the declaration of the War in Europe, the Poet delivers a remarkable sermon at Santiniketan (August 5, 1914) following it up with an essay, Ma ma himsi (Thou Shalt not Hate); comes to Calcutta and reads an address of felicitations on the occasion of Ramendra Sundar Trivedi's fiftieth birthday celebration; returning to Santiniketan, goes to stay in Surul where he composes, in 46 days, 108 songs (Gital) and teaches them all to his grand-nephew, Dinendranath Tagore, who was the "custodian and storehouse" of his musical compositions; also writes some of the poems published in the Sabuj-patra and later collected in Balaka and two short stories, Bhai Phonts and Shesher Ratri, the last being later translated by himself and published in English as "Mashi"; goes on a visit, during the Puja holidays, to Bodh Gaya and Allahabad; goes up for a few days to Darjeeling; returns to Santiniketan but leaves again for Agra and goes to Allahabad; composes at Allahabad his famous poem "Shah Jahan" (Balaka).

First Mosting with Gandhiji

THE students and staff of the Phoenix School (started by Gandhiji in the Transvaal) come to Santiniketan fin response to the Poet's invitation, previously sent, at the instance of Andrews); influenced by these new arrivals, the students of Sentiniketan resolve to help the suffering jute cultivators in East Bengul by giving up using sugar and flour with meels and thus saving money for the purpose; the Poet, however, disapproves of this and writes: "the best form of self-secrifice which they could undertake was doing some hard work to earn money"; delivers in Calcutta Febreary 13, 1915) a comerkable address at

the inauguration of Bragilla Hiteauthen if Service League founded by Marie N. Mairra); returns to Santhillein as the Mad Polesney, founded narrowly missing Gandidis and Mrs. Gandhi, who had come, early in Febreary, straight from Bombey lifter his visit to England, to see the Phoenix School lads but was hastily called away to Poone on Gopel Krishna Gokhale's death; staying at Surul, writes Phalgunt and reads the play at Santiniketan on March 4, 1915; (later it is published in the Sabuj-pairs); welcomes Gandhiji to Santiniketan ou March 6; on the 10th March, at Gandhiji's suggestion, an "experiment" is started in training the boys to be selfsupporting without the help of cooks, servants and sweepers;* the play Phalguni is staged at Santiniketan with the Poet in the role of the blind 'Baul'.

"Phalguni"

RECRIVES Lord Carmichael (Covernor of Bengal) at Santiniketan on March 20, 1915, the Phoenix School students and staff leave for Hardwar with Gandhlji, who comes to take them away on March 31; staying again at Surul, composes many new songs and poems; a cycle of four stories published in the Sabuj-patra appears in book form under the title of Chaturanga; now commences writing a novel-Ghare-baire,-which is serially published in the Sabuj-patra; is the recipient of a Knighthood on the King-Emperor's Birthday (3rd June, 1915); Andrews and Pearson go to Fiji Islands to enquire into the grievances of Indian indentured labour; the Poet proceeds to Kashmir with Rathindranath, Pratima Devi and the poet Satyendranath Dutt; composes several of his most wellknown poems while at Srinagar; contributes to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Commemoration Volume a remarkable Bengali sonnet, at the request of Shakespeare Society; returning to Calcutta, reads a paper at a public meeting at the Rammohan Library on Sikshar bahan ('Vehicle of Instruction'). urging the adoption of the Bengali as the medium of instruction at the local university; the Phalguni is produced at the Jorasanko house in sid of the famine-stricken people at Bankura, the Poet appearing in the dual roles of young 'Kabisekhar' and the blind, old 'baul' (Jan., 1916); returns to Santiniketan and finishes Ghare-baire; Balaka published; writes in the Sabujpatra an article entitled Chhatra-sasan protesting vehemently against the repression of students after the Oaten episode at the Presidency College,

* The practice was ahandoned owing to practical difficulties. The 10th day of March is annually observed, however, at Santiten as the 'Gandhi Day', when the staff ed staff enjoy the day "off" lis.

drawing pointed attention to the growand Bengalose; de actions postical works is Bengal are published in ten volumes, by the Indias Brian Affahabad; Bengalian & Ok. publish "Prait Gathering" Other Stories."

The state of the s

DROCHEDS to Japan; on May 3, 1916 with Andrews, Pearson and Mukul Bey; reaches Ranguon on the 6th and is given a rousing receptle hig on the 10th, arrives at Singapore on the 18th; seaching Hongley the 23nd May is informed in the the 23nd say as Captain that under orders from mother and proceed straight to Japan the public had grown impatient at the prospect of seeing him; arrives at Kobe on May 29; is entertained first by the lananese Press Association and then at a great gathering of Japanese intellectuals, when Count Okuma welcomes him with a speech in Japanese and the Poet replies in Bengali; stays for some time at Hakone as the guest of Hara, the celebrated painter, to whom he dedicates "Stray Birds", later published by Macmillan; criticises the Japanese Imperialist policy against the young Republic of China and speaks, on June 17, at the Tokyo University on "The Message of India to Japan"; and on "The Spirit of Japan" in July at the Kelo Gijiku University; falls immediately into official distavour; receives and rejects an invitation from Vancouver (Canada) as a gesture against that British Domipion's discriminating treatment of Indiana.

Indictment of Nationalism

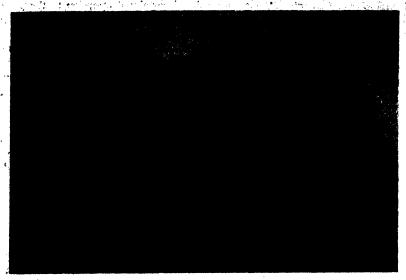
I RAVES for America and reaches Seattle (Washington) on September 18, 1916; is met by J. R. Pond of Pond Lycenm, a well-known American lecture bureau, and enters into a contract with him for a lecture tour in the United States; the first public reception in America is given by the ladies of the Seattle Sunset Club; at the hall of this Club the Poet also delivers his first public address (arranged by Pond) on September 25, speaking on "The Cult of Nationalism", condemning the greedy Imperialism of Western nations and also vigorously denouncing British rule in India; lectures ment at Port-

"The Poet said later alla !"

"The Nation has thriven long upon mutilated kumanity. Man, the fairest creation of God, came out of the Mational m tory lie huge manife

shourdity of the thing called the Mation.

[&]quot;This Ruropean war of Nations is the war of retribution. Man, the person, must protest for his very life against the beaping up of things where there should be the heart, and systems and policies where there should glow living human relationship. The time has come when, for the sake of the whole outraged world, Rurope sho fully know in her own person the terrible



-At Hakone as the guest of the famous Japanese artist Hara: June, 1916

land (Oregon) on the 27th, at San Francisco (California) on the 30th, where he pleads for "more of the fundamental idea of brotherhood and less of organisation"; a section of the American Press strongly criticises his speech on Nationalism; is feted by the Japanese of Frisco on October 3, and by the Los Angeles public on October 4; attends a concert by

mosey-making puppets, ludicrously vain of their pitiful perfection of mechanism. Human society grew more and more into a marionette show of politicians, soldiers, manufacturers and bureaucrats, pulled by wire arrangements of wonderful efficiency.

"But the apotheosis of selffishness can never make its interminable breed of hatred and greed, fear and hypocrisy, suspicion and tyranny, an end in themselves. These monsters grow into huge shapes but never into harmony. And this Nation may grow to an unimaginable corpulence, not of a living body, but of steel and steam and office buildings, till its deformity can contain no longer its ugly voluminousness,-till it begins to crack and gape, breathe gas and fire in gasps, and its death-rattles sound in cannon roars. In this war the death-throes of the Nation have commenced. Suddenly, all its mechanism going mad, it has begun the dance of the Furies, shattering its own limbs, scattering them into the dust. It is the fifth act of the tragedy of the unreal."And we of no nations of the world,

whose heads have been bowed to the dust, will know that this dust is more sacred than the bricks which build the pride of power. For this dust is fertile of life, and of beauty and worship. We shall thank God that we were made to wait in ellence through the night of despair, had to bear the insult of the proud and the strong man's burden, yet all through it, though our hearts quaked with doubts and four, never could we blindly believe in the salvation which machinery offered to man, but we held fast to our trust in God and the truth of the human soul. And we can still cherish the hope that, when power becomes ashamed to occupy its throne and is ready to make way for love, when the morning comes for cleansing the blood-stained steps of the Nation along the high road of humanity, we shall be called upon to bring our own vessel of secred water—the water of worship—to sweeten the history of man into purity, and with sprinkling make the tramshed dust of the conturies blessed with

-Clattonplism, pp. 45-46 (1987).

Paderewksi and has a long talk with him; reads at the Columbia Theatre, New York, one of his short stories and gives readings from the English translation of Raja; Ramchandra, the Sikh leader of the Indian revolutionaries banded under the "Hindusthan Gadr" party, attacks the Poet in a newspaper article on the alleged ground of 'sailing under false colours by retaining the privilege of a British Knighthood and airing anti-British views'; a rumour spreads of a plot against his life by the Hindusthan Gadr Party, but the Poet refuses to place himself under police protection as he does not believe in the rumour; Ramchandra later denies, in the Portland Telegram, any intention to kill him; though advised by some friends to cut short his lecture tour, the Poet refuses to change his plans and goes to Santa Barbara where he repeats his lecture on Nationalism; then tours lecturing through Pasadena, Salt Lake City, Chicago, Iowa, Milwaukee, Louisville and Detroit where his lecture on "Nationalism" was characterised in the Press as "sickly saccharine mental poison" (Detroit Journal, Nov. 14); at the very exclusive Twentieth Century Club at Cleveland he speaks against America's lust for gold; comes to New York where in an interview with the Press (Nov. 18) he denounces Western Nationalism and speaks strongly against America's anti-Asiatic policy; lectures at the Carnegie Hall in New York (Nov. 21), in Philadelphia, and again in New York at the School of Political Education on "The World of Personality"; speaks next at Boston at Mount Holyoak College on "Art", at Taramount Temple, on "Nationalism" where he receives "one of the warmest welcomes ever accorded to a lecturer in Boston" (Boston Herald, Dec. 6, 1916); is welcomed by President Hadley at Yale University as a "seeker after light and truth"; returns to New York for a farewell speech, on December 12, at the Amsterdam Theatre, which is packed to cap goes to Cleveland again to plant 4 tree

in Shakespeare Garden; then to Colorado to see the famous springs and re-turns again to San Francisco where he writes the foreword to Paul Richard's book, "To The Nations" (published by J. B. Pond); leaves for Japan, on January 21, 1917 and halts en route at Honolulu for a day; Pearson stays in Japan and the Poet returns to Calcutta, with Mukul Dey, on March 17, 1917.

. .

The "Vichitra" Club

RETURNING to Calcutta, the Poet has a pleasant surprise in the shape of the Vichitra School of Arts and Crafts sponsored and organized in his absence by Gaganendranath Abanindranath and Rathindranath at his Jorasanko-house; finds also another institution, the "Vichitra Club", which soon becomes the meeting place for Bengal's inteflectuals and literary people; in the Sabuj-patra writes Bhasar Katha strongly supporting Pramatha Chaudhuri in his attempt to popularize the literary tongue and to write the Bengali language in the same way as it is spoken; comes to Calcutta for a gala celebration of his birthday by the Vichitra Club; writes short stories (Tapaswini and Paila Number) for the Sabuj-patra; protests strongly against the internment of Mrs. Besant for her political activities; in Calcutta, reads, first at Rammohun Library (Aug. 4, 1917) and then at the Alfred Theatre, his famous political paper Karlar Ichhayaa Karma ("As the Master Wills It"), Bhupendranath Basu presiding at the latter place; composes, at the request of Pandit Malaviya, his famous national song Desha, Desha nandita kari mandrita taba veri, which is sung for the first time at the meeting at Rammohun Library; reads a paper on Sangiter mukti (Redemption of Song); in a letter to a friend in England (which is published by the Indian Press on September 7) he strongly expresses himself on the ruthless repression then practised by the Government of Bengal against political workers by imprisonment and detention without charge or trial, "in a few cases driving them to insanity or suicide"; Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, denies the Poet's charges in a speech at the Bengal Legislative Council; to this the Poet replies later in a statement (Jan. 11, 1918), in which he gives a concrete instance of a young student at Santiniketan, who had run away from the school chagrined at his failure at the . annual test, being arrested and detained, without charge or trial, under the all-embracing Indian 'DORA'.

Politics Again

CONTROVERSY baving arisen among Bengal Congressmen as to making Mrs. Besent, then under in-

..

Manifest, the President of the Indian Sectional Congress session in Caldeta in December, 1917, the Poet Carmiy supports the cause of Mrs. Second against the opposition of Secondranath Banerjes and his follow-less receives, on September 8, a deputation consisting of Motilal Ghose, C. 2. Das, Bipinchandra Pal, B. Chakravetti, Hirendranath Datta, Pazlul Huq, who offer him the Chairmanship of

the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Congress session; is elected on September 11 as Chairman of the Reception Committee in place of Rai Baikunthanath Sen Bahadur, who had been previously elected; resigns his Chairmanship in favour of Rai Baikunthanath Sen Bahadur when the controversy ends with the acceptance of Mrs. Besant as President by the 'Moderate' Party; attends the Congress meeting on the opening day when he receives a great ovation and reads "India's Prayer" (a poem) immediately after the singing of Bonds Malaramy, Dak-Ghar (Post Office) is staged by the Post at the Vichitra Club hall, he himself appearing in the role of 'Tsakurds', supported by Gaganendranath, Absnindranath, Rathindranath—the penformance being witnessed by Gandhiji, Tilak Maharaj, Malaviyaji, Mrs. Be-

Cele_1ts.

Tear Mate Onto
bill reference

I see conversation when you

eas the fines kinds came
end see me on the mining
of the or instart it doubt to
thank industrial that I am
willing to be the Chairman
of the Resplice Countrie of the
Colenter Congress only in the

enot of the seat hing meant and subject to the seasting of the All Islin Congress Countries thing given to the bolding of the Congress in Calculla cas to the Para Orant hing its pricipat. These do set we may have in cay very as a nivel constitute of wing experient the present Chairman, it as having any part aching courts to the first desirion curious at

by de All Jari Corpus.

Consitte.

Your Sixual.

Calinresal Fore

"The letter reproduced above was written by the Poet to Motilal Ghosh (Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika") accepting the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress session in Calcutta in 1917, when there was a great controversy over the election of Annie Besant as President. It is here published for the first time.

· The right of reproduction strictly reserved

†INDIA'S PRAYER

I

Thou hast given us to live.

Let us uphold this honour with all our strength and will;

For Thy glory rests upon the glory that we are.

Therefore in Thy name we oppose the power that would plant its banner upon our soul.

Let us know that Thy light grows dim in the heart that bears its insult of bondage,

That the life, when it becomes feeble, timidly yields Thy throne to untruth,

For weakness is the traitor who betrays our soul.

Let this be our prayer to Thee-

Give us power to resist pleasure where it enslaves us,

To lift our sorrow up to Thee as the summer holds its mid-day sun,

Make us strong that our worship may flower in love, and bear fruit in work.

Make us strong that we'may not insult the weak and the fallen,

That we may hold our love high where all things around us are wooing the dust

They fight and kill for self-love, giving it Thy name,

They fight for hunger that thrives on brothers' flesh,

They fight against Thine anger and die.

Tarini nieli

But let us stand firm and suffer with strength

for the True, for the Good, for the Eternal in man,

for Thy Kingdom which is in the union of hearts,

for the Freedom which is of the Soul.

II

Our voyage is begun, Captain, we bow to Thee!

The storm howls and the waves are wicked and wild, but we sail on.

The menace of danger waits in the way to vield to Thee its offerings of pain,

and a voice in the heart of the tempest cries: "Come to conquer tear!"

Let us not linger to look back for the laggards, or benumb the quickening hours with dread and doubt.

For Thy time is our time and Thy burden is our own

and life and death are but Thy breath playing upon the cternal sea of Life,

Let us not wear our hearts away picking small help and taking flow count of friends,

Let us know more than all else that Their art with us and we are Thine for over

RAMMORANATH TRICKS

ant and other prominent Congress leaders; the communal riots in Behar (Schabed) provokes from his pen the famous political paper on Chhoto-o-Baro ('The Great and the Small') meets in Calcutta at his Jorasanko residence, E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State, who had come out on his "Reform" mission;* returns Santiniketan and receives Sir Michael Sedler and other members of the Calcutta University Commission; writes a devastating satire on the educational policy of the Government of India (Totakahini: 'The Parrot's Training"); coming to Calcutta, delivers a lecture on Chhanda (rhythm); composes the poems of Palataka; his fiftyseventh birthday is celebrated at the Vichitra Club.

ON MAY 9, 1918, Gourlay, then Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal (Lord Ronaldshay), informs Andrews that the Government had received information from San Francisco, that the Poet had been connected with the young Indian revo-Intionaries undergoing trial there, and that, it was rumoured, he had received German money for his American tour in 1916, when he spoke so strongly against British rule in India; the Poet writes an indignant letter to President Wilson, and although assured of generous reception by the American public (through the American Consul at Calcatta) gives up the idea of a foreign tour which he had been contemplating for some time; receives the news of Pearson's arrest and deportation to Hugland, at the instance of the British Government, for alleged anti-British activities in Japan and America; declines an offer of Rs. 50,000 by Tilak for undertaking "a cultural propaganda tour" in Rurope and America; on May 16, 1918, his eldest daughter, Bela Devi (Mrs. Sarat Chandra Chakravarti) expires in Calcutta after a protracted illness; returns to Santiniketan on May 28, cancelling at the last minute a trip to Darjeeling and stays there for four months occupying himself mainly with teaching work; leaves in the autumn for a tour in Madgas but stops for a few days at Pithapuram

with the Maharaja and returns to Calcutta; Ajit Chakraverti dies in Calcutta (Dec., 1918); on the 22nd December, 1918 at Santiniketan the Poet explains his idea about creating an institution which would be a true centre for the different cultures of the Rast and lays its foundation stone at the site of the present tennis court at Santiniketan; Macmillan & Co. publish "Lover's Gift and Crossing", "Maski and Other Stories".

1919-1924 AGE 58-63

OUT on a tour of South India, the Poet arrives at Bangalore (January 10, 1919) from where he goes to Mysore, Outy, Coimbatore, Palghat, Salem, Trichinopoly, Seringapattam, Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Madras-speaking to large and enthusiastic audiences on "The Message of the Forest", "The Folk Religions of India" and "The Centre of Indian Culture"; coming to Madras speaks as Chancellor of the "National University", founded by Mrs. Annie Besant, whose guest he was at Adyar; returns to Calcutta and speaks publicly in this city for the first time in English, to a crowded auditorium at the Empire Theatre, on "Education"; reads next at the Bose Institute "The Message of the Forest."

The Great Gesture

ON the inauguration by Gandhiji of his Satyagraha movement as a protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act, the Poet writes a letter in which he expresses his apprehension of the movement giving rise to forces beyond control; on April 13 takes place the shooting of unarmed citizens of Amritaar at Jalianwallah Bag; follow Martial Law in the Punjab and attendant atrocities; strict censorship prevents news of official outrages reaching other provinces; the Poet comes to know of these at the end of May; not receiving support from political leaders in his attempt to go to the Panjab, he comes to Calcutta (May 27), where he falls to have convened a public meeting of protest over

which he offers to preside; on May 30, 1819 he writes the "historic letter" to the Viceroy, Lord Cheimsford, renouncing his Knightherd in order to "give voice to the protest of millions of my countrymen surprised into a dumb anguish of terror"; all this time the Poet is engaged in writing the sketches of Lipika (published in 1922); a new Bengali monthly, the Santiniketan-Patrika, the organ of the Santiniketan Asram is started under his editorship.

THE nucleus of the Visva-Bharati is formed, when on July 3, 1919, Vidya-Bhawan is opened for advanced studies in ancient Indian literatures and later in Tibetan and Chinese with Pandit Vidhusekhar Sastri at its head; publishes "The Centre of Indian Culture" lectures; composes songs and takes classes at Santiniketan; adapts Sarodatsav as Reensodh, which is staged at Santiniketan; spends the autumn (Oct.-Nov.) at Shillong; returning to Santiniketan, opens a class for dancing under two instructors brought from Manipur; visits Sylhet (December 6, 1919); Lord Ronaldshay visits Santiniketan (Feb. 1920); adapts Raja as Arupratan; goes to Gujrat, at Gandhiji's invitation, to attend an anniversary function of the Gujrat Literary Society; spends a day at Gandhiji's Sabarmati Asram; visits Bhavnagar and Limbdi; receives a gift of Rs. 10,000 from the ruler of Limbdi for Santiniketan; goes to Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat and returns to Calcutta in May, 1920.

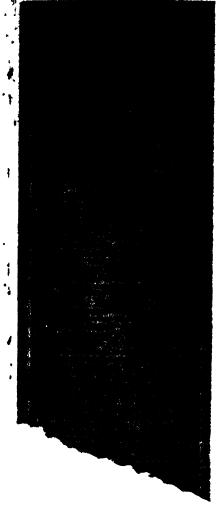
LEAVES Calcutta for Europe on May 11, 1920 with his son and daughter-in-law; sails from Bombay on May 15; on board the boat has often long talks with the Aga Khan (who, quite frequently, reads out to him from Hafiz and discusses Sufism), the

Of this visit Mr. Montagu writes in his diary. ("An Indian Diary") under date December 21, 1917:---

[&]quot;After lunch I went with Gourlay to see the three brothers Tagore and their sictures. Goganindra has gone in for caricatures & Is Max Beerbohm. They are all under Japanese influence. Some of their paintings were lovely. One of their pupils, Bose, has done exceptionally brilliant works. They have a beautiful collection of old pictures, too, Bachindra, the post, has come out a politician works, has come out a politician

[&]quot;It is interesting to note that among the Calcutta papers the 'Statesman' published the Poet's letter to the Viceroy without comment, while the 'Englishman' wrote as follows:—

[&]quot;No one will be more painfully surprised than he himself to find that it will not make a ha'porth of difference. As if it mattered a brass farthing whether file Rabindranath Tagore who has probably never been heard of in the wilds of the Punjab, and who, as a writer is certainly not so popular as Colonel Frank Johnson (the administrator of Martial Law in the Punjab), approved of the Government's policy or not. As if it mattered to the reputation, the homous and the security of British rule and justice whether this hongales past runnined a Khight or a chists. Being 12



-The Poet's letter to Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, renouncing his Knighthood as it was published in "The Statesman" of June 3, 1919

Maharaja of Alwar, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar (Ranjit Singh); translates during the vovage some of his Santiniketan sermons, which are later published as "Thought Relics", lands at Plymouth on June 5; 14 received by Pearson whom he meets after three years; coming to London meets Rothen-

-From a photo taken in Germany on his

sixty-first birthday

during his European tour of 1920-21

stein, Hudson (the celebrated author of "Green Mansions"), Fox-Strangways (the author of "The Music of Hindostan"), Cunninghame-Graham (the author of 'Cartegena'), Nicholas Roerich (the Russian painter who had not yet risen to fame), Bernard Shaw, Prof. Gilbert Murray and others; goes

The Historic Letter to Lord Chelmsford

WHEN TAGORE RENOUNCED HIS KNIGHTHOOD

Your Excellency,

The enormity of the measures taken by the crovernment in the Punjab for quelling some local disturbances has, with a jude shock, revealed to our minds the helplessness of our position as British subjects in India. The disproportionate severity of the punishments inflicted upon the unfortunate people and the methods of carrying them out, we are convinced, are without parallel in the history of civilised governments, barring some conspicuous exceptions, recent and remote. Considering that such treatment has been meted out to a population, disarmed and resourceless, by a power which has the most terribly efficient organisation for destruction of human lives, we must strongly assert that it can claim no political expediency, far less moral justification. The accounts of the insults and sufferings undergone by our brothers in the Punjab have trickled through the gagged silence, reaching every corner of India, and the universal agony of indignation roused in the hearts of our people has been ignored by our rulers-possibly congratulating themselves for imparting what they imagine as salutary lessons. This callousness has been praised by most of the Anglo-Indian papers, which have in some cases gone to the brutal length of making fun of our sufferings, without receiving the least check from the same authority, relentlessly careful in smothering

every cry of pain and expression of judgment from the organs representing the sufferers. Knowing that our appeals have been in vain and that the passion of vengeance is blinding the noble vision of statesmanship in . ur (covernment, which could so easily afford to be magnanimous, as befitting its physical strength and normal tradition, the very least that I can do for my country is to take all consequences upon myself in giving voice to the protest of the millions of my countrymen, surprised into a dumb anguish of terror. The time has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring in the incongruous context of humiliation, and I for my part, wish to stand, shorn, of all special distinctions, by the side of those of my countrymen who, for their so-called insignificance, are liable to suffer degradation not fit for human beings. And these are the reasons which have compelled me to ask Your Excellency, with due deference and regret, to relieve me of my title of knighthood, which I had the honour to accept from His Majesty the King at the hands of your predecessor, for whose nobleness of heart I still entertain great admiration.

> Yours faithfully, RABINDRANATH TAGORE

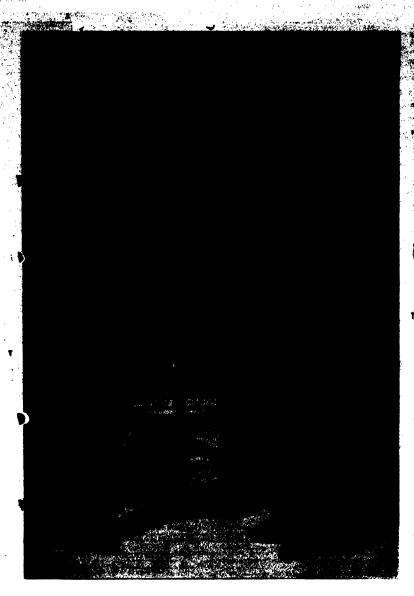
Calcutta, 6, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, May 30, 1919. - The Theory of the Control of the C

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

to Oxford (June 18) to speck to the Dr. Robert Beldins, the Post-Leuran of Ringland, was to have presided but later emissed himself from attending; meets Col. Lewrence (of Arabian famel, who complains to him that the British Government having failed to keep any of the promises he had make to the Arabs he would never be able to face these people again; from Oxford the Post goes to Cambridge and meets them, smong others, Prof. Anderson, res Dickinson and J. M. Keynes; de a reception arranged in his per by the Union of Bast and West ty, where Sybil Thorndyke, the celishrated Raglish actress, recites a poem composed for the occasion by Laurence Binyon.

A Missenger of Passe

TALLS at the India Office on Montagu, the Secretary of State for India and Lord Sinha (Under-Secretary) and discusses with them the Punjab affairs, pointing out to Montagu that it was not so much the punishment of General Dyer that India asked for but moral condemnation of the crime by the British nation; the callous condonation of General Dyer by the House of Lords, the debate in its ugliness of racial arrogance distress him beyond measure; signs, along with others, a letter to Premier Lloyd George suggesting Montagu as the successor of Lord Chelmsford as the Viceroy of India; visits Rammohun Roy's tomb at Bristol; meets Sir Horace Plunkett and "A. R." (George Russell); prepares for a trip to Scandinavia but cancels the visit at the last moment; goes to France (August 6, 1920) "with a feeling of relief" from "studied coolness" on the part of many of his English friends and admirers; stays in Paris as the guest of M. Kahn, known as "the richest man in France"; meets Professors Sylvain Levi and De Brun; visits the battlefields in Northern France and is much disturbed by scenes of devastation; goes for a few days to Southern France which he likes; prepares his lecture on "The Meeting of the Rast and West"; returns to Paris and meets Comtesse de Nosilles, the celebrated French poetess, who tells him that she was with Clemenceau when the news of the declaration of the War came and that both turned to read from the French translation of his Gitanjali. ("Song-Offeringa"), to get over the intense feeling of depression which was overpowering them; goes to Holland, being dayled there; tours lecturing de Magne, Leydes, Utrecht; is wentedly securified averywhere; writes to L. D. Paint of his fateation to their ylava boldao a soviante litte a



-With C. F. Andrews before he left for Europe: 1920

that he is unable to organize any lecture for the Poet as popular feeling in America is just then not favourable to him; visits Brussels (where he is received by the King of the Belgians) and Antwerp, and returns to Paris; is extremely annoyed at the inexplicable failure of his letters from England and India reaching him in time; returns to London; resolves to go to America, "for they must listen to the appeal of the East", and sails with Pearson, arriving in New York on October 28, 1820.

y (•94 bija•t

Gandbill and Non-on-operation

IN INDIA, Gandhiji comes to Santiniketan, accompanied by Shankat
Ali, in September, 1920, on his way
back from the Special Congress meet
ing in Calcutte; the Santiniketan
School decides not to send up boys for
the Matriculation examination of Calc
cutts University and a hirge number
of students of Calcutte colleges who
have non-co-operated come out and
start "village month" at Santi

SKED about his opinion A SKED HOUSE.

Gandhiji's Non-co-operation Press reporters in New York, declares that he believes in the power of the spirit and never in brute force; lectures at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on "The Meeting of East and West" (Nov. 10); on "The Mystic Poets of Bengal" at the Brenner (Philadelphia) Women's College (Nov. 12); watches a game of football at Princeton (Nov. 13), and returning to New York attends the fifteenth anniversary of the National Art Club; lectures at New York (Nov. 20) on "The Poet's Religion"; is, however, frustrated in his attempts to raise funds for Visva-Bharati, encountering, at every step, subtle but no less vigourone hostility engineered by powerful influences on the alleged grounds of his being enti-British and pro-German; at a meeting organized by the Poetry Society of New York he cannot check his feelings of disappointment; goes to Chicago (Feb. 1) and stays there for some time as the guest of Min. Mody with an interval for a short lecturetour in Texas. Sails for Burope (March 19, 1921).

Speaks on "The Meeting of Rast and West" in London (April 8); flies to Park where these weeks and is again the grant of M. Mahn; meets Romain holland on agail 17; lectures at Musée things at a meeting arranged by the decistate as a meeting arranged by the decistate as a meeting arranged by the decistate as meeting arranged by the decistate as meeting arranged by the decistate as meeting arranged by the decistate as a meeting arranged by the decistate as a meeting arranged by M. Kahn) on "The Public Spirit of India" April 25); receives as a gift for Visva-Marati a splendid library from Sridhar Rama, a rich Indian pearl-merchant in Paris.

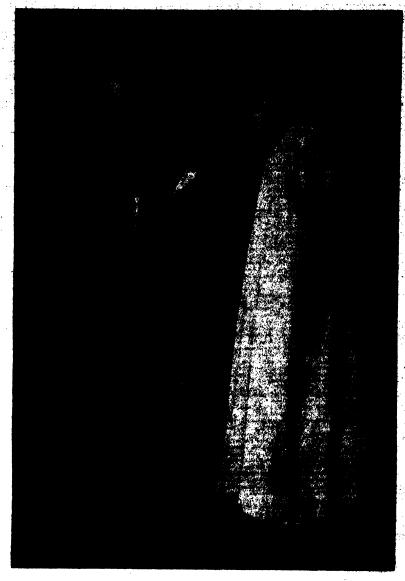
ON April 27, comes to Strasbourg and reads "The Message of the Porest" at the University; next at Geneva, on April 30, speaks on "Education" at the Rousseau Institute; his 61st birthday is celebrated all over Germany*; visits Lucerne and Basle; lectures at the Zuric Uni-

*A committee consisting of eminent Germans—Gerhart Hauptmann, Hermann Jacobi, Count Keyserling, Rudolf Bucken and Thomas Mann—was formed to celebrate the Puet's 61st birthday, when he was presented with an address and a magnificent collection of the classics of German literature.

Of this greeting and gift, the Poet wrote in a letter to Andrews:

"The German greeting and the gift that have come to me from Germany on the occasion of my filst birthday are overwhelming in their significance for myself. I truly feel that I have had my second birth in the heart of the people of that country, who have accepted me as their own.

"Germany has done more than any other countries in the world for opening up and broadening the channel of the intellectual and spiritual communication of the West with India, and the homage of love, which, she has freely given to-day to a poet of the



--With Count Keyserling at Darmstadt: 1921

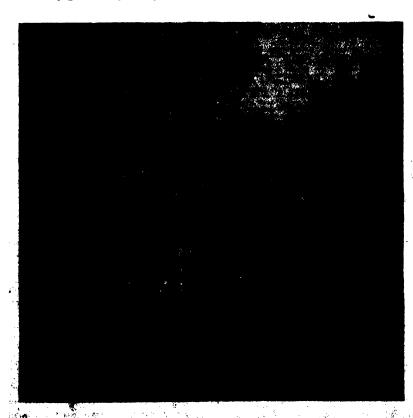
versity (May 11); stays with Count Keyserling at Darmstadt†; lectures at Hamburg University (May 20), at Copenhagen University (May 23).

Rast, will surely impart to this relationship the depth of an intimate and personal character,

"Therefore, I assure you that my message of gratitude which goes out to my friends in Germany carries in it India's grateful appreciation of this hospitality of heart offered to her in the person of her poet,"

† Of the Poet, his friend and host at l'armstadt, Count Keyserling writes thus in his "Significant Memories":

"I have known only one man who in my view is truly worthy of reverence; he in neither Chinese nor a Balt, but the Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore. 1912, I first became acquainted with him in Calcutta. A year later, in Londm. I made intimately acquainted with Ru music. In 1921, I twice organis iturs from him in Darmstadt. Mi I have not met him, although been always in touch with such In 1984, when he can directly that my life h self, under which verse: Paith is the when the night is still dark however, Tagore's picts are with



At the Orangery of the Josephine Gardens in Strasbourg with Puof. and Madame Sylvalis Levi, Rathindranath, S. R. Bomanfi, Kalidas Nag and others: 1921

VISITS Sweden where he is recelysd w at the ancient Pairersky of Spoth and then at the Cathelpell, the architectus of Openia himself leading a big processsion with torches to conduct the Fost to the meeting; speaks at a great benquet given in his honour by the Swedish Academy, Stockholm; is received by the King of Sweden; comes back to Berlin where he stays with Hugo Stinnes and delivers two lectures at the University, "scenes of frenzied heroworship" marking the meeting; is feted by Walter Rathenau; speaks at Munich University where he meets Thomas Mann; then at the University of Frankfurt on "The Village Mystics of Bengal"; stays with Grand Duke of Hosse at Darmstadt, where he gives daily talks at 'the School of Wisdom' by Count Keyserling; addresses a great gathering of German labourers and attends an open-air festival in his honour; visits Vienna, Prague, speaking at both the cities to large and enginesiastic audiences; leaves Paris on July 1; catches the India-bound Morea at Marseilles and arrives in Rombay on July 16, 1991.

"The Coll of Trush"

PROM Bombay comes atraight to Santiniketan in the midst of the Non-co-operation movement at its height; great pressure is put upon

tilkes him to be. Racially he belongs to the noble Brahmanic caste of Bengal. Thanks to some lucky hereditary circumstances, his family has always produced eminent men since the twelfth of thirteenth century of our era. Rabindranath's grandfather was in his days the greatest nobleman of Bengal. His father was a true saint and an eminent religious reformer. Rabindranath writes poetry and composes songs at one and the same time and as one whole, with that self-evidence with which a flower blossoms. said to us when he was in our Darmstadt home, 'I cannot help it; always, year in, year put, blossoms come out of me, as they do in our tropical flowering plants. But whilst with these, that which has bloomed immediately afterwards withers, with me everything is preservd. That is perhaps, something wrong." Rabindranath has truly created the the foundation-stone for the future an Nation.

"Tagore is one of the greatest sobles men, one of the truest aristocrats that I have ever seen. He has that distinction from all which makes a true king, the the aristocrat and the poet alike. Above gil, however, Rabindranath embodies in self more future and more distant re than one other kno the transition to the new, as Candhi does the India, but future perfection. positives, in himself, the Bust and the West. We so one of the few visible living entatives of that escur When (see my book, World in the Making), after the sufferings of the revonary park d are over, all positive

him from all sides to join it; against the which force of the contract popular sections, he expresses the outer views in a paper entitled Sikther Milen (The Meeting of Cultures) read at a meeting organised by Jatiya Sthoka Parishad (Council of National Education) at the Calcutta University Institute Hall, on August 15, with Sir Asutosh Chaudhuri in the chair; repeats the lecture at Alfred Theatre on August 18 with Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray se chairman; Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, the novelist, in a paper entitled Sikshar Birodh (The Conflict of Cultures) essays at a reply; the Poet follows with another paper-Satyer Abhwan ('The Call of Truth') reads at the Calcutta University Institute on August 29 in which he definitely rejects 'Non-cooperation' as enunciated by Gandhiji; the Mahatma replies in Young India with his article 'The Great Sentinel'. Barsha-mangal 'The Rain Festival'), a new and unique type of musical soiree produced at the Jorasanko house on the 2nd and 3rd September-the Poet reciting some of his famous rain-poems, Maharaja Jagadindranath Roy of Natore accompanying on the mridang; on the 4th the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad presents an address of welcome; meets Gandhiji, at the Jorssanko house, on the 8th September (1921), the meeting taking place behind closed doors and none except Andrews being present; Pearson returns to Santiniketan after five years; L. K. Elmhirst comes with an annual gift of Rs. 50,000 from Mrs. Straight (later Mrs. Elmhirst) for rural reconstruction work at Surul; on November 10 comes Prof. Sylvain Levi, the first Visiting Professor of Visva-Bharati, who organizes advanced research in Tibetan and Chinese studies.

Visva-Bharati Inaugurated

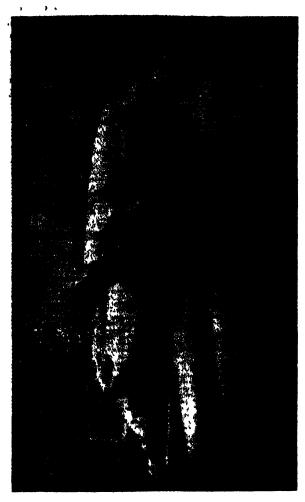
O^N December 22, 1921 Visva-Bharati is formally inaugurated at a meeting presided over by Dr. Brajendranath Scal (Paus 8, 1328 Bill.) at which the constitution of Vieve-Bharati is adopted with Rathindranath Tagore and Presents Mahalanobis as Joint Secretaries (Jugma-Sacation; making over to the Visva-Bhatest by meetingal the land, buildings, library and his other properties at Sandralegal, the native amount of the Notice Brise management the copyright of his himself facilities.

ALTER Comment Shippedhara (Tan Bushell), and reads it to his friends at his Calcutta speidence on the 18th January, 1967; on Habruary 6 is founded Symbolis (Department of Rural Assonstruction of Visva-Sharatt); property to prefer Simon State Sharatt gives up the idea on receipt of the news of the arrest of sud sentence to six years' rigorous imprisonment of Gandhiji (March 19); his 62nd birth- a fusion of economic interests of the

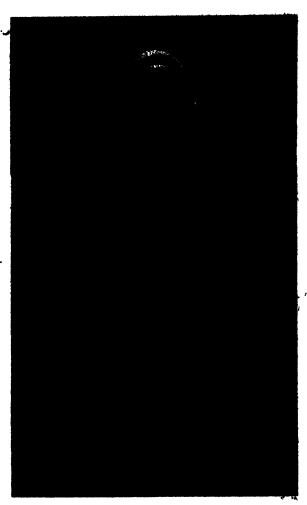
anniversary quietly observed at & alloctes; pouldes on July 8 out the bonour of the past SalyesBries S where he reads a most # able elegy; Visva-Bharati Santa-Rand is started in Calcutta, July, 1822; addresses the students of the Presidency College on his ideals of Visva-Bharati; in August, 1922, at the International Congress of Peace and Freedom held at Lugano, attended by Romain Rolland, Paul Heyse, George Duhamel, Prof. Forel, Bertrand Russell and John Haynes Holmes, a "Tagore Evening" is organised by Kalidas Nag in which these leaders of European thought and others take part; Sara-. dotsab is produced in Calcutta, first at Alfred Theatre and then at Madan Theatre (Sept. 16 and 17)—the Poet with members of the Santiniketan staff appearing on the stage; on September 19, the Poet goes to Bombay and then to Poona (with Prof. Levi) where he reads a paper on "Indian Renaissance" detailing his views on the ideals which Indian universities should strive to attain.

. .

FROM Poona he goes to Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore, Colombo, Trivandrum, Cochin, speaking on "The Vision of Indian History", "The Spirit of Modern Times", "An Rastern University", "The Forest University of India" and "The Growth of My Life's Work" (Sept. 25 to Oct. 22, 1922); comes to Bombay on the 23rd October; goes to Ahmedabad and to the Sabarmati Asram and then returns to Santiniketan after an absence of about three months; Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal, visits Santiniketan; writes the poems of Sieu Bholanath; his second brother, Satyendranath passes away on 9th January, 1923; the Poet visits Sindh (Karachi and Hyderabad), Peb.-March, 1923; Visva-Bharati Quarterly started under his editorship in April, 1923; Dr. Taraporewalla of Calcutta University lays the foundation stone of "Ratankuthi" (the guest-house for foreign visitors to Santiniketan), for which Sir Ratan Tata had donated P.s. 25,000; spends the summer at Shillong and writes there a drama, the Rakia-karabi flater translated into English as "Red Obenders"); delivers a lecture on Bankhuchandra Chatterjee at a meeting of Elipwanipore Literary Society (June 28); discusnes, in an interview, current political topics with special reference to Hindu-Muslim relations, expressing himself in favour of the idea of Hindus, organising themselves but laying emphasis on the economic aspect of the conflict and suggesting that real unity can only be achieved on



--In the role of Raghupati in a private performance of bis play 'Visarjan' staged in Calcutta: 1891-92
Photo BOURNE & SHEPHERD



In the role of Jaisingha in the same play staged at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta: 1922 Photo -Bula Manalanonis

two communities; publishes his considered views on the same subject in a contribution to the July-September issue of the Visva-Bharati Quarterly ("The Way to Unity"); for three days at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta, the drama Visarjan ('Sacrifice') is produced (August 25, 27, 28, 1923), the old Poet himself appearing with astonishing success as voung Jayasingha; returns to Santiniketan; receives a cable from Italy announcing the death, in a train accident, of Pearson (1924), writes a drama, Rathajatra, issues an appeal for funds for the establishment of a hospital at Santiniketan in memory of Pearson; tours the States in Western India collecting funds for Visva-Bharati; on the invitation of Calcutta University delivers a series of lectures on Literature, speaking ex tempore: presides over the annual conference of the Anti-Malarial Societies of Bengal held at Alfred Theatre in Calcutta (Feb. 1924).

Plain-speaking in Japan

L RAVES for China from Calcutta on March 21, 1924, accompanied by L. K. Elmhirst, Kshitimohan Sen, Nanda Lai Bose and Kalidas Nag at the invitation of Liang Chi-Chao, President of the Universities Lecture Association of China*; receives great ovations

d partially by - Title hour was fire Seth J. K. Mills, who your Rs. 16,660

en route at Rangoon, Penang, Kuala Lampur and Singapore, arriving at Shanghai on April 12, the Poet explains that the old relation between India and China was "for disinterested" human , tion, reaches Peking on April 23; love and nothing else; and, on April 17, speaking to a Japanese audience, deprecate the Imperialist greed which had got held of Japan and wishes that Asia should be free from the curse of Western materialism and nationalism, speaks in the same strain also, very strongly, at another meeting organised by the Anglo-American Society, is attacked by English and American

papers for these speeches; Chinese students are dissatisfied with his commeuts against Western ideals which had powerfully captured their imaginathe National University at Peking accords him a great reception on April 26, Dr. Hu Hai, leader of the Chinese youth (now Chinese Ambassador at Washington), meets the poet and is converted into a great admirer of his, which reacts on students in enthusiasm for his caltural mission; after giving a few more lectures in China goes to Japan (May 29, 1924);



-On board the boat to Rangoon 'en route' for China in 1824, off Outrain Ghat,, Calculta

Left to right: Nandalai Bose, Kalidas Nag, Ton Post and Kahiti Mohan Sen.

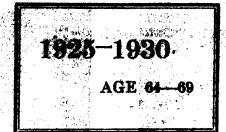
lectures there chiefly on "Interal Relations", in course which he tells the Japanese of his "deep love and respect" for them as a people but, deplores that "wh a nation you have dealings with other nations you also can be deceptive, crueland efficient in handling those methods in which the Western nations show such mastery"; meets Rashbehary Bose, the exiled Indian revolutionary, who shows great reverence for the Poet and fusists on attending to his personal comforts; returns to India on July 21, 1924.

THE PORT is drawn into the vortex of an agitation over a speech of Lord Lytton made at Dacca praising the police and casting a slur on the women of Bengal; accedes, under pressure from mutual friends, to the request to meet Lord Lytton and help him to explain himself,-Fazlul Huq being very active to bring about the meeting; letters of Lord Lytton and Tagore simultaneously published in Indian papers on August 23 fail to terminate the agitation; returning to Santiniketan writes a letter to Lord Lytton telling him that "a considerable number of my countrymen are ready to challenge your Government to produce trustworthy evidence in support of your statement"; takes part in a tableaux performance of Arupratan at Alfred Theatre (Calcutta).

To South America

SAILS for South America, accompanied by Rimhirst, on September 19, 1924, accepting the invitation from Peru to attend the Centenary Celebration of her Independence; falls ill during the voyage; arrived at Buenos Ayres is warmly received by Argentinians; due to ill health is prevented from going to Peru; rests at a beautiful garden-house at San Indere as the givent of Madame Victoria Occaning, writing the poems of Purabi, which his dedicates to her ('Vijaya')*; takes for the President of the Argentine Manualle on Becember 30, 1924.

Marks Wide Course in Dunnes Ayres, Marks Wide Course, Court Mayorring



N January 4, 1925, boards an ON January T, Italian boat for Rurope; arrives at Genoa (Jan. 21); at Milan at a great meeting, presided over by the Duke of Milan, gives a long discourse on Music, receiving a remarkable ovation; sits for a portrait of him by the famous Italian painter Rietti; proceeds to Venice on the 29th and is taken round the historic city with great honours; returns to India on the 17th February, 1925: his elder brother, Jyotirindranath Tagore passes away at Ranchi on the 4th March, 1925; his 65th birthday is celebrated at Santiniketan; is visited by Gandhiji at Santiniketan (27th May); meets Bishop Fisher of America who comes to see him and Gandhiji; on the sudden death of C. R. Das (June 16, 1925), the Poet, in a four-line elegy, pays to the memory of the great leader a most remarkable and touching tribute; writes to explain his own attitude towards the cult of the Charka (the spinning-wheel) preached by Gandhiji; at the request of his friend, Count Keyserling, writes a paper on the subject of marriage, which is published in the latter's famous "Book of Marriage"; attends the performance of Chirakumar Sabha (The Bachelors' Club) on the boards of the Star Theatre in Calcutta,-the Poet having re-shaped it for the stage; re-

plays, e.g., Sadb out this die ed by H. Hose is n the play Sech Relishe (All's well that ends well) from the story which he shapes out of the dr Goraya-galad (Wrong at the Start) and Grika-Prabesk from the story Shesher Ratel (The Pinal Night); Sir P. C. Ray in a public speech criticises the Poet and Sir Brajendranath Seal for their staying out of the Charks campaign of Gandhiji; the Poet replies in an article in Sabuj-patra on Swares Sadhen (Working for Swares), definitely rejecting the charks as a means of attaining Swaraj, in the same essay, records his views on the political tension, particularly with reference to Hindu-Muslim relations; writes to Romain Rolland a letter of felicitations on the occasion of his 60th birthday in the course of which he reiterates his views against the mechanisation of humanity by Western nations by their "fetish worship of materialistic nationalism"; Prof. Carlo Formichi followed by Prof. G. Tucci arrives from Italy (Nov. 21, 1925) with Mussolini's warmest tributes to the Poet and a gift of books for Visva-Bharati, which they join as professors; Lord Lytton visits Santiniketan (Nov. 24); on the 19th December, the Poet presides over the first session of the Indian Philosophical Congress in Calcutta; receives at Santiniketan, on January 12, 1926, F. S. Marvin, the celebrated American author, sent as a representative of the League of Nations: attends the session of the All-India Music Conference at Lucknow, where he receives the news of the death of his eldest brother, Dwijendranath, at Santiniketan (Jan. 18, 1926).

vitality, acute intelligence, fine aesthetic feeling, enormous power of work and great secial position. Her picture has inspired many, very many views of South American Mediantons. In South America there has relieved a new roman-

there are allowed and the properties of the properties of the party of the properties of the party of the par

in East Bengal

GORS to Dacca on 7th February at the invitation of the University; receives addresses from the Dacca Municipality, the Peoples Association and other bodies; speaks at several meetings and functions; also at Mymensingh; at Comilla presides over the anniversary celebrations of the Abhaya Asram of Dr. Sureshchandra Banerjee; attends the Namasudra (Depressed Class) Conference; is warmly received at Agartala by Maharaj Kumar Brajendrakishore of Tipperah; on his return to Santiniketan, his 65th birthday (May 7, 1926) is celebrated by a gathering representative of many nations; the Mabaraja of Porbundar sends a generous con-tribution for Kalabhoven (House of Arts) at Santiniketan; Nattr Paja (The Descing Giel's Worthig) is staged for the first time or findings.

-In May, 1925, Gandhifi paid a visit to the Poet at Santiniketan Centre: Gandhiji; Left: Andrews; Right: RABINDRANATH

Italy and Mussolini

LEAVES Calcutta on May 12, 1926, on his eighth Foreign Tour accompanied by Rathindranath and Pratima Devi; reaches Naples on May 30 and proceeds to Rome by a special train arranged under express orders of Mussolini; declares himself "glad of this opportunity to see for myself the work of one who is assuredly a great man and a movement that will be certainly remembered in history"; meets Mussolini on May 31, when the Poet is received by the Duce with the remark: "I am an Italian admirer of yours, who has read every one of your books translated into the Italian language"; on June 7, the Governor of Rome holds a great public reception in his honour in the historic Capitol and conveys to the Poet "the greetings of the Eternal City"; the British Ambassador holds another reception; the next day the Poet delivers a speech on "The Meaning of Art"; attends on the 10th afternoon the annual choral concert of the school children of Rome in the ancient

A CHRONICLE OF EIGHTY YEARS

Coliseum*; is accorded a reception at Rome University; received by the King of Italy on June 11; attends, a performance of Chiles in Italian, after a second meeting with Mussolini on June 13, meets the great Italian philosopher Benedotte Croce, who, exiled from Rome to Naples, is specially summoned by Mussolini to meet him; is received by the Leonardo da Vinci Society of Florence on the 16th; the next day at the University speaks on "My School": at Turin, on June 20, reads an address on "City and Village" (published in the 5th Anniversary Number of The Calculta Municipal Gazette as: "Wedded Partners"); after the reading-Signora Lipovetzka, a noted Italian songstress, gives three songs of Tagore; from Turin the Poet comes to Switzerland where he is met by numerous victims of Fascist oppression; is shown "coloured reports" of his statements in the Italian Press in praise of the Duce,-his utterances and opinions, torn from their context, pre-

*Prof. P. C. Mahatanobis, who accompanied the Poet with his wife, Rant Mahalanobis, on this tour writes:

"The huge Colineum was one seething mass of human faces. The Choir, which consisted of more than one thousand children, was grouped on a huge wooden gallery. As we entered, the whole audience, numbering perhaps 25 to 30 thousand, rose from their seats and gave such a welcome to the Poet as we shall never forget. The sluging was marvellous, more than a thousand voices singing in harmony. At parting the audience rose again and saluted in Roman style. The Poet was visibly touched and raising his arms blessed the children with all his heart...."



In January, 1926, passed away the eldest brother of the Poet, Dwifendra-nath Tagore, philosopher and poet, universally respected. The two brothers are seen here in a photograph taken in 1814.

sented in a different light altogether; arrives at Villeneuve, where he stays at Hotel Byrone in the very room in which Victor Hugo had lived for a long time overlooking the lake, with the Castle of Chillon in the background; here he is warmly received by Romain Rolland and meets George Duhamel, J. G. Frazer, Prof. Porel, Prof. Bovet and others; at Zurich (July 6) he meets the wife of Prof. Salvadori, a distinguished Italian exiled by Mussolini, who gives him a first-hand account of Pascist atrocities witnessed by herself; writes a letter to the Manchester Guardian in which the Poet expresses himself strongly against Pascism of which Mussolini was the High Priest; Prof. Formichi from Italy writes a letter of protest to the Guardian, saying that as the constant companion and interpreter of Tagore in Italy he (Pormichi) denied that Tagore had ever criticised Mussolini; the Poet replies that "for some time I felt almost elated with the idea that an object lesson was being offered by Italy to show that ample room could be made for human personality in the heart of a political machine. . . . "; after a day's stay at Lausanne, arrives in Vienna on July 10; here he meets Dr. Angelica Balbanoff, the well-known Socialist leader, who brings with him Sig. Modigliani, the prosecuting counsel at the trial of the murderers of Matteoti, the anti-Fascist Italian member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Like a "Conquering Hero"

TN the beginning of August, accompanied by Prof. and Mrs. Mahalanobia, who had joined him in Italy, the Poet comes to England; sits to

. Writes Prof. V. Leany :-

"Tarore's conversations with reporters in Italy were the product of three people: the reperter, the interpreter and Tagore himself. and above all this the constant murisur of a fourth element, general conversation, distinctly in evidence, and interfered with all his discussions without his knowledge. Moreover, not knowing Italian, he had no means of controlling the result of connection. A Rabindranath Tagore: sality and Work" by Prof. V. His P Leasty (1930).

Writes Frof, P. C. Mahalanobis :-

e leaving Rome we gradually beof the fact that a definite attempt being made to create an impression that Post had grown enthusiastic about of some of the reports On the



-The Poet sat to Epstein in London in 1926 for a bust of This 'head' done by the famous sculptor is now at Birmingham Museum



Epstein for a bust of his; meets Brailsford, Rothenstein, Robert Bridges (the Poet-Laureate) and a few other intellectuals; leaves (with Lord Sinha and Prof. and Mrs. Mahalanobis) on the 21st August, 1926, for Norway; is received by the King of Norway at Oslo; meets at Stockholm-Nansen, Sven Hedin, Bjornsen, Bojer; goes to Copenhagen where he meets the philosopher Hoffding and the famous literary critic George Brandes; proceeds to Germany and arrives at Hamburg (Sept. 10); next day comes to Berlin and speaks (Sept. 13) at the Philharmonic Hall on "Indian Philosophies"; is received by President Von Hindenburg on the 14th; is entertained by Kurt Wolfe, his publisher; writes from Berlin to the Manckester Guardian that although he had admiration for the personality of Mussolini, he could never lend his support to Pascism; is attacked and abused by Popole d'Halla; visits Dresden and Cologue on a lecture tour; comes back to Berlin and leaves for Csecho-Slovakia; at Prague delivers lectures on "Art Forms" and "Civiliantion and Progress" (October 10-15); flies to Vienna in an acroplane placed at his disposal by the Czech Government and receives a great ovation; composes the first peets of the went (Voice of the) dy and places a w morial of the distingu

novelist Maurice Jokai; stays at Balaton Feurd and inscribes the poems for Lckhan; lectures at the University of Belgrade; is received by King Boris at Sofia (Bulgaria); by King Ferdinand at Bukharest (Rumania); arrives at Athens on November 25, where the Greek King makes him a "Commander of the Order of the Redeemer"; from Greece goes via Turkey to Egypt, reaching Alexandria on November 27 and Cairo on December 1; a meeting of the Egyptian Parliament is adjourned in his honour and the Ministers meet him at a party where he is entertained to Arabic music; King Fuad receives him and presents him with a collection of Arabian books for the Visya-Bharati; sails from Alexandria for India concluding his "great tour of conquest not as a tyrant but as a teacher—the bearer of a new message of synthesis and harmony, culture and enlightenment".

"Natir Puja" and "Nataraj"

COMES back to India, and receives. on arrival in Calcutta, at Howrah Station, a great ovation, the Mayor of Calcutta, J. M. Sep-Gupta, receiving him at the head of a large body of citizens; goes to Santiniketan on December 19, 1926; the marder of Swami unda at Delhi, in the Christmas week, on the eve of the Indian National Congress at Gauhati, greatly shocks the Post, who, speaking to a

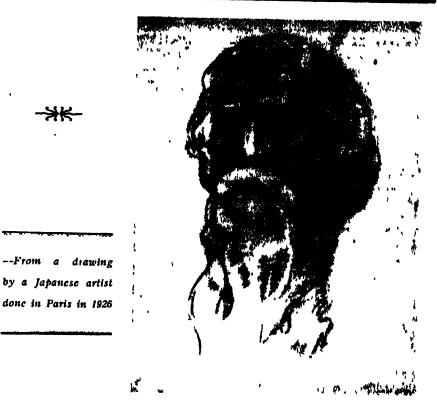
ring at Santiniketan, avers that it e very helplessness of the weakling at tempts the strong to deeds of sin d crime and appeals for mutual understanding and goodwill; on Jan. 24, 1927 in Calcutta, is staged Natir Page, the Poet appearing in the role of the Buddhist monk; issues on Pebruary 3, a remarkable statement protesting against "the primitive form of despotism", which detained young men without trial under Bengal Ordinances; does not approve of the agitation against the Government's proscribing some Bengali books, reminding the writers that there was nothing manly in voicing lachrymose protest on the comfortable assumption that the Government when attacked would not retaliate; devotes himself to creating songs expressible in the form of dances and, on March 18, 1927, produces at Santiniketan, his Nataraja, a new type of dance-drama; contributes a poem, Vichitra, to the first number of a new Bengalee periodical of the same name, sponsored by Upendranath Ganguli (Rditor), Jatinath Ghosh, Kanti Ghosh, Satis Ghatak and Amal Home; the Vulntra also publishes Nataraja illustrated by Nanda Lal Bose; fills the new magazine with various contribution from month to month: presides over the Hindi Literary Conference on the invitation of the Maharaja of Bharatpore, visits Jaipur, Agra and Ahmedabad and is feted by the Gujrat Literary Society, returns to Santiniketan on April 11; lays the foundation stone of the prayer hall of the Prabartak Sangha at Chandernagore and receives a purse from the Mayor of Chandernagore; goes to Shillong and commences writing for the Vichitra a novel under the title

In "Greater India"

ON July 12, 1927, leaves for a tour in Malaya, Java, Bali and Siam (now Thailand), accompanied by Sunitikumar Chatterjee, Surendra Nath

Tin-purush (Three Generations), which

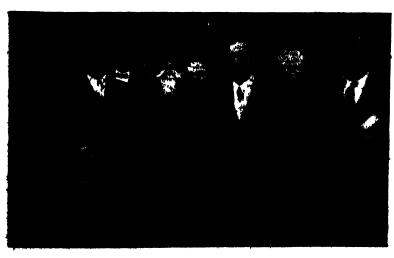
he later names Yoga-Yog ('Contacts').



Kar and others (his minth Foreign Tour, innanced partially by J. K. Birla, who donated Rs. 10,000), arrives at Singapore on the 20th July and lectures on "The Unity of Man", Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor, presiding, after many social functions leaves for Malacca on the 27th, following an untiring round of lectures at various stations, arrives at Penang from where he proceeds to Sumatra; arrives in Batavia on August 22 and reads at a banquet in his honour a poem, "The Indian Pilgrim to Java", an English rendering of his Bengalı poem Vijayalakshmi, which he had composed on the 21st, on the 23rd leaves for Balı; writes on board the steamer an essay, Sahityc navatwa (Novelty in Literature), which reflets his reaction against reports of a controversy then current in Bengal over his latest literary essay, "Sahitva-Dharma", which he had contributed to the

Vichitra just before his departure, criticising the ultra-modern tendencies m Bengah fiction, arrives in Bali on August 24, describes the natural beauty of the island in a poem, Sagarike (published later in Mahua); tours through the island with royal honours; is particularly impressed with Balinese dance-dramas; from Bali, on September 9, he reaches Sourabaya (Java); on the 12th comes to Soetakarta where he opens a bridge and a street which is named after him; visits the great temple of Borobudor; leaves for Siam via Bandung and Batavia; is warmiy received by the King and Queen, also the Prince of Chantabun, a great Pali

Returns home on October 27; recasts his play, Nataraja, and produces it. under the name of Rituranga, in Calcutta on December 8, 1927; Mcmıllan & Co. publish "Fireflies" and "Letters To A Friend"; on January 5, 1928, receives at Santiniketan members of the Indian Science Congress; also receives the great singer Madame Clara Butt: V. Lesny, Professor of Sanskrit at the German University at Prague (Czecho-Slovakia), comes to Visva-Bharati as Visiting Professor in succession to Prof. William Winternitz; writes in Prabasi and the Modern Review on the conflict between the staff and students of the City College over Saraswati Puja celebration, deprecating the demand of the latter to perform the worship against the established traditions of the College (a Brahmo institution); attends, as President, a meeting at his Calcutta residence, arranged to settle the scute differences between sections of Bengali litterateurs of the



-Prof. V. Lesny receives the Paet at Prague with Prof. and Mrs. P. C. Makalamobis: 1826

nitra-modern tendencies in literature; his sixty-seventh birthday is celebrated in Calcutta (May 7, 1928) the Poet being weighed against his own books which were then given away to public libraries, the ceremony following the traditional Indian custom (tula-dan) of kings being similarly weighed against gold, which used to be given away to the deserving poor.

To Sri Aurobindo

ON May 12, 1928 the Poet leaves Calcutta for England to deliver the Hibbert Lectures at Oxford but falls ill at Madras and cancels the voyage; spends a restful week at Adyar accepting .Mrs. Besant's invitation; proceeds from Madras to Colombo halting en route at Pondicherry to pay, on May 29, a visit to Sri Aurobindo; records his impression of the visit in the Modern Review;* visits Ceylon and comes to Bangalore on the way back to the invitation of Brajendranath Seal, then Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University; here he concludes his novel, Sesher Kabila ('The Last Poem'); returns to Santiniketan at the end of June; in August, 1928, takes part in Calcutta at the Centenary of the Brahmo Samaj preaching a sermon from the pulpit of Sadharan Brahmo Samsj on 'The Message of Rammohun Roy'; sends a written speech to be read at the Conference of All-India Libraries Association, held in Calcutta during Christmas; Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax), the Viceroy of India. visits Santiniketan on December 17.: writes and publishes the poems of Mahua; the Poet presides at the Parliament of Religions held in Calcutta on January 28, 1929.

In Canada

INVITED by the National Council of Education of Canada to participate at its Triennial Conference,

Wrote the Poet !-

At the very first sight I could realize that he had been seeking for the soul and had gained it, and through this long process of realisation had accumulated within him a r of inspiration. His face was radiant with an inner light and his serene presence made it evident to me that his soul was not erippled and cramped to the measure of some tyrannical doctrine, which takes delight in inflicting wounds upon life.

I felt that the utterance of the ancient Binds Rishi spoke from him of that equant mity which gives kuman soul its freedom of e into the All. I said to him, you have the Word and we are waiting to accept it from you. India will speak through your voice to the World, 'Earken to me'.

Francisco A sew Aurobindo in the atmosphere of his speller berole youth, and I sang to him. Anyobindo, accept the Salutation. Rabindramath', day, I saw hist in a desper at

of recional richaest of wisdom and again

leaves Calcutta, on February 26, 1929, accompanied by A. K. Chanda and Sudhindra Dutt; reaches Tokyo (March 26) where he stays for two days as the guest of the famous Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun; arrives at Vancouver on April 6 and delivers at the Conference his famous lecture on "The Philosophy of Leisure"; next day speaks there on "The Principles of Literature"; visits the Sikh shrine at Vancouver on April 12, and on April 14 delivers his farewell speech in Canada; invited by the Universities of Harvard, Columbia, California and Detroit he reaches Los Angeles on April 18, and, following the loss of his passport, experiences at the hands of the Emigration Officers the "special treatment" accorded to "a representative of the Asiatic peoples, an Oriental and a coloured man"; as a protest he cancels his American tour and embarks for Japan on April 20; his birthday is celebrated on board the Japanese boat by the Captain and passengers; reaches Yokohama on May 10; lectures at Tokyo on "Oriental Culture and Japan's Mission", fondly hoping that "Japan . . . will reveal an aspect of civilisation which is generally ignored in other parts of the world . . . it should be greatly rich in the wealth of human relationship—even in politics'"; is entertained by Marquis

* Referring to Japan's domination of Korea the Poet said on the occasion:

"No great nation, for the sake of selfpreservation, can allow such weak spots in its neighbourhood to remain out of its control, for that is sure to afford vantage ground to its enemies, and neither is it safe for the weaker people themselves to be left alone. And therefore the problem before the Koreans is to cultivate the moral strength which will enable them to establish a mutual relationship honourable for both sides. The moral danger is no less great for the people who unfortunately have the evil opportunity of exercising absolute power upon a weaker race. And for the sake of keeping up a high standard of national character which, after all, is the only source of permanent strength for the people it is imperatively, necessary for the ruling nation to allow the subject race to find in themselves enough strength to be able to remind their rulers that they have to be just, honest, aympathing and respectibly he is meet for tuite to righter a beliage and the have their institutible claim armostly. You was smalled, kingdom if you can help you mon human training out into light all th expression. You

Okuma; leeves for India on June 4; on route is received cordially in Indo-China by the French Government and the people; arrives in Madres on July 3. and Calcutta on July 5, 1929.

N September, 1929, the Poet delivers two lectures-Sahityer Swarmp and Sahityer Bichar-under the auspices of the 'Rabindra-parichaya Sabha' (Tagore Society) of the Presidency College; recasts his old drama Raja-o-Rani as Tapatt, which is staged at his Calcutta residence consecutively on 26th, 28th, 29th September and 1st October-the old Poet appearing in the role of the young King Vikram; Prof. Takagaki, a famous exponent of the art of Jujitsu, comes to Santiniketan at Tagore's invitation, the Poet having felt that Bengalee boys and gifls stood in great need of training in this art of



—From a photo taken in Berlin in 1930 when he exhibited his pictures there

self-defence; takes seriously to painting to which he devotes much time; at the invitation of the Gackwar, lectures at Baroda (January 26, 1930) on "Man the Artist"; detained unavoidably in the way, fails to attend -much to the chagrin of the organi-

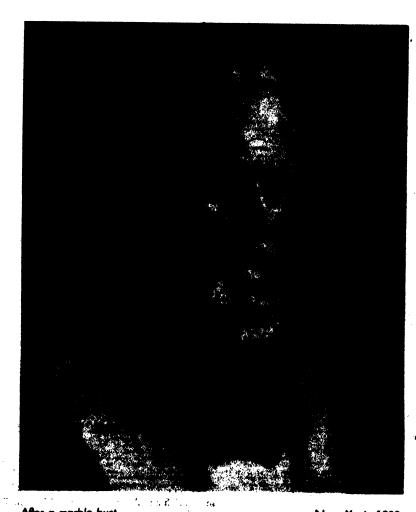
your people, win their love who you can be foolish enough to bully into a sullen subjection, make them trustworthy by trusting them and by respecting them, train them into self-respect which is for your own good. Let the best mission of st carried on in an atmosphere of ayr inderstanding, in the greatful boart of ple the best of all back-groups for the tion of the national pulled. At I leave, let me bope that I be white of any self-resident that I can render them."



All to delight that I have fall in life pain an flower he we open to two at to an of the fact in a furfal sail of hoe.

After a pastel

New York, 1930



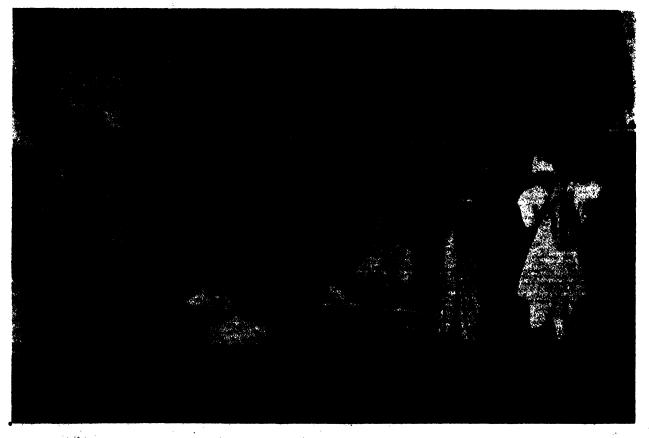
अक्त इक्षितक, भी ने क्रिक्स करें

After a marble bust

New York, 1930



With the leaders of the Sixth Indian National Congress in Calcutta, 1890
Seated: left to right: W. C. Bonnerjee, Pherozshah Mehta (President)
Standing: left to right: Nalin Behari Sarkar, Monomohan Ghosh
THE POET, Hem Chandra Mallik, Shelley Bonnerjee.



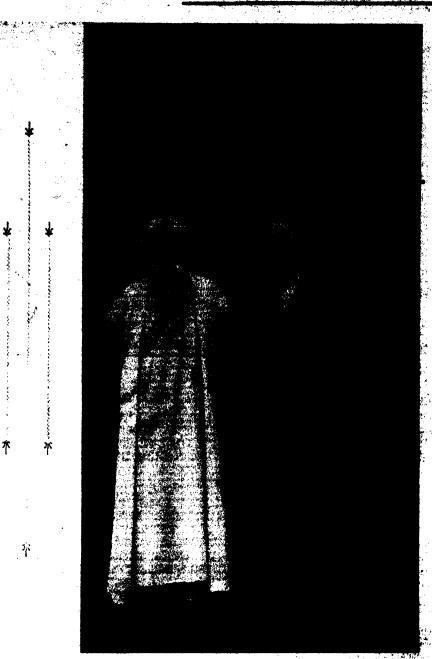
The closing scene of 'Dak-Ghar' (Post-office), 1917

Staged at the Jeresanke House before a distinguished gathering of political leaders assembled in Calcutta for the Inidian National Congress presided over by Mrs. Annie Besent. The Post appeared on the stage supported by his nephous Gaganendrahath and Abanindranath and his son Rathindra.

sers and disappointment of the deletion of the state of the single (disappointment) Conference (of which the was President-elect), his elder sitter, Swarmakumari Devi, taking the presidential chair at the last moment (peb. 2, 1930); on February 10, at Sarul, Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governer of Bengal, opens a Conference of the workers of Co-operative Societies and announces a capital grant for Sriniketan of Rs. 5,000 only and a yearly grant of Rs. 1,000 for three years only, the insufficiency of the grant adding to the keenness of adverse public criticism.

Emergence as a Rainter

ON March 2, 1930, Rebindranath proceeds from Calcutta on his Eleventh Poreign Tour accompanied by his son, daughter-in-law and W. Ariam (Private Secretary); reaching Marseilles on the 26th, stays at Cap Martin near Monte Carlo as the guest of M. Kahn; meets here President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia; opens an exhibition of his own pictures in Paris at the Galerie Pigalle (arranged by his Argentine friend Madame Victoria O'Campo) on May 2, with 125 exhibits; his sixty-ninth birthday is celebrated in Paris; goes to London on May 11 and then to Birmingham where he receives the news of the happenings in India [Gandhiji's salt satyagraha, the Dandi March, his arrest and internment, the armoury raid at Chittagong, Martial Law at Sholapur, Viceregal Ordinances declaring the Congress as an illegal body, the Hindu-Muslim riots at Dacca] which impel him to declare in an interview with the Manchester Guardian (May 16) against the repressive measures by the "bureaucratic irresponsible government meting out cruel and arbitrary punishment to entirely inoffensive persons in the high-sounding name of law and order" and pleads for concerted action by the best minds of East and West as "the present complications cannot be dissipated by repression and a violent display of physical power"; comes to Oxford on the 17th and on the 19th, at Manchester College, delivers his first Hibbert Lecture (later published by Allen & Unwin as "Religion of Man"); returns to London to discuss Indian affairs with Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India; addresses an annual meeting of Quakers, being the first speaker not belonging to that community invited * to address such a meeting within 252 years past; is heckled at the conclusion of his address for his remarks against British rule in India and replies: "Reelize yourselves in our place and recall the time when your own brothers in America wanted to secure their freedom with their blood"; returning to Oxford delivers his concluding speech (Hilbert Lectures) on the 26th, at



-At Oxford with L. P. Jacks, Principal, Manchester College and Editor of The Hibbert Journal; 1930

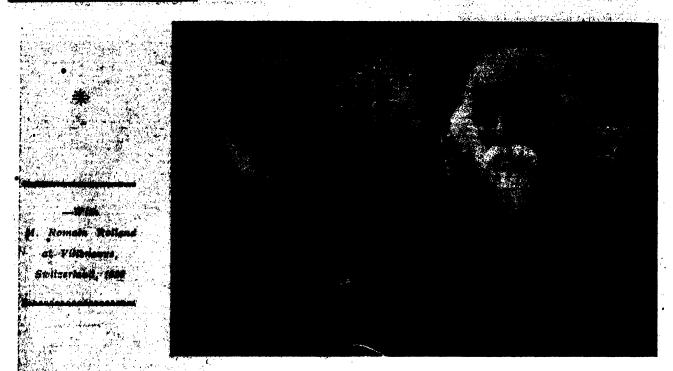
the Chapel of Manchester College, to one of the most crowded audiences ever seen there-the Principal of the University College, Sir Michael Sadler, declaring: "We shall never forget in Oxford the gift you have given us and the inspiration you have brought to us"; returning to Birmingham, speaks there on the Ideals of Education in Rast and West'; attends an exhibition of his paintings on June & writes a letter to the Speciator (June 7) on the political situation in India paying a remarkable tribute to Mahatma Gaudhi on his "new technique of revolution"; visits Elmhirst's school, Dertington Hall, at Totnes (Devonshire).

PROCEEDS to Germany, reaching Berlin on July 11, 1980; meets the members of the Reichstag on the 12th; meets Einstein on the 14th; after the opening of an Exhibition of his paintings, at Gallery Moller, on July 16th,

proceeds to Dresden next to Munich, where a civic reception is accorded to him at the ancient Town Hall; witnesses the famous "Passion Play" at Oberammergau, which impresses him deeply; after a rapid tour through many cities, "travelling like royalt goes to Denmark; an Exhibition of his paintings is opened at Copenhagen on August 9; goes to Geneva and spends there a few days; hears there of communal riots at Dacca and writes to the Speciator (Aug. 30, 1930), complaining bitterly against the silence in by Ringlish newspapers over the and maintaining that "men of character have been bro Docca" and "mape have occurred."

a Sarint Branks

LEAVES Games to the Bonnie accompanied by Sounnyendra Tagore (his grand-nephew) and Amiya



Courtesy: "Dipali"

Chakraverti Me Library Secretary);
Dr. Harry Timbres (his Medical attendant). W. Arlam (his Private Semantary)*; arrives at Moscow on September 11, 1930; received at the White-Russian Baltic Station by the representatives of the Society for Cultural Relations (of the Society for Cultural Relations (of the Society for Spillding, a reception is held, Prof. F. N. Petroff, the President of the Society, taking the chair; on the evening of the same day a concert is arranged in his honour jointly by the vors and the Moscow

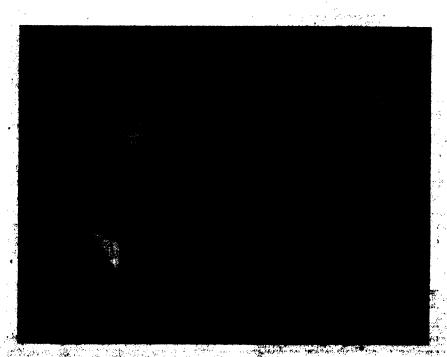
visition from the Soviet Government, but was taken seriously ill with influenza at Vienna and, therefore, had to postpone the visit. On this occasion he was invited personally by Lunacharsky, who came to see him in Berlin on behalf of the Soviet Government.

in the said the world have been

The state of the s

Association of writers at their club, where he meets Prof. Kogan (President of the Academy of Arts), Prof. Pinkevitch (Director of the Second Moscow State University) Mme. Litvinov, Mme Ognyed, Mme Vera Inber, Fedor Gladkov, Essev and other Soviet artists and authors; visits the Pioneers' Commune (the organisation for giving vocational training to orphans) on the 14th; the Peasants' Home on the 16th; an Exhibition of his paintings opened, on September 17, at the State Moscow Museum of New Western Art, is welcomed by Soviet art critics as "a very great event in the history of art"; visits Moscow Art Theatre and witnesses the performances of "Peter the Great", Tolstoy's "Resurrection", and "Biaderka" (an Indian love legend) at the First State Opera House: meets students

and tells them of his own school in India; visits the Industrial Labourers' Commune. Central Ethnographical State Museum, the Children's Creche and Kindergarten of the Moscow Dynamo Works, the Museum of Handicrafts, the Museum of Revolution and several other institutions; delivers his farewell speech at a big reception organised in the Central House of Trade Unions on September 24, when the Soviet poet Shingalee recites the "Ode to Rabindranath", specially composed for the occasion, and the author Galperin recites in Russian three of Tagore poems and the actor Simonov "Stages select scenes from "Postoffice" (Dak-Ghar).



-With Albert Einstein in Berlin: 1939

EAVES Russia on the 25th for Germany, and from there sails for America on October 3, 1930; writes to the Speciator (November 19) from America a letter deploring Gandhiji's hesitation to participate at the Round Table Conference, which, in the Poet's opinion, "could have been used as a platform wherefrom to send his voice to all those all over the world who truly represent the future history of man"; on November 25, at the Biltmore Hotel (New York), attends a great jublic banquet organized in his honour by four hundred leading citizens; is received by President Hoover; delleurs a public address at Carnegie Hall (New York) on December 1, and on Dec. 7, speaks on "The Pirst and Last Prophet of Persia" at a meeting under the auspices of the Bahais; accepts the offer of Ruth St. Denis, the celebrated dencer, of raising funds wh a few dence-estitute by her of his poems but gives away the

and the second s

oney thus received to be spent in vine relief to the anemployment at Fork; exhibitions of his paintings ed at Boston and New York re opened at Boston and New York ad received by many art-critics with enthusiasm; meets Will Durant, whose nok "The Case for India" had been prohibited entry into Bengal; returns to England on December 22; declines to accept the invitation to act as a mediator in the Round Table Conference wrangle over the communal question; is entertained by the Editor of the Speciator at a luncheon at Hyde Park Hotel (January 8, 1931), where he meets and have a long talk with Bernard Shaw; comes back home in February, 1931.

> 1931-1935 AGE 70--74

RTURNING to India writes a new dance-drama, Nabin, which is staged first at Santiniketan and then in Calcutta (Empire Theatre, March 14), the Poet reciting poems which are interpreted and visualised through dance and music; his seventieth birthday is celebrated at Santiniketan and also at many places all over India; his letters from Russia—Russiar Chithi

—are collected and published on his seventieth birthday, revealing the "profound spiritual and poetic insight and the deep social consciousness with which he had closely followed the most important page of human history."

in
et
the
in
to

The same of the sa

-With Bernard Shaw in London; 1930

"Rabindra-Jayanti" Inaugurated

ON the 16th May, 1931, at the Calcutta University Institute Hall, a large gathering representative of all sections of the community with Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri (President, Hangiya Sahitya Parishad) in the chair, conveys to the Poet its warmest felicitations on his completing the seventieth year of his life and decides to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner in Calcutta, thus inaugurating Rabindra-Jayanti. Tagore Septuagenary Celebrations Committee is appointed with the Poet's life-long friend the great scientist Jagadis C. Bose as President, Jatindra Nath Basu as General Secretary and Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Amal Home as Joint Secretaries. the 18th July, 1931 this Committee adopts a Scheme of Celebration, prepared by Amal Home, deciding to celebrate the event by a destival extending over an entire week during Christmas (1931) devoted to the observations comprehensive programme bringing set. and emphasising the Post's life work; sends a poem of greatings to the youthin of the Buxa Concentration Comp. detained under Viceriani Ordinance, in apply to their limited felicitations; the poem is returned by the Censor to Amai Home, who had ferwarded it on behalf of the Post.

In New York, in 1930, the Poet met Helen Keller, the famous American blind deaf-mute, who has not only learnt to read, write and talk, but also to "hear" by louch. Here she "listens" to the Poet by placing her fingers lightly on his lips as they move

PRESERVE CONTRACTOR

EARINDRANATH TAGORE

क्ष्मा मैन्स्ट्रेड कार्यसम्बद्धाः अस्ति अस्त्रिक्षाः र

विशिष्ट महा कि अक्षात कि कर। भिक्षा विश्व तेंग, स्त्रीय रा अधिन स्त्रती

Vermone are letter इसी स्प्रेट के स्पेरिय क्रांसीय की अस्टियीय है। इसीलां है से जीराव

मेरहरा हिस्ड एक , मक्रा मक्सान कि मान रिम्पर्रेज साक्ष्यस्य अनुष् मेस्ट्रियारियानु। राध्याम क्षेत्रका सर्वे स्टूब खिल्हा असके गढ़ने राजने राजने राजने हैं।

"Nilsa styman, ennan zowen edgini. . अन्यक्तिमार्केर क्षेत्र अवलाक एक मार्थिस अवता : क्रिकारक अपनासरक क्रिकारक अपनासरक न्त्रीयं मेरिस्तार्थेपते सैं क्ष्यं प्र धून अख्रितं।

Wor.

The Hijli Protest

THE Poet visits Bhopal at the invita-tion of the Nawab; terrible floods, famine and pestilence devastate North Bengal to which is added acute communal trouble between Hindus and Muslims, on which he writes in the Prabasi, warning his countrymen against such fatal fratricide helping "the third party" in keeping India under perpetual political domination; on the 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th September is profitted in Calcutta a novel musical feetival, Struttetha (The Child) in aid of the Mebd-stricken in North Bengel; on September 30 the Sanskrit ge in Calcutta confers on the Poet College in Calculta confers on the Poet time little of Rept-randoblemens; on the little Deliber, when he is contem-plating a trip, to Derjeeling to recomp his health, occurs the tragedy at the Rifli Detention Comp, where the guarda aboot two young Bengali prinumber; the Foot again comes to the fore and becomes the spin reged public protest at a his

carceration and a nerve-racking strain of an indefinitely suspended fate"; trounces in a letter to the daily press an Anglo-Indian paper "giving repeated expressions of the Christian sentiment of sympathy for the warders who had murdered the prisoners in their charge"; spends the autumn at Darjeeling; lends his support in an

* This letter when sent for publication to the Statesman, forwarded by the Editor of the Municipal Gasette on behalf of the Poet, was returned to him with the following letter from Sir Alfred Watson:

> THE STATESMAN Ltd. 6. Chowringhee Calcutta, 3rd Novr., 1931.

Dear Mr. Home,

I must definitely refuse to publish from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore or anybody else a letter which accuses men of murder who have never been tried on that count. I return the letter to-

It is pleasant to be back in India and pleasant to know that in these times I have many friends like yourself among Indians.

> I am, sincerely yours, Alfred H. Watson

[The Poet's Letter]

To The Editor, "The Statesman"

We have recently seen in an Anglo-Indian paper repeated expressions of the Christian sentiment of sympathy for the warders who had under their charge the prisoners at Hilli whom they murdered. The perpetrators of this crime were pitied on ground of nervous strain under which, according to the writer, they "certainly cannot be expected to retain judicial These high-strung individuals-who enjoy freedom and self-respect and live in comfortable barracks-have been soothed with paragraphs of tender consideration for their concerted homicidal attack, under cover of darkness, on defenceless prisoners undergoing the most barbaric system of incarceration and a nerveracking strain of an indefinitely suspended

Most crimes indeed are the outcome of some severe strain-uncontrollable urge of temptation, pain and anger reaching a burating point when considerations of social responsibility and consequences are recklessly forgotten . . . though comitted under intense nervous tension and a state of psychological sight-mare, are not condoned by law, and for that reason fear and self-control cise check against criminal propensities. But if the milk of huma ness be carefully reserved for official arder, and if a special stan e can ever be succ the plea of delicate nerver for those who already harbour in their mind an expectation of impunity, and who, as deputed guardians of law and r. have broken almost with swameraltation, then it will amou psicipe insult to the solemn principle of stille universally declared in all civilised e public mind which no amount of propaganda can ever do.

the other hand I never for who have been Judged guilty by any

The poem above addressed to the Bengali youths "detained" under the Viceregal Ordinance of 1931 at Buxa fort, in raply to their address of felicitations on the Poet's seventieth birthday, was stopped by the Censor. It came back to the Editor of this fournal, who had forwarded it on behalf of Rabindranath. Later it appeared in the "Prabasi"



—In October, 1931, when the guards at the Hijli Detention Camp shot two young Bengali prisoners dead, the Poet at a great meeting held in the Calcutta Maidan at the foot of the Ochterloney Monument—gave expression to the anguish and indignation of the outraged public. Here he is seen reading his address with J. M. Sen-Gupta to his left

PHOTO: KANCHAN MURRERERE

essay on "The Weavers of Bengal" to the movement set on foot by Sir P. C. Ray that Bengal should not depend on Bombay mills to clothe herself; celebrates at Santiniketan the 50th birth-anniversary of Nandalal Bose, the artist.

"Rabindra-Jayanti" Celebrated

COMES to Calcutta on the 23rd December, 1931, to attend the RAMMORA-JAYANTI celebrations held in the Christmas week in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the inaugural meeting of the 18th May, 1931 .- The Jayanti Week starts in the morning of the 25th December with the opening of a remarkable arts and crafts exhibition and a mela (fair) at the Town Hall and the adjoining grounds by the Maharaja Bahadur of Tipperah,the Poet being himself present and going round the rooms and galleries exhibiting (f) a hundred of his own drawings and paintings, (ii) manuscripts and different editions of his works-Rnglish and Bengali, (iii) translations of his works in different languages of the world, (tv) works on himself, (v) portraits, etc., of the Poet at different periods of his life, (vi) gifts and pre-

sents to the Poet from different countries of the world, (vil) arts and crafts products of the Visva-Bharati, (viii) old and new Bengali art products and artistic home industries and (see) pictures of the Bengal School of Painting and Indian paintings, old and As a beck-ground to the ex (organised by Kedernath Chai assisted by Surendranath Ker) is held a mela (fair) with various indigenous entertainments, e.g., Kalkabala, j kirtan, baul gan, folk est folk dances, sports and ath same afternoon sits a literary ence under the presidentship of

prove to be inevitable, in spite of the well-known historical truism amply proved by the Casrist and other autocratic regimes that those who have military and political power in their hands or are favoured and protected by such power, have other deficiently gone through the extreme length of iniquities in a whole-sale manner and surreptitious ways, avoiding justice and forcibly representing popular judgment. But fortunately for humanity such policy has never been utilizately successful.

I cornectly appeal to the Covernment and our people at the sante thing that there should immediately be a truce to the time-lance of venezance and visioner perpetually rusting round a vicinity arcle. Giving vent to one's anger and entermone may be natural to common historical but it is never statesmentike for an afternoon wise for the ruled, the form of the ruled, the natural to such any mothing but destrictive, hopedates and full, endiesnly adding to our additions and fullity and leading to our additions and our confidence in the moral manufacture of our confidence in the moral manufacture of strength in its magneticality.

Darjeeling, Nov. 2, 1951

Yours ato.,

properly constituted court of funtice should go, impunished though their nerves may have been completely speet by herrowing, signific and company crimes that except satisfaction. They must pay in full the dast of what their may feet at their obligation to their outraged kindred, or their own insulted humanity. Our students no doubt learnt by heart through Byropean school masters, their lessons from the system, glatory of the struggle for freedom conjugatly struck with the commiss of criminal violence openir done, he ascently sixted by both sides, such as man governly exhibited in freinnd.

PARINDRANAFH TAGORE

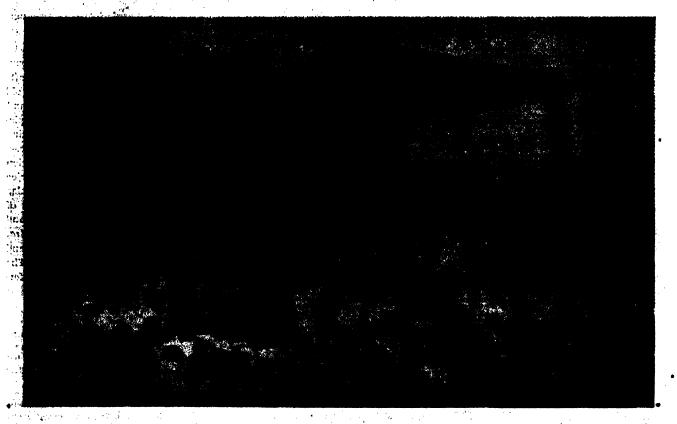
Cimples Chatterjee, where papers, g by well-knows Bengali littersdealing with different appects of path's contribution to the Bengali literature and some poems dedi-cated to the Poet are read.—In the evening is held a Music Pestival where thirty-five Tagore congs (beginning from the earliest period of his composition) are sung to well-known singers and a well-trained choir under the rebip of Inders Devi and Dinendra Nath Tagore. The next day, the 20th December, Sir S. Radhakrishnan opens and presides over a conference at which distinguished litterateurs, artists, scholara and educationists, Indian and romen, from all parts of India, in-Missist enlyeshibles, read papers of the Missister and papers in collection of the evening is conogs from Tagore.

Mi December, 1981, before ge of several thousands tion all sections of id in front of (winter on the street, of the bisteric builda dais has been erected); the Poetis presented with addresses of felicitations on behalf of the Corporation

of Calcutta (read by the Mayor Dr. B. C. Roy), the Bangine Salitye Parishad (read by its President Sir P. C. Ray), the Hindi Sahitis Sammelan (read by Ambika Presed Belpel), the Prabasi Banga Sakitya Sammetan (read by Pestiva Devi of Allahabad) and last, on behalf of his countrymen, by the Rabindra-Jayanti-Parishad (The Tagore Septuagenary Calebration Committee), which was read by the greatest Bengali poetess Kamini Ray, the address itself being written by Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, the famous Bengali novelist. -The Poet replies to all the addresses separately, receiving a remarkable ovation at the end.—He is also presented with The Golden Book of Tagorebearing the homage of poets and authors, artists and scientists, politicians and statesmen of thirty countries -by Mr., Ramananda Chatterjee (who had edited the Book) on behalf of the Publication Committee.-On the 28th, 29th and 30th is staged Natir Puja at the Jorasanko house of the Poet, he himself appearing in the role of the Buddhist monk.—The Bangiya Sahitya Parishad holds a reception on the 29th December, when a marble bas-relief portrait of the Poet, presented by Amal Home, is unvalled by Sir P. C. Ray, President of the Parishad.—The students of Calcutta also celebrate the occasion by presenting the Poet with an address, on the 31st December, at the Senate Hall of the University of Calcutta; to this he replies by reading

a paper in Bengali, dwelling on the growth of his poetic life, which he had originally prepared for reading at the public reception on the 27th December but abandoned the idea because of its length and the cosmopolitan character . of the gathering .- The RABINDRA-JAYANTI celebration, which was to be held for a week from the 25th to the 31st December, 1931 is extended till the 5th January, 1932, when at the news of the arrest of Mahatma Gaudhi, Subhas Chandra Bose and other leaders and the arrest of Jnananjan Neogi, the Secretary of the Jayanti-Mela, the Celebration Committee, in view of the political situation, comes to a decision to close the function.

THE Poet is greatly agitated over Gandhiji's arrest and cables to the British Prime Minister protesting against "the sensational policy of indiscriminate repression being followed by the Indian Government causing permanent alienation of our people from yours"; issues a statement on the "Independence day" (January 26, 1932), which, however, is prevented from being fully published by the Bengal Censor; writes many poems at his river-side residence of Khardah, among them being a notable one on Gandhiji entitled Prasna (The Question) published first in the Prabasi and later in his Parishesh; attends the opening of

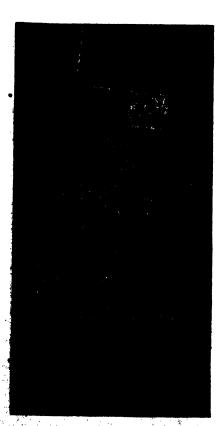


27th December, 1931, before an assemblage of several thousands of people representing all sections of the galhered in front of the Town Hall, where, on the slivest, facing the steps of the historic builds the flowth gates of the Bengal Legislative Council House, a 'dets' had been erected, the Poet was presend drusses of felicitations by the Corporation of Calcutta, the Bengiye Sahilya Parishad, the Hindi Sahim, the Probasi Banga Sahilya Sammilan and the RAMMURA-JAYANTI PARISMAD (the Tagore Septuages on Committee)—Pandii Vidhusekher Shastri is son reciting the 'mangalachanaman' while the girls of Santinthelan hold the 'arginpairum'

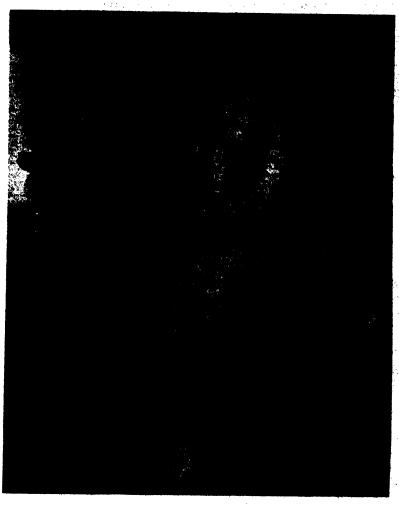
Mukul Dey at the Government Art School, Calcutta, in February; takes trial flight in a Dutch aeroplane and secides to fly to l'eraia in response to the invitation of the Shah; meets at fantiniketan a delegation of the Society of Friends' from England.

The Rosse of Iran

O^N April 11, 1932, accompanied by his daughter-in-law "takes off" at the Dum Dum aerodrome on a K. L. M. plane, preceded by his two other companions-Kedarnath Chatterjee and Amiya Chakraverti; on crossing the Persian border receives in the plane a wireless message from the Government of Persia welcoming him; is received at Bushire on April 13 by the Governor and entertained at a public banquet; is royally received at Shiraz (April 16) where he spends a few days; pays his respects at the tomb of Hafiz; comes to Ispahan on the 22nd, via the ancient city of Persepolis; after a Civic Reception at Ispahan, goes to Teheran where he spends two weeks amidst a glorious round of civic, diplomatic and private receptions; on May 2 is received by His Majesty Reza Shah Pehlavi to whom the Poet presents a poem written in his honour; at the Shah's orders his seventy-second birthday is celebrated with great eclat: receives invitation from Iraq and on his way back to India meets King



The Rest Sies back from Persia with his daughter-in-law Pratima Devi Photo takes at



—During the Poet's visit to Persia in the summer of 1932, his seventysecond birthday was celebrated at Teheran when "it was roses roses all the way"

Faisal at Baghdad, where he is accorded a Civic Reception; returns to Calcutta, by air, on June 3, 1932.

Academie Honours

A CCEPTS the invitation of Calcutta
University to take the Ramtanu Lahiri Chair of Bengali Literature and also deliver the Kamala Lectures; is presented with an Address from the University at a special Academic Reception on August 6, 1932; receives the news (Aug. 8) of the death in Germany of his only grandson, Nitindranath Ganguly; invited by C. Y. Chintamani of the Leader (Allahabad) to give his opinion on the Communal Award, advises his countrymen "to take advantage of the new feeling of resentment that is sweeping intellectual circles in our country to-day against irrational communal and class differences, come to agreement between ourselves and thus remove the greatest obstacles in the path of our national self-expression"; writes at Santiniketan the prose-poems of Punascha ('Postscript'), the poems of Parishesh ('The Rnd') and Kaler Jatra ('The March of Time', which he dedicates to Basat Chairdra Chatterjee on his 57th birthday anniversary.

Gandhiji's "Fast unto Douth"

REATLY perturbed at the news of Gandhiji's resorting to his "fast unto death" (September 20, 1932) in protest against the sinister motives behind the Communal Award* cancels arrangements for attending as President the forthcoming birthday celebrations of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, and, after issuing a fervent public appeal for removal of caste prejudices and differtial treatment between Hindus socially, rushes to Poona (Sept. 24) where Gandhiji has been lying at Yervada Jail; sends an appealing cable to Premier Ramsay Macdonald; on Sept. 26 the news is received of the "Pact", arrived at as a result of Gandbiji's fast, being accepted by the Premier;

^{*} The Poet sent the following to Gandhiji on hearing of his fast:

[&]quot;It is worth secrificing precious life for the sake of India's unity and her social ntegrity. Though we cannot anticip effect it may have upon our rulers who m not understand its immense importance for our people, we feel certain that the super appeal of such self-effering to the o of our own countrymen will not be in h fervently hope that we will not call sal trapedy to reach extra e length. Our servewi kearte will follow your sublime per nce with reand love."

Gandhiji breaks his fast, the Poet singing by the bed-side one of his favour songs ; writes to the Besselle a force ful letter on the question of the temple entry of Harijans in Couldn; receives Pandit Maden Molan Maleviya et Santinibetan en December 3, 1982.

marken Contracty

DRESIDES in Calcutta (Decemb 11) at the Seventieth Birthday Celebration of Sir P. C. Ray and deto to him the brochure, "Manatmadi and Depressed Humanity't) visits the Gosaba Village Welfare Centre established by Sir Basisi Mamilton in the Sundarbank; receives Professor Poure-Daud who has been sent to Santiniketan by the Bhah of Potets, delivers at Calcutta University the second Kamala Lecture (January, 1933); am January 18 presides over the inaugural meeting of the Rammohun Centenary at the Senate Mail, Calcutta; on the 25th reads at Calcutta University a paper on "Fusion of Knowledge"; at Lucknow, on the occasion of a Conference organised by the School of Music (Feb. 1933), his daughter-in-law produces, with a batch of students from Santiniketan, a Dance-drama, Sapmochan, with great success; the performance is repeated in Calcutta, at the Empire Theatre (March, 1933).

Programme and the

ISSUES a statement to the Press supporting V. J. Patel's efforts to check the "campaign of lies" against India, then being sedulously carried on in Western countries (April, 1933); goes to Darjeeling; sends a telegram to Gandhiji deprecating his intention to enter into a second period of fasting, but the telegram is not received by Gandhiji; is the first to sign a leaders' memorial to the Government to release political prisoners; also telegrams to prisoners on hungerstrike at Andamans to desist; records his own and the country's deepest distress at the news of the audden death of J. M. Sen-Gupta (July 24, 1933) while under detention; sends a message op the occasion of Wilberforce Centenary celebrations at Hull; receives Uday Sankar at Santiniketan; on September 12, stages at the Madan Theatre in Calcutta Tasher Desk ("The kingdom of Cards"), also giving recitals from Chandailka ("The Untouchable's Daughter"); speaks on Rhythm (Chiranda) at Calcutta University (Sept. 16); publishes the poems of Vichterits (tilescrated) and dedicates the book to Mandelal Bose on his birth-

Alle Control of the C

Visit to Bombay

MINE Name (Nov. 1982) with Santialkeian artists for the ageer Donnie Wask' (organized there by the Calcutte Impresario, Haren Ghash) ; ifra Garaffat Heldu personally looks after arrangements for his stay and his programme in Bombay; performances of his Sapmochan and Tasker Dask are given by the pupils of Santiniketan, the Poet himself appearing on the stage; exhibitions of his own paintings and those of other artists attached to the "Kalabhaban" of the Visys-Bhersti are opened in Bombsy and widely appreciated; the Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University entertains the Poet at a dinner; delivers a lecture on The Challenge of Judgment and another on The Price of Freedom' (Dec. 1); goes to Waltair and delivers at Andhra University Sir Krishnaswami Aiyen lectures (Dec. 8, 9, 16), published later as "Man"; proceeds to Myderabad (Dec. 12) where H. E. H. the Nisam, who had some years ago made a gift of a lakh of rupees to the Visva-Bharati for a Chair of Islamic Culture, warmly receives him and gives another twenty-five thousand rupees; the Osmania: University entertains him, at a garden party and the Prime Minister at a State Banquet; returns to Calcutts, and on Dec. 29 delivers his famous address Bharatpathik Rammohun at the Senate Hall on the occasion of Rammohun Centenary celebrations; speaks also at the All-India Women's Conference at Town Hall; D. R. Jardine, England's Captain in the Test Match between England and India, calls at the Jorasanko house to pay his respects to the Poet; the drama Bansari and the novel Dui-bon ('Two Sisters') are written and published during 1933.

RECEIVES Mrs. Naidu at Santi-niketan on January 3, 1934; protests against the message of the Mahatma on the Bihar Rarthquake (attributing the calamity to "divine vengeance, on the country for its sin of untonchability"); tele-graphs to Charles Andrews in England about the earthquake and appeals to all nations for help; expresses himself strongly against the anti-Gandhi agitation then on foot in Bengal; presides in Calcutte at the Jubilee cele-bration of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Co. Ltd., of which his nephew. Surendrauath Tagore, was one of the founders; on April 7 speaks at the International Relations Ciub (founded under the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace). The Marketine of the contract the second of

Line with the state of DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACTOR OF THE STREET

tained on the following day at the Rotary Club from where his talk on Visva-Bharati is broadcast; on the 11th the Indian Mercantile. Chamber of Ceylon presents him with an address; on the isthic the Corporation of Colombo holds: a civic reception in his honous; Sapasochan in staged for fire nights at Colombo and then other plays; exhibition of paintings of his own and "Kalabhaban" artists also held; on the 17th gives a recital of his poems; on May 19, visits Pandura and christens an institution: started there on the lines of Sriniketan as Sri-Palli; comes to Kandy and completes there his novel Char Adhyaya (Four Chapters) on June 5; goes to-North Ceylon and then returns win Madras to Santiniketan on June 28; on August 31 receives "Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who, on release from jail, comes to meet his som studying then at Santiniketan; publishee with Prof. Gilbert Murray two essays on international problems with special reference to the East and the West; opens in Calcutta the Basanti Cotton Mills, a Bengali concern; in October again visits Madras at the invitation of the Chief Minister of Madras, Raja of Bobbili on behalf of the citizens; on October 22 the Corporation of Madras presents an address at a civic reception; on the 24th October speaks on "Myself and the Bengal Renaissance"; from 27 to 30 take place dramatic performances staged by Santiniketan artistes and an exhibition held of Santiniketan arts and crafts; the Governor of Madras Sir George Stanley receives the Poet at a garden party at Government House; visits Waltair on November 2 as the guest of the Maharani of Vizianagram and addresses the students of Andhra University on the 5th; returns to Calcutta (Nov. 6); visits Benares to open a Montessori School for the Hindu Unjversity (Dec. 2); opens in Calcutta (Town Hall, Dec. 27, 1934) the Pracesi Banga Sahitya Sammilan; the novel Malancha is published; receives at Santiniketan members of the Indian Science Congress who come there on January 6, 1935.

IR John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, visits Santiniketan (Feb. 6, 1995); disgusted with the overs police "measures of safety" A reellency, the Poet has all mattes of Marrindretan rum describe discounter going rounds the describe Assum; the same evening the Post leaves for Bostones to atte which engines me his i to

des at the Allahabad University on 12th; visits Labore to preside over e Puniab Students' Conference; meets e leaders of the Sikh community ho call on him and visits the Gurara: arrives at Lucknow on the 28th and addresses the students at the Uniraity on March 1 and 2; his 75th Mirthday is celebrated on May 7 at Santiniketan, the Poet entering his new residence,-the mud-hut 'Syamali'; his poems of Sesk-Saptaka are also published on the same day; is felicitated by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad on May 12; speaks at the function organised by the Mahabodhi Society to observe the birthday of the Lord Buddha; spends the summer at Chandernagore, mostly on his house-boat; on the 21st July Dinendranath Tagore expires in Calcutta; in October Saradolsav is staged at Santiniketan with the Poet in othe role of 'Sannyasi'; receives at Santiniketan the Japanese poet, Noguchi (November 9) with whom, afterwards, he has a controversial exchange of letters on Japan's aggression in China; produces in Calcutta (December 11 and 12) Raja in which he appears in the role of 'Thakurda'; writes and publishes Bithika ('The Avenue') a book of poems; on December 22, 1935 sends a message of felicitations to the President of the Indian National Congress on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee.

> 1936-1941 AGE 75-80

READS a paper on "Education Naturalised", in February 1936 during the "Bengal Education Week" in Calentia; on March 11, 12, 14. at the New Empire Theatre in Calcutta, produces a new dance-drama, Chitrangada; proceeds next on a North Indian tour (for collecting funds for Visva-Bharati) via Patna and Allahabad to Delhi; Gandhiji expostulates about the Poet thus exposing himself to such risks at his age, and an amonymous donor at Delhi, a disciple of the Mahatma, donates, at his instence, Ra. 60,000 to the Visva-Bharati nds; the Delhi Municipality votes a civic address to the Poet, which is ced by Government; the citizens of thi hold a public reception at the ins Garden, when an address of me is presented to him; Princess Niloufar of Hyderabad entertains him # 1 Musch; plaits Meerut where the



cancels, on account of ill health, his visit to Decce for the Composition of the Decca University, which confers on him the degree of D.Latz inenoris cause; on September 5, be sends a message to the World Peace Congress at Brussels, in course of which he warns the delegates: "We cannot have peace until we deserve it by paying its full price, which is,—that the strong must cease to be greedy and the weak must learn to be bold"; gives a discourse at the special service held at the Santiniketan Mandir on Gandhiji's birthday (Oct. 2); on October 10-11, at the Asutosh College Hall, Calcutta, another new dance-drama, Parisodh, is staged; on the 11th he attends the sixtieth birthday celebration of the novelist Sarat Chandra Chatterjee and blesses him with an address of felici-



—The Poet spent the summer of 1935 on his house-boat on the Ganges near Chandernagore, which he again visited in 1937 to inaugurate the Bengali Literary Conference which met there on February 21 under the presidentship of Mr. Hirendra Nath Datia

COURTESY: PARIMAL GOSWAMS

Municipality and the District Board present him with addresses; returns to Santiniketan and marries his only grand-daughter Nandita Ganguly to Krishna Kripalani (April 25, 1936).

The Communal Award

PRESIDES (July 15) at a big meeting at the Town Hall to protest against the injustice done to Bengal Hindus under the Communal Award and signs the Hindu memorial to the British Premier against the Award; is criticised by a section of his countrymen for his being a signatory to a "petition", which is considered derogatory to his position—while another section holds that the Poet should not have mixed himself up with the communal wrangle; the Poet, however, bases his protest against the Communal Award on larger national grounds;

tations; speaks at Bengal Women's Workers' Conference (Oct. 12).

Calcutta University Convocation

N the 17th February, 1937 the Poet addresses the Convocation of the Calcutta University, the first non-offirial invited to speak at this academic function and to speak at it in Bengali; inaugurates the Bengali Literary Conference held at Chandernagore (Feb. 21); presides at the "Parliament of Religions" (March 3) convoked in connection with the Ramkrishna Centenary; the "Chinese Hall" of the Vieva-Bharati is opened at Santiniketan by the Chinese Consul in Calcutte on the Bengali New Year's Day (14th April, 1937); the seventy-seventh birthday of the Poet is observed at Santinikatan (May 7, 1937); spends a month at Almora, engaged in



—In March, 1937 the Poet presided at the "Parliament of Religions" convened in connection with the Birth-Centenary of Ramkrishna Paramhamsa Seated left to right: The Poet, Sir Francis Younghusband and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

PROTO : J. K. SANYAL

writing Visvaparichaya-an introduction to Science for Bengali readers; spends part of July at Patisar, his estate in North Bengal; the title of Kavisamrat is conferred on him by Bharati-Tirtha of Andhra at a special convocation held on July 24; Varshamangal is staged in Calcutta (September 4 and 137 is taken seriously ill at Santinikotan on September 10, 1937, when his old friend and physician Sir Nilratus Bircar rushes to his bed-side with a devoted band of doctors and brings him back to health; is brought to Calcutta (October) where Gandhiji, Jawaharial Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose and others then attending an A. I. C. C. meeting (which adopta a resolution of thanksgiving on his recovery) some to see him; his lifelong friend, Jagadia Chunder Bose passes away on Nov. 23, 1937; sends a massage to the New Education Fellowship Conference in Calcutta in December; writes a number of poems during convalescence, which are, later, published as Prontik ('At the End'); Lord Lothian and later Lord and Lady Brabourne visit Santiniketan, January, 1938. and rath

ON March I, 1938, the Comania University confers its Hon. D.Litt. degree on the Post in absentis; on March 19, he attends the performance, in Christia, of Chandelike by the "Sangeet-bhawan" stall and students; meets Gasthijii in Calcutta on March 22; at Santhifectan, the Post 238 birth-day anniversary is observed for the first time not on May 7 but on April 14—the Benguil New Year's Day; speaks the surrouse at Kallimpong and

Linguista en la Sa Linguista en la Sa Mangpoo, returning on July 5 to Santiniketan; writes a popular treatise on Bengali language: Bangla Vasa Parichaya, the poems of Senjuti and dramatizes his story of Muktir Upaya (Means of Salvation); addresses the inmates of the Asram on Gandhiji's seventieth birthday; on the 9th Decemher, Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, opens an exhibition of his paintings at the Calmann Gallery in London; Lady Linlithgow and her daughter visit the Poet at Santiniketan.

'Hindi-Bhawan' Opened

O^N January 21, 1939, Subhas Bose, then President of the Indian National Congress, visits Santiniketan

and is accorded a public reception; on January 31 Jawaharlal Nehru opens "Hindi Bhawan" at Santiniketan; on Pebruary 2, comes Subhas Bose again and then, on the 6th, Rajendra Prasad; Shyama and Chandalika are produced in Calcutta by Santiniketan artistes, the Poet attending the performance; his seventy-ninth birth-day is observed at Santiniketan on the Bengali New Year's Day (April 14); invited by the Congress Government of Orissa, goes to Puri where his actual birth-day (May 7) is observed with great solemnity; spends the summer at Mungpoo and Kalimpong; performs, at the invitation of Subhas Chandra Bose, the opening ceremony of the "Mahajati Sadan" in Calcutta (Aug. 18); the next day Pandit Nehru visits the Poet at the Jorasanko house on his way to China; addresses on December 15 a meeting at the Corporation Health Museum in connection with the opening of a Food and Nutrition Exhibition; opens on December 16, 1939, the Vidyasagar Memorial Hall at Midnapore.

Gandhiji's Visit

ANDHIJI visits the Poet at Santiniketan (February 17-19, 1940); opens at Suri, the district headquarters of Birbhum (Feb. 21) the Industrial Exhibition held there annually; in March, goes to Bankura to lay the foundation stone of a Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre; on April 5, the Poet's most devoted friend C. F. Andrews (born 12th February, 1871) dies at a Nursing Home in Calcutta; on April 14 (Bengali New Year's Day) the Poet's 80th birth-day is quietly observed at



At the invitation of the Part, Parith Separated Niders Spines the Hind Bhones of the Phry Phry Section 2 Section 200



—The Poet reading his address at the opening ceremony of the Vidyasagar Memorial Hall, which he performed at Midnapore in December, 1939

PHOTO: UNIVERSAL ART GALLERY

Mungpoo.

Santiniketan;* spends the summer at tember 19; is taken there seriously ill on September 27 and brought down to Calcutta on September 29; is placed here under the treatment of Dr. B. C. Roy, assisted by others; they tide him over the period of acute illness and he is taken to Santiniketan on November 18 to convalence after two months

in bed in Calcutta; receives Tai Chi-Tao, President of the Bunnington Yuan, National Government of China, on December 2, 1846; though equined to bed, the Poet's literary entirity continues unabated,—the books published during the year being News Iglan ("The New Born') Sanai ('The Pipe') Chhelebela ("My Boyhood Daya"), The Saugi ftbree short tories), Roge-Seffey ('In Sick-bed') and Arogya ('Convalescence').

RABINDRANATH'S eighty-first birth-day is observed at Santiniketan on the let Baisakh, 1348 B.R. (the Bengali New Year's Day) corresponding to April 14, 1941, when he delivers a stirring address on The Crisis in Civilisation, which creates a profound impression all over India with its vigorous, bold and penetrating analysis of the causes of the ruin of "a proud civilisation"-the civilisation of Rurope, on which he had once built his faith, the faith "that has gone bankrupt altogether to-day when I am about to quit the world".

Oxford comes to Visva-Bharati

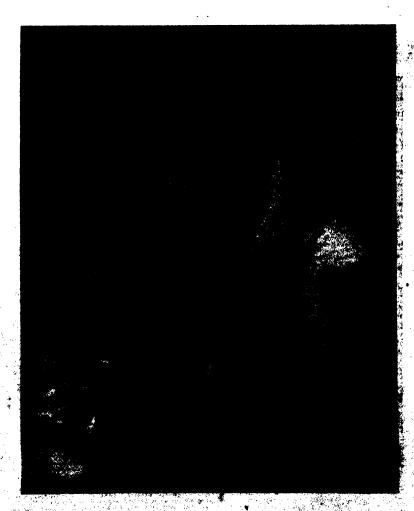
OXFORD UNIVERSITY holds a special Convocation at Santiniketan on Aug. 7, 1940, to confer on him a Doctorate of Literature, honoris causa,-Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, Sir S. Radhakrishnan and Mr. Justice Henderson of the Calcutta High Court representing Oxford at the function†; leaves for Kalimpong on Sep-

On this occasion, seated on a decorated dais, the Poet received felicitations and gave readings from his drama, "The King of the Dark Chamber".

In a senigratulatory message to the Poet, arshed Chiang Kai-shek said: "In wishing a good health and loss "It health and long life I pray that be spared to humanity for many ars to come, so that you may spread over ever-widening areas of the world, the influence of your love of peace and hip and also propagate your noble s in the fields of education and culture. m hold up a beacon-light to this fed and suffering world for ever and

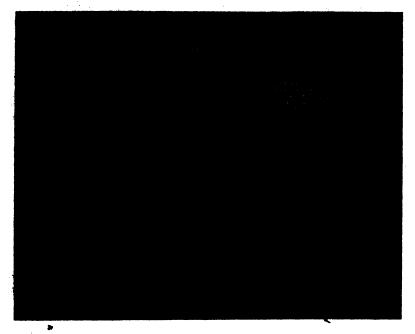
† William Rothenstein writes in his Re-

ays [the author of The ar mantes Oxord or en konorery



The Poet giving his blessings at the wedding of Nandhi, up from her infancy by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ruthia.

The state of the s



-When the two met

COPURIGHT PROTO: S. SHAHA

THE POET COMPLETES HIS RIGHTIETH YEAR ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH BAISAKE, BRIGALI ERA 1348—MAY 8, 1941.

THE EVENT IS CELEBRATED ALL OVER ENDIA.

The Maharaja of Tipperah confers on him the title of Bharat-Bhaskar ('The Sun of India'); two new books are published on his birthday—Janmadine (poems) and Galpa-Salpa ('Yarns') also "My Boyhood Days" the English rendering of (Chhelebala).

Recurrent Illness

THE PORT continues to be ill and is, more or less, confined to bed; mable to hold the pen with ease, he dictates his poems and other writings; on June 4, 1941 the Poet issues from his sick-bed a remarkable statement to the Press in reply to an open letter addressed to Indians by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, a member of Parliament, calling upon them to stand by Britain in the War, which he describes as an "impertinent challenge to our conscience"; the statement creates a great sensation.

THE LAST DAYS

Brought to Calcutta

TOWARDS the end of June, 1941, the Poet—who has never been able to recover from his illness in Septem-



Appropriates with Colombia and Relevance Company of Septembers of Principle 17, 1840.

from Kalimpong—has a serious settack; physical conditions begin steadiby to decline causing anxiety; the doctors, who had attended on him previously, are summoned to Santiniketan; Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. L. M. Banerjee examine him and advise removal to Calcutta.*

THE PORT is brought down to Calcutta in the afternoon of Friday, the 25th July, 1941; doctors examine him again and decide on a surgical operation; the operation is performed by Dr. L. M. Banerjee in the morning of Wednesday, the 30th July; immediately before the operation, at half-past nine, he dictates his last poem: 'ভোষার শৃত্তির পথ রেখেছ चारी कति' विक्रिय क्लनाचारम्, रह क्लनायति'' ('You have covered the path of your creation in a mesh of varied wiles, Thou Guileful One'); his condition is declared to be satisfactory in a bulletin issued from his house the same afternoon, and in the evening, when the doctors examine him again, "everything was found to be in a satisfactory condition". †

Anxious Days

BULLETIN issued at 8-15 P.M. A on Friday, the 1st August, 1941, informs an anxious public that "the Poet passed a disturbed night and is feeling some uneasiness"; the next day -Saturday, the 2nd August-a somewhat reassuring bulletin is issued at 12 noon about the Poet having passed "a quieter night",—it being added that 'his general condition shows improvement"; the same night, however, his condition changes: he passes a restless night though "a slight improvement" is noticed on Sunday, the 3rd August; "restlessness continues and he seems to have grown weaker", says a bulle-

TAGORE'S REPLY TO MISS RATHBONE, M.P.

"I have been deeply pained at Miss Rathbone's open letter to Indians. I do not know who Miss Rathbone's, but I take it that she represents the mentality of the average 'well-intentioned' Britisher. Her letter is mainly addressed to Jawaharlal and I have no doubt that if that noble fighter of freedom's battle had not been gagged behind prison bars by Miss Rathbone's countrymen, he would have made a fitting and spirited reply to her gratuitous sermon. His enforced silence makes it necessary for me to voice my protest grant from my sick bed. The lady has ill served the cause of her people by addressing so indiscreet, indeed impertinent, a challenge to our conscience. She is scandalised at our ingratitude,—that having 'drunk deeply at the wells of English thought' we should still have some thought left for our poor country's interests.

"English thought, in so far as it is representative of the best tradi-

"English thought, in so far as it is representative of the best traditions of Western enlightenment, has indeed taught as much, but let-me add, that those of our countrymen who have profited by it have done so despite the official British attempts to ill-educate as. We might have achieved introduction to Western learning through any other Buropean language. Have all the other peoples in the world waited for the British to bring them enlightenment? It is sheer insole at self-complacence on the part of our so-called English friends to assume that had they not 'taught' us we would still have remained in the dark ages. Through the official British channels of education in India have flowed to our children in schools not the best of English thought but its refuse, which has only deprived them of a wholesome repast at the table of their own culture.

"Assuming, however, that English language is the only channel left to us for 'enlightenment', all that 'drinking deeply at its wells' has come to is that in 1931, even after a couple of centuries of British administration, only about one per cent of the population was found to be literate in English,—while iz the U. S. S. R. in 1932, after only fifteen years of Soviet administration, 98 per cent of the children were educated. (These figures are taken from the Statesman's Year-Book, an English publication, not likely to err on the Russian side). But even more necessary than the so-called culture are the bare elementary needs of existence, on which alone can any superstructure of enlightenment rest.

"And what have the British, who have held tight the purse-strings of our nation for more than two centuries and exploited its resources, done for our poor people? I look around and see famished bodies crying for bread. I have seen women in villages dig up mad for a few drops of drinking water, for wells are even more scarce in Indian villages than schools.

"I know that the population of England itself is to-day in danger of starvation and I sympathise with them, but when I see how the whole might of the British navy is engaged in convoying food vessels to the English shores and when I recollect that I have seen our people perish of hunger and not even a cartload of rice brought to their door from the neighbouring district. I cannot help contrasting the British at home with the British in India.

"Shall we then be grateful to the British, if not for keeping as fed, at least for preserving law and order?

"I look around and see riots raging all over the country. When scores of Indian lives are lost, our property looted, our women disconvered, the mighty British arms stir in no action, only the British voice is raised from overseas to chide us for unfitness to put our boose in order.

"Examples are not wanting in history when even fully-armed warriors have shrunk before superior might, and contingencies have arisen in the present war when even the bravest among the British, French and Greek soldiers have had to evacuate the battlefield in Rurope because they were overwhelmed by superior armaments,—but when oppoor, unarmed and helpless peasants, encumbered with crying babes, flee from homes unable to protect them from armed goundas, the British officials, perhaps, smile in contempt at our cowardice!

"Every British civilian in England is armed to-day for protecting his hearth and home against the enemy, but in India even lathi-training was forbidden by decree. Our people have been deliberately disarmed and emasculated in order to keep them perpetually cowed and at the mercy of their armed masters.

"The British hate the Nazis for merely challenging their world-mastery and Miss Rathbone expects us to kiss the hand of her people in servility for having riveted diains on ours. A Government must be judged not by the pretensions of its spokesman but by its actual and effective contribution to the well-being of the people.

"It is not so much because the British are foreigners that they are unwelcome to us and have found no place in our hearts, as because, while pretending to be trustees of our welfare, they have betrayed the great trust and have sacrificed the happiness of millions in India to bloat the pockets of a few capitalists at home.

"I should have thought that the decent Britisher would at least keep silent at these wrongs and be grateful to us for our maction, but that he should add insult to injury and pour salt over our wounds, passes all bounds of decency."

(Replying to the Poet's letter from London on June 21, Miss. Bathbone said: "Writing as he says from the sick bed, I think he cannot fully have: read my letter. Otherwise he could not have completely ignored its municipality on and have morely repeated as my other heatile critics do, the old charge against British rule, which I was not concerned to defend.]

and the first the second state of the

The doctors are stated (Visva-Bharati News, August, 1941) to have given their opinion that the nature of the infection could not easily be kept under control by medicine and there was always a chance of its flaring up any moment with serious consequences. They felt confident that a simple operation would not only remove this danger but enable him to live a normal life for, perhaps, several more years.

[†] The bulletin (dated Wednesday, the 30th July, 8-30 r.m.) further stated: "He is in a cheerful mood and is occasionally exchanging a few words with his people". The bulletin added: "The operation was considered secessary now as his troubles were stradually on the increase, and he was brought down to Calcutta, a few days ago, precifically for the purpose of this operation."



"UTTARAYAN" SANTININETAN, BENGAL

5916185

क्लानी द्युव्

नमन, जूनि नाम्ध्यं स्टब् निटम्ह । ट्लामात् नरश्र श्राह्यं अटस्वाद्यं स्वट्लिनी अवर नजन्मिनी । नामात्र क्रानु टमट्स नामि लान कट्य नमनुष्ठां न्यूनम्भ क्यूटल भावत् ना । नून्य महीत्र यादमत्र जात्राठ द्वाय स्मृ सामिद्य डेंट्रेट्य । अक विक्रिय नामानी रेजिन्द्वं जात्रा द्वायाप्रठ भाग्नि । नामात्र वानानीना द्यटक नामुक्त कद्य ननुनीना भर्मनु ट्य नुनामात्र निर्म्ह प्रमृति क्राह्यत्र नामश्री जूनि नासिद्य जूटल्ह टम्मूनि नाठक्टम्ब प्रश्रुनि हानिद्य निर्म्ह , जात्रा ट्यामात्र स्मृत्य क्रुप्ति क्रुट्य । नामात्र नानीना भ्रम्भ कट्या । रेजि

Je Cence my sur mer mer lay sin Church show ince Elan Alma ine

त्रेयक वयनहतु दहाव ।

-A Letter, dated Santeniesian, May 29, 1941, written by the Port to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gassite", on receipt of "The Tagore Birthday Special Supplement", dated May 17, 1941, where is incorporated with this Memorial Special Supplement.

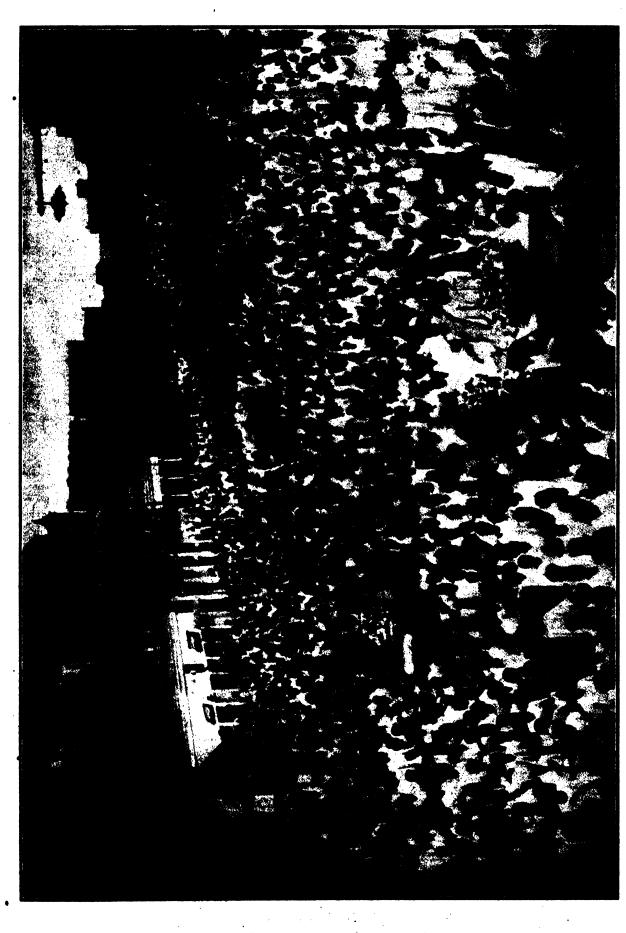


Photo: "Hindusthan Standarif"

A CHRONICLE OF EIGHTY YEARS

the issued at 8-30 P.M. on Sunday,—it their the their their the their th

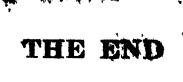
ON TURSDAY, the 5th August, a bulletin issued at 8-10 P.M. says that "there has been some deterioration in the Poet's condition and there is cause for anxiety"; inquiries made by the Associated Press at 2 A.M. on Wednesday, the 6th August show "that there has been no improvement in the Poet's condition."

Grave Anxiety

THROUGHOUT Wednesday the 6th August, the bulletins are issued at frequent intervals; at 11-20 A.M it is stated that "his weakness and restlessness is causing great anxiety", at 6 P.M. his condition has "worsened to some extent"; at 7-30 PM it "has further worsened"; at 8-30 PM "his condition is causing grave anxiety" throughout the day and far into the night constant telephone calls are received at the Poet's residence, and a continuous stream of callers make personal enquiries about his condition; at 11-30 P.M. his condition shows "no change".

The Last Hours

A T 2-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 7th August his condition "is causing greater anxiety"; the last bulletin issued at 3-30 a.m. says that it has "slightly worsened since the last bulletin and is causing grave anxiety."



ITH morning friends and relalations begin to gather at the Jorasanko house; the rooms overflow and a large crowd gathers outside the house; prayers are offered at the unconscious Poet's bed-side and hymns sung; at about 10, Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. L. M. Banerjee come and examine him for the last time

A T THIRTEEN MINUTES PAST TWELVE ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH AUGUST, 1941 (corresponding to the 22nd Sraden, Bengali Bra 1348 and Saka Bra 1863) THE POET BREATHES HIS LAST, AGED 80 YEARS 3 MONTHS IN HIS ANCESTRAL HOME IN CALCUTTA—6, DWARKANATH TAGORE LANE—THE MOUS! WHERE HE WAS BORN ON TURBDAY, MAY 7, 1861, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 2-30 AND 3 A.M.

In the Majesty of Death

THE NEWS soon spreads all over the city, and people of all ranks and station in life, gather at the Poet's house; every section of the community is represented, a vast uncontrollable crowd fills the quadrangle and the courtyard, thousands throng the streets, schools and colleges, courts and offices, markets and emercantile firms are immediately closed; flags fly half-mast on public buildings; hundreds of men and women, young and old, file past the room where the Poet hes robed in silk decked with flowers—beautiful in death as in life.

The Last Journey

THE PUNERAL procession starts at about 3-30 P.M.; goes along Chitpore Road, Vivekananda Road, Chittaranjan Avenue and Colootola Strest where men stand ten deep and the balconies and house-tops on either side are filled with women; flowers are showered, rose-water is sprinkled on

the bier as it proceeds with the precious hundan; the processing undering in College Street, in front of the Sainte House, wreaths are effected by the Vice-Chanceller on behalf of Min Mountiescy the Chanceller, the University with its various departments, members of the Senate and Syndicate and many other academic badies.

A NOTHER brief halt is made in front of the Prayer Hall of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj in Comwallia Street, where prayers are offered and floral tributes placed on the bier on behalf of this religious body of which he was the only Honorary Member; the procession them winds its way along Cornwallis Street, Grey Street, Butto Kristo Paul Avanue (Boughanar) and Nimtolla Ghat Street to the cremation grounds, thousands of people lining up both sides of the route showering flowers on the bier; the cortage reaches the Burning Ghat as the sun sets

A LARGE and unmanageable crowd at Nimtollah makes it difficult for the bier to be taken to the site apocially selected for the cremation entitle the enclosure, right on the bink of the Ganges, as the bier is placed on the ground there is a frenzied rush of people to touch it; the rush is so great that it considerably delays the funeral.

The End Of It All

THR cremation ceremony starts shortly after 8 P.M. and concludes at midnight, the last rites are performed as laid down in the Anna Paddhail (code of ceremonies) by the Poet's father, Micharski Debeni Tagore, the second great leader of the Brahmo Samaj; as the body & on the pyre, a hush falls on the vent concourse of people, while many touch the ground with their for in a gesture of reverence; the flames leap up; and so much beauty and fame, so much dignity and name 'are consumed in the cleaning fire whose glory the Poet had sung in one of his memorable and magnificent songs.

The ashes are collected in a silver urn and taken to Santiniketan by the Poet's son the next morning.

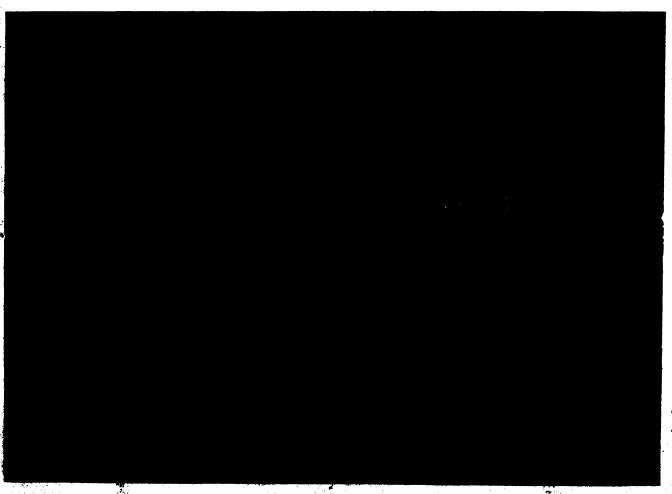
"I shall be born in India again and again. With all her poverty, misery, and wreichedness, I love India best."

RAMMORANATH TAGORE

RABINDRANATH TAGORE



-At the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the "Mahajati Sadan" on August 18, 1939



—At the opening of Food & Nuirition Exhibition at the Corporation Health Museum on December 15, 1939

The second of the second of the second of the second

CRISIS IN CIVILIZATION

Tagore's Message on Completing His Eighty Years

my life. As I look back on the vast stretch of years that lie behind me and see in clear perspective the history of my early development, I am struck by the change that has taken place both in my own attitude and in the psychology of my countrymen—a change that carries within it a cause of profound tragedy.

Our direct contact with the larger world of men was linked up with the contemporary history of the English people whom we came to know in those earlier days. It was mainly through their mighty literature that we formed our ideas with regard to these newcomers to our Indian shores. In those days the type of learning that was served out to us was neither plentiful nor diverse, nor was the spirit of scientific enquiry very much in evidence. Thus their scope being strictly limited, the educated of those days had recourse to English language and literature. Their days and nights were eloquent with the stately declamations of Burke, with Macaulay's long-rolling sentences; discussions centred upon Shakespeare's drame and Byron's coetry and, above all, upon the large-hearted liberalism of the nineteenth-century English politics.

At the time though tentative attempts were being made to gain our national independence, at heart we had not lost faith in the generosity of the English race. This belief was so firmly rooted in the sentiments of our leaders as to lead them to hope that the victor would of his own grace pave the path of freedom for the variquished. This belief was based upon the fact that England at the time provided a shelter to all those who had to fee from persecution in their own country. Political martyrs who had suffered for the honour of their people were seconded unreserved weicome at the hands of the English. I burnanity in the character of the English, and thus I was led to get them the pedestal of my highest respect. productify in their national obdie pride. About this time, se classic, I had the reportunity

Bright, both in and outside Parliament. The large-hearted, radical liberalism of those speeches, overflowing all narrow national bounds, had made so deep an impression on my mind that something of it lingers even today, even in these days of graceless disillusionment.

Certainly that spirit of abject dependence upon the charity of our rulers was no matter for pride. What was remarkable, however, was the wholehearted way in which we gave our recognition to human greatness even when it revealed itself in the foreigner. The best and noblest gifts of humanity cannot be the monopoly of a particular race or country; its scope may not be limited, nor may it be regarded as the miser's hoard buried underground. That is why English literature which nourished our minds in the past, does even now convey its deep resonance to the recesses of our heart.

Extracts from the address

THUS passed the first chapters of my life. Then came the parting of ways accompanied with a painful feeling of disillusion when I began increasingly to discover how easily those who accepted the highest truths of civilization discovered them with impunity whenever questions of national self-interest were involved:

There came a time when perforce I had to snatch myself away from the mere appreciation of literature. As I emerged into the stark light of bare facts, the sight of the dire poverty of the Indian masses rent my heart. Rudely shaken out of my dreams, I began to realise that perhaps in no other modern state was there such hopeless dearth of the most elementary needs of existence. And yet it was this country whose resources had fed for so long the wealth and magnificence of the British people. While I was lost in the contemplation of the great world of civilization, I sould never have remotely imagined the great ideals of humanity would end in uch multices travesty. But teller a charing attempts of it steres my in the

face in the utter and contemptuous indifference of a so-called civilized race to the well-being of crores of Indian people.

That mastery ever the machine, by which the British have consolidated their vast empire, has been kept a sealed book, to which due access has been denied to this helpless country. And all the time before our very eyes Japan has been transforming herself into a mighty and prospersus nation. I have seen with my own eyes the admirable use to which Japan has put in her own country the fruits of this progress. I have also been privileged to witness, while in Moscow, the unsparing energy with which Russia has tried to debt disease and illiteracy, and has succeeded in steadily liquidating ignorance and poverty, wiping off the humiliation from the face of a vast continent. Her civilization is free from all invidious distinctions between one class and another between one sect and another.

hundred nationalities—which only a few years ago were at vastly different stages of development—marching ahead in peaceful progress and amity, and when I look about my own sountry and see a very highly evolved and intellectual people drifting into the disorder of barbarism, I cannot help contrasting the two systems of governments, one based on co-operation, the other on exploitetion, which have made such education conditions possible.

modelje.

Thus while these other equations were marching shoul, indic, emothered under the dead weight of British edministration, lay entire in her wher help-icenness. Another great and emotion civilization for whose recent study history the British council dischains the ponsibility is China. To server much own national profit dischain and them appropriated a partitle of the British and them appropriated a partitle of the british and them appropriated a partitle of the british and them appropriated a partitle of the british and them were jumping the world with the british and the world was a british were jumping and the british were jumping the world by the british were jumping the world by the british were jumping the british were jumping the world by the british were jumping the world by the british were jumping the world by the british were jumping the british the british were jumping the british the british were jumping the british the br

ignored as a minor incident by the veterans of British diplomacy. We have also witnessed from this distance how actively the British statesmen acquiesced in the destruction of the Spanish Republic.

Such is the tragic tale of the gradual iges of my faith in the claims of the European nations to civilization. In India ! the misfertune of being governed by a foreign race" is daily brought home to us not only in the callous neglect of such minimum necessities of life adequate provision for food, clothing, educational and medical provision for the people, but in an even unhappier form in the way the people have been divided among themselves. The pity of it is that the blame is laid at the door of our own society. So frightful a culmination of the history of our people would never have been possible, but for the encouragement it has received from secret influences emanating from high

One cannot believe that Indians are in any way inferior to the Japanese in

intellectual capacity. The most effective difference between these two eastern peoples is that whereas India lies at the mercy of the British, Japan has been spared the shadow of alien domination. We know what we have been deprived of. That which was truly best in their own civilizations, the upholding of the dignity of human relationship, has no place in the British administration of this country. If in its place they have established, with baton in hand, a reign of "law and order", in otherwords a policeman's rule, such mockery of civilization can claim no respect from us. It is the mission of civilization to bring unity among people and establish peace and harmony. But in unfortunate India the social fabric is being rent into shreds by unseemly outbursts of hooliganism daily growing in intensity right under the very aegis of "law and order". In India, so long as no personal injury is inflicted upon any member of the ruling race, this burberium seems to be assured of perpetuity, making us ashamed to live under such an administration.

An expensively see demon of heart the half street in all the seed of the se devastation. From one end of the world to the other the poisonous fumes of hatred darken the atmosphere. The spirit of violence which perhaps lay dormant in the psychology of the West has at last housed itself and descerates the spirit of Man.

THE wheels of Fate will some day compel the English to give up their Indian Empire. But what kind of India will they leave behind, what stark misery? When the stream of their centuries' administration runs dry at last, what a waste of mud and filth they will leave behind them! I had at one time believed that the springs of civilization would issue out of the heart of Europe. But today when I am about to quit the world that faith has gone bank-rupt altogether.

As I look around I see the crambling of rains of a proud civilization strewn like. The savest been of futility. And yet I shall lay not committ the grievous sin of issing. West faith in Man. I would rather look rates forward to the opening of a new chapter in his history after the cataciyam is over and the atmosphere rendered clean with the spirit of services and sacrifice. Perhaps that dawn will come from this horizon, from the East where the sun rises. A day will come when unvanquished Man will retrace his path of conquest, despite all barriers, to win their back his lost human heritage.

Today we witness the perils which attend on the insolence of might; one day shall be borne out the full truth of what the sages have proclaimed:

By unrighteousness man prospers, gains what appears desirable, conquers enemies, but perishes at the root."



"Uttararyan" Santinikotan, Bongal 19 | 11 | 33

Paties are organic expressions of culture.

Uptil today owe extins have grown up,
as much of our extense life has, charlically.
They have been imitation of Europe and Kinbres have flowed in cheanels which have
bren sometimes at tengent, sometimes
farallel to min own. New that India is
slowly coming to due one our start India is
slowly coming to due one our some downs should
nineer our noticed outline and entitle
sensibility. I have from to a Coluta
sensibility. I have from the a Coluta
it is a proper that the executions.

The second second second second second

THE

FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

"A Red Letter Day in Bengali Literature"

A RED LETTER DAY in Bengali Literature"—that is how a contemporary newspaper, Surendranath Banerjea's famous daily, THE BENGALEE, described the homage which Rabindranath's countrymen paid the Poet on his completing the fiftieth year of his life. The great ovation took place on January 28, 1912 at the historic Town Hall in Calcutta.

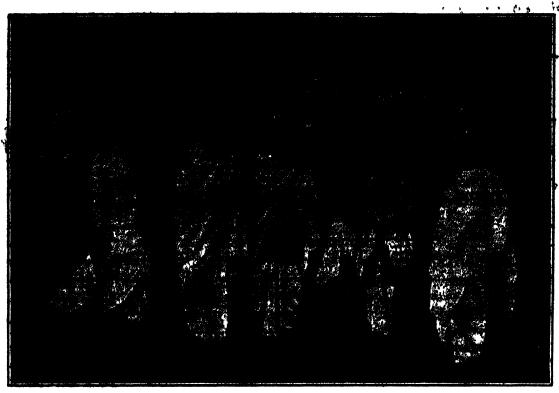
The initiative in according this reception was taken by Jagadis Chunder Bose, Prajulla Chandra Ray, Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, Sarada Charan Mitter, Hirendra Nath Datta, Asutosh Chaudhuri, Brajendra Kishore Rai Chaudhuri, Rai Yatindra Nath Chaudhuri and the Maharaja of Cossimbazar—Manindra Chandra Nundy. In a letter addressed to the public, the first draft of which—in the handwriting of Hirendra Nath Datta—is reproduced elsewhere in facsimile, they called upon their compatriots to do honour to the Poet in a fitting manner and to convey to him their appreciation of his work and worth on the occasion. With this object in view a Committee consisting of, among others, the Maharaja of Mourbhanj, the Maharaja of Nator, Sivanath Sastri, Brajendra Nath Seal, Ramananda Chatterjee, Chittaranjan Das, Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Akshoy Kumar Maitra, Priyanath Sen, Prabhat Kumar Mukherjee, Hemendra Prasad Ghose, Khagendra Nath Mitra, Jatindra Mohan Bagchi, Manilal Ganguli, Dwijendra Narayan Bagchi, Satyendra Nath Dutta, Charu Bandopadhyya was formed, who, "thinking that it would be in the fitness of things that the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad should be in charge of the celebration, asked that body to undertake this public duty."

The Bangiya Sahitya Parishad—the Academy of Bengali Letters, the premier literary body in Bengal—gladly took up the duty, and its Secretary, the Poet's life-long friend, Principal Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, assisted by a youthful band of the Poet's admirers, themselves well-known poets, novelists and short story-writers, threw themselves heart and soul in the work of organisation. Funds were raised and a Rabindra Fellowship Fund established, out of which it was proposed to give fellowships for Bengali translations from standard works in science, history, literature etc. in European languages and for original works in Bengali embodying the results of independent research on the part of the fellows, the selection of fellows and of works resting in the hands of the Parishad.

The principal function, the presentation of the address of felicitations, took place, as already stated, on Sunday, January 28, 1912. A report of the coremony is reproduced below from The BENGALER of Monday, January 29, 1912:

ON Sunday afternoon, at the instance of the Bangiva Sahitya Parishad, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, which marked a unique event in the history of Bengali Literature. Bengalis, young and old, men and women, professors and teachers, doctors and merchants, traders and shop-keepers, lawyers and journalists, students of colleges and schools, besides writers, authors and poets, every one of whom must owe his or her allegiance to the personage, whose great personality had inspired the sentiment that found audible expression and visible demonstration on the occasion, assembled in their thousands to congratulate our Poet Rabindranath on his having pleted his fiftieth birthday. A demonstration which had no semblance or connection with matters, icial or political, or religious, except that the concas had a caligious aspects about it in the fact

that the outpourings of love and joy and gratitude towards the poet were all heavily leavened with a religious devotion to him; still the attendence was so large as would puzzle a frequent visitor to the Town Hall on demonstrative occasions, nay, the veriest meeting-hunter, as to how a meeting evidently of litterateurs could be so well-attended. A journalist of old, say the late Pandit Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan, if he had chosen to descend in his ethereal form and have a look at the audience, would have been confused why shop-keepers, who in his days were either illiterate or would not read a Bengali book without much spelling, should be in a meeting like that, and inspite of jostling and pushing and congesting to profuse perspiration; they should be waiting till the end. Really, the demonstration marked a new era. The littérateurs of the province are not to be



From a photograph taken on the occasion of the Fiftieth Birthday Celebration in Calcutta on the steps of the Town Hall on January 28, 1912

First row (left to right): Khagendra Nath Chatterjee, Byomkesh Mustafi, The Post, Sarada Charan Mitter, Gurudas Banerjee, Rakhaldas Banerjee

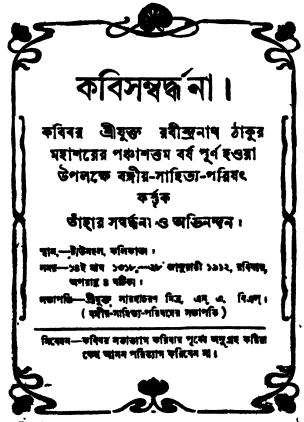
Second row (left to right): Ramendra Sunder Trivedi, Amulya Charan Vidyabhusan, Rai Yatindra Nath Chaudhuri, Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Chunilal Bose, Nagendra Nath Basu, Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan

Third row (central figure): Hirendra Nath Datta

Courtesy "Basumati"

counted now-a-days on fingers' end. Love of literature and of authors and poets, a strong love for the mother-tongue has penetrated the jute-mills, drapery shops, doctors' dispensaries, pundits' tols, even the green-grocers' stalls. So Rabindranath, the King among Bengali poets and authors, is surely the lord of his fellow-writers in the same way, as of those who have no pretence to being literary men. That the bright rays of the Sun (Rabil still as his meridian of poetic genius, though considerably past the meridian physically, have enlightened fair creatures behind the purda, and he holds quite undisputed a sway over the fair sex as over the stern. His suzerainty over the former was evidenced by the large number of ladies attending the meeting and paying homage to the poet.

Amongst those present at the meeting were:-The Maharajah of Natore, The Maharajah of Cossimbazar, The Maharajah of Susang, Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, Sir' Pratul Chandra Chatterjee, The Hon'ble Mr. G. K Gokhale, Mr. Justice Woodroffe and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mr. Saroda Charan Mitter, Pandit and Mrs, Sivanath Sestri, Dr and Mrs. Nilratan Sircar, Dr. P. C. Roy, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Bose, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, Mr. & Mrs. Asutosh Chowdhurt, Mr. B. L. Mitter, Mr. Provas Chandra Mitter, The Hou'ble Dr. Deva Prasad Sarbadhikary, The Hon'ble Mr. Janski Nath Bose, Mr. Brojendra Kisore Rai Chowdhuri, Rai Debendra Chunder Ghose Bahadur, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Das, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Das, Mr. and Mrs. Ramananda Chatterjee, Dr. and Mrs. P. K. Acharya, Sreematee Swarna Kumari Debi, reematee Prasannamoyee Debi, Sreematee Priyambada Debi, Mahamahopadhyaya Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan, Mahanahopadhyaya Dr. Satjah Chandra Vidyahhusan; Mahamaho-adhyaya Jadahagyer Tarkaratna, Principal Ramendra Sundar Pundit Saret Chandra Sastri, Pandit Durga Church, Smithetirine, Pgnifit Vidinuskher Statri, Panifit Kajandia Mask Vidjustineen, Dr. Tviller Chandin Mastundur, Sai Bepin idur, Mr. Ragai



Facsimile of the title page of the programme of the Town Hall meeting

(Missionary, S. B. Samaj and biographer of Rammohun), Mr. Lohen Palit, I.C.S., Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy, Mr. ica Nath Tagore, Mr. Abanimira Nath Tagore, Rai ir Dr. Chuni Lel Bose, Mr. Hirendra Net Mr. A. C. Dutt, Kumer Behadur of Leigola, Pendit Amelya Charan Vidyabhusan, Mr. J. N. Ray, Mr. Erishna Ki Mitter, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Mr. Maryade Sreamati Bestile Diell Chevillemani, Mr. and J tion with the line of

many 30 cal Somer alega THE WAY WE DANS MELAN TO DE STAT STANK DIGGE S BENES WHICH OTOGOGI . The set on muio weno. मोटी र बरनेज्ञान परिष्ठ मान בים שול פינסית חימו שוכד בשומים and occurs amous allowed दैन्द्रक अवस्थान एउस अन्तरि रि 3 wester garace remises あるかななれないか 3 いといくなる inter ormany or experience करन १० १८३, जिस्र ल्लिंगड שוכבמלה אין כת יוציה ד הנת พโพร พะพิวิธี ระพพา וכש ביו בין על בינים בינים ways ofthe offer mycosi Lisace star warm Melan ayen a chira mana 4247 231 5-5-1 W 1 28-2 مرا در مدسه الاسم سد وهمه garain was arain a Figli mr causa suis se 010 to an 0-1

Facsimile of the appeal on behalf of the Committee formed with Prafulla Chandra Ray, Rai Yatindra Nath Chaudhuri, Hirendra Nath Datta, Asutosh Chaudhuri, Sarada Charan Mitter, Brajendra Kisor Rai Chaudhuri, Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, Manindra Chandra Nundy and Jagadis Chandra Bose to celebrate the Aftieth birthday of Rabindranath Tagore. The draft which was prepared by Hirendra Nath Datta is if his handwriting.

Courtesy: Kanak Banerjee

Mr. Lalit Mohan Das, Mr. H. Bose, Mrs. Dwipendra Nath Tagore, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Tagore, Mrs. Hemlata Sarkar, Mrs. Kumudini Das (Principal, Bethune College), Mr. and Mrs. P. Chaudhuri, Mr. J. Chaudhuri, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Apparao, Mr. Pramatha Nath Rai Choudhuri, Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Chaudhuri, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Ghose, Mr. and Mrs. Rathindranath Tagore, Mr. and Mrs. Sudhindranath Tagoge, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Chatterjee, Mrs. Dinendra Nath Tagore, Dr. and Mrs. S. N. Chaudhuri, Mr. and Mrs. Judia Barooah, Mr. Jaladhar Sen, Mr. Satyendra Nath Dutt, Mr. Charu Bauerjee, Mr. Manilal Ganguli, Mr. *Jatindra Mohan Bagchi, Mr. Karunanidhan Banerjea, Mr. Dwijendra Narain Bagchi, Mr. Indu Prokash Banerjee, Mr. Dinesh Chandra Sen, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Pandit, Prof. Jitendra Lal Banerjee, Prof. S. C. Mahalanobis, Prof. Lalit Kumar Banerjee, Prof. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Prof Hem Chandra Das Gupta, Mr. Rakhal Das Banerjea, Mr. Sanat Kumar Rai Chaudhuri, Mr. Sukumar Halder, Mr. Hemendra Proceed Ghose, Mr. Jyotish Chandra Samajpati, Prof. Radha Kumud Mookerjee, Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen, Kaviraj Jogundta Nath Sea, Mr. Jyoti Presed Serbedhikary, Mr.

gralling and a serie was ensice tending en amm. news we can KEE IN Y PAR WE SH WEER מנס שינ במי שיד מו ניץ מי שאני मुक्त करिएड अम्लाम करिए तहा AO: WOOM O WIED WHING alow searces for same. DENS W10 60 5 1 של אוף ניהל היו היו היו היו היו היו Be mo Trocm with the venterwith alone in offering ? A Mis Land of the fores of out on תשת שבינם בפנ שוניקם א was whith alone quecas cours completed to what who 0)0 mg a an 2-2-601 miniso 3 mins with the بالمامين عدياء مريام مسكافدوه server e eller MALL TO CENTRITY LOWER ROCKOL WANTE BARBON Was wer Thos ware 1223 25 AV AVI WIONS मात्र क्षीत्र धर्मा WINDO WEWNAY.

Dwijendra Nath Bose, Mr. Sachindra Prosad Bose, Dr. and, Mrs. D. N. Maitra, Mrs. Kshirodebasini Mitter, Miss Nalini Sircar (now Mrs. D. M. Bose), Miss Suriti Mitter (now Mrs. H. M. Bose), Miss Usha Acharya (now Mrs. S. K. Haldar), Miss Santa Chatterjee (now Mrs. Kalidas Nag), Miss Sita Chatterjee (now Mrs. Sudhir Chaudhuri), Miss Purnima Ghoshal (the late Mrs. Purnima Bassk), Miss Arundhati Sircar (now Mrs. Kedar Nath Chatterji), Miss Sudha Dutta (now Mrs. Prabhat Makherjee), Miss Nilima Meisslenobis.



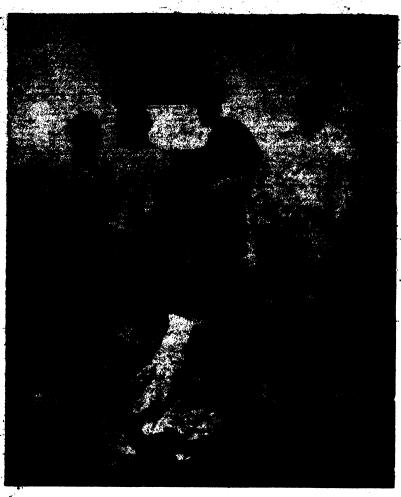
-Facsimile of the opening paragraph of the report in a Calcutta newspaper of the fifticth birth anniversary of the Poet celebrated at the Calcutta Town Hall on January 28, 1912 (Fram "The Bengolce": January 29, 1912).

Miss Sophia Qazi, Mrs. Avengar, Prof. Khagendra Nath Mitter, Mr. Kumar Krishna Mitter and Mr. Pravat Kumar Mukhopadhyaya, and a second

Mr. Sarada Charan Mitter, President, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, who presided on the occasion, in a short neat speech, introduced the guest of the evening. He said that in ancient times poets were seldom honoured in their country." Blind Homer had to beg his bread, Dante was deported, Milton passed his days in misery. In England poets also shared the same fate. In India poets were never slighted. Unfortunately, they failed in their duty in the case of Hemchandra. In honouring Rabindranath they were honouring themselves.

Prof. Pandit Thakur Prosad Acharyya read from the Upanishadas, blessing the proceedings.

A choir of singers, under the leadership of Mr. Surendra Nath Bondopadhyaya, sang a song composed specially for the occasion by Mr. Jatindra Mohan Baschi in proise of the post



The Poel with some of those whose untiring efforts made his Fiftieth Birthday Celebration in Calcutta "a Red Letter Day in

Seated (left to right):

Bengali literature" Karunanidhan Banerjee, poet; Jatindra Mohan Bagchi, poet; Satyendranath Datta, poet.

Standing (left to right): Charu Bandhyopadhyaya, novelist and short story writer; Dwijendra Narayan Bagchi, poet; Manilal Ganguli, short story writer; Pravat Kumar Mukhopadhyaya, short story writer and novelist.

Courtesy: Dwiden Bagehi

The Maharaja of Natore in a well-written speech presented arghya to the Poet in a silver salver.

The President then garlanded Rabindranath and presented a gold lotus to him.

Sir Gooroodas Banerjee read a poem he had composed thirty years ago (1881) when he saw the Poet first on the stage in the role of Valmiki in his own play Valmiki-Prativa. The poem was as follows:-

> উঠ বন্ধভূমি মাতঃ বুমায়ে থেকো না আর অভান-ভিমিরে তব স্বপ্রভাত হলো হের। উঠেছে নবীন ববি, নব জগতের ছবি, নৰ "বান্মীকি-প্ৰতিভা", দেখাইতে পুনৰ্কাৰ। হেৰ তাহে প্ৰাণ ভৱে, ত্বণতৃষ্ণা যাবে দুৱে, पुर्वित गत्नव खासि, भारत भासि सनिवात । 'यशियव धृतिवाणि', (बांक याश मिवानिणि, उठारव यक्षित यन, प्रविष्ठ हारव ना चात ।

Principal Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, Secretary of the Bangiya Sakitya Parishad, next presented the poet with a congratulatory address printed on ivory leaves, bound in the form of an antique Indian manuscript, enclosed in nice brocaded cloth.

THE ADDRESS

Unto the lotus hands of the Great Poet
Rabindranath Tagore

When at the dawn of Bengal's national life the lotus opened at the touch of the sun's rays, the eternal Muse of India's genius stepped on that lotus and looked around. Then the horizon on every side was filled with gladness, the winds blew in joy, the guardian deities from the far ends of the sky showered blessings, in the zenith rolled the assuring voice of Rudra and the newly awakened hearts of seventy million men and women the stirrings of emotion felt. The poets of Bengal began to sing to new airs their songs of praise. Wise men were glad to place at her feet the wreaths they had woven with their own hands.

O, Great Poet, when on an auspicious day, first graced the lap of your Mother Bengal and into touch with the earth and water of your Mo land, the waves of renaissance of Bengal broke your half-epened gerius. At this impact youthful mind was stirred, at that impulse your youthful hands began to cull fresh flowers to lay a the feet of the Muse. You were encouraged by approving eyes of your predecessors, rewarded the admiring glances of your followers and the of the smile of Saraswati lighted up your forehead. Since then you have wandered at will through the jewelled chambers of the Temple of Learning, you have gathered fragments of the offerings laid at her feet and given freely to your brothers and sisters and they have been gratified by partaking of the joy thereof. The strains that continually arise from the touch of the Muse on the strings of the universal harp have reached your ears though you came after previous poets of the land. They have helped you to gather the drops of nectar out of the dust and distribute it to mankind—the nectar that poured over the earth while Gayatri in the guise of Suparna fetched it to heaven from the custody of the Gandharvas. For fifty years your motherland has nursed you in her lap with affection, and speaking on behalf of those who worship that enchantress of the world, the Sahitya Parisad of Bengal pray to the Father of the Universe for your long life.

Great Poet, may Sankara grant you victory.

THE POET'S REPLY

The Poet, in his usual musical voice, feelingly yet apparently unaffected by nervousness made a short but sententious reply. He said it would have been better if he could have resumed his seat, making obeisance to mother-country after receiving blessings from her. On the present occasion it was too much for him to give expression to his feelings. He was sure he would not be able to say much; he begged the pardon of his audience. His request was that they might see his feeling and intention through the few words he could speak. Verily, he had before such a serious ordeal to pass

ক্ষান্ত উন্ত ক্ষান্ত ক্ষান্ত ক্ষিত্র ক্ষান্ত উন্ত ক্ষান্ত ক্ষান্ত ক্ষান্ত

বালালীর লাভীয় লীবনের ববান্ধানতে বুজন প্রভাতের অঞ্চল-ভিন্নল-পাতে বর্ণ ব্রুল্ডনাল বিকশিও হইল, ভারতের সনাভনী বান্ধেরতা ভতুপরি চরণ অর্পণ করিয়া দিগতে লৃষ্টিপাত করিলেন। অমনি দির্ঘুগণ প্রসন্ন হউলেন, মন্দ্রনাণ প্রথে প্রবাহিত হউলেন, বিশ্বনেশণ অস্তরিকে প্রসাদপুশা বর্ণণ করিলেন, উর্ন্ধানের ক্রুনেবের অভ্যুথনি বোষিত হউল, নবপ্রবৃদ্ধ শস্তুলোটি নরনারীর স্তুল্ক ব্রুল্ডলাটি নরনারীর স্তুল্ক বিহাপ হউল। বলের ক্রিয়া ক্রুন্থির ব্রুল্ডলাটার ব্যাক্তনা করিয়া ক্রেরীর ব্রুল্ডলাটার প্রয়েক হউলেন; মনীবিগণ ব্যক্তাবাহিত কুলুনোপ্রাম্থ ভাহার প্রীচরণে অর্পণ করিয়া ক্রুড্রার্থ হউলেন।

ক্ৰিবর, পঞ্চাশংবর্ধ প্রার্থ্য এক ওভনিনে
কৃষি বখন বসজননীয় অভ্যোশতা বর্জন করিয়া
বাজালার মাটি ও বাজালার জ্যোল সহিত দুর্জন
পার্কিয় স্থাপন করিলে, প্রস্তুত্ব নাজীবরেজ
ক্রিয়োল জ্যোসিয়া ভবার প্রেয়ায় বর্জন
ক্রিয়ায়ে ভবার প্রিয়ায়িক প্রায়ার ক্রিয়ায়ে
ক্রিয়ায়ে ভারতার ক্রিয়ায়িক প্রায়ার ক্রিয়ায়ে
ক্রিয়ায়ে ভারতার ক্রিয়ায়িক প্রায়ায়

নব কুসুমসম্ভার চয়ন করিরা বাণীর অচ্চনার প্রবৃত্ত হইল। তোমার পূর্ব্বগামিগণের স্কিছনেউ ভোমাকে বৰ্ষিত কুরিল; ভারণামিগণের মৃষ্টনেত্র ভোমাকে পুরুক্ত ক্রির ্রাগদেরজার বেশ্বান্ত: নের শুক্র জ্যোতি িজেগার ললাটদেলে প্রতিভ कनिङ इंडेन। जनवंशि वानीयन्तितत्र मेनिमार्चिङ नाना अत्कारके जुनि विष्ठत्रण कतियाहे ; तप्रवित्रे পুরোভাগ হইতৈ নৈবেছকণা আহরণ করিয়া ভোমার দেশবাসী ভাতাভগিনীকে মুক্ত হকে .. বিতরণ করিয়াছ: ভোমার ভাছাভগিনী:বেব+ল প্রসাদের আনন্দ সুধা পাম করিয়া বঁষ্ট হট্য়াছে 🕛 বীণাপাণির অন্তলিপ্রেরণে বিশ্বযন্তের ভন্তীসমূহে অমুক্ষণ যে ঝন্ধার উঠিতেছে, ভারতের পুণ্যক্ষেত্র ভোমার অগ্রজাত কবিগণের পশ্চাতে আসিয়াও তুমি ভাহা কর্ণগভ করিয়াছ; স্থূপর্ণরূপিনী পায়ত্রী-কর্ত্তক গন্ধব্যক্ষিত অমৃতর্সের দেবলোকে নয়নকালে মর্ত্ত্যোপরি যে ধারাবর্ষণ হইয়াছিল, পৃথিবীর ধূলিরাশি হইতে নিফাশিত করিয়া নর-লোকে সেই অমৃত-কণিকার বিতরণে ভোমার সহকারিত৷ গ্রহণ্ডার৷ তাঁহার৷ তোমায় কুভার্ড করিয়াছেন। পঞ্চাশং সংবংসর ভোমাকে অছে রাখিয়া ভোমার শ্রামাজন্মদা ভোমাকে স্নেহণীবৃষে বর্জন করিয়াছেন; সেই ভূবনমনোমোহিনীর উপাসনাপরায়ণ সম্ভানগণের মৃথস্বরূপ বঙ্গীয়-সাহিত্য-পরিষৎ বিশ্বপিতার নিকট ভোষার শতায়: কামনা করিতেছেন।

কবিবর, শহর ভোমায় জয়যুক্ত করুন।

स्क्रांस ३७३४ ३८ साथ বলীড-লাহিডা-পরিবদের পঞ্চ হইতে জীরামেক্রস্থানর ত্রিবেদী



--This poem inscribed on ivory leaves was composed by the well-known Bengali poet, the late Satyendranath Daita, on the occasion of the fiftieth birthday celebration of Rabindranath Tagore and presented to him at an evening party given to the Poet by the Bangtya Sahitya Parishad, the day after the function at the Town Hall, when it was read by the young poet.

The opening stanza is given below:

লগৎ-কবি-সভার বোরা ভোনারি করি গর্ব বাঙালি আজি গানের রাজা, বাঙালি বহে বর্ব : দর্ভ তব আসন থানি অভুল বলি' সইবে নানি হে ভবি ! তব প্রতিভা-তবে লগৎ-কবি সর্বা ।

Courtesy: Rathindranath Tagore

Photo: D. Ratan

through. He felt that in face of such a great honour, his own littleness was made severely conspicuous. He never thought that his life-long worship of the Muse would result in such crowning glory. His heart was, therefore, in a state of hesitancy, brought face to face, with the honour, which he must accept with a profound bow. To take such an honour, in the light it should be taken was very difficult. He had felt the difficulty from long ago. Still he could not refuse it. The speaker besought his hearers not to take his humility amiss, not to think it was false. He had only one word to say,—that was the only redeeming feature and that was the only solacing action to his agitated mind. It was this-all this honour was being done to the Muse of Bengali literature, the poet was merely the medium. The horizon of Bengali literature had hitherto been very narrow. The poor Muse had had to keep up her vitality, out of Princes' favours. But now the whole nation was welcoming her with open arms, as its own. A feeling of awakening was

universally visible, which was sure to render their people high-souled and large-hearted. This feeling, which had heretofore been confined to individuals alone, was general at the present time. marked a new and happy era in the country. It was destined to vitalize the people. The poet chanced to be present before them when this flood had ebbed in. This is why he came in for the honour, purely as a matter of accident. To speak the truth, the honour was due to their feeling itself. The speaker was perfectly aware that it was not his due. The wreaths that they had put round his neck had virtually garlanded the Muse herself. His portion was only to bear the burden. The puja was to the Muse. His charge was only to receive the offerings and forward them to her. Even this office was really one of great honour.

The ladies and some of the young men present, including a Mahomedan student of the Presidency College, made presents of flowers to the poet.

The meeting then closed amidst cheers.



"সেই সে বালক সেবিন্দার প্রবাধ ইইল পার। কাণ্ডটা কি চবংকার! চন্দ্রকার না ভ্রম্কার!

SIXTEETH SIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Bangiya Sahitya Parishad's Felicitations

The following address was presented to the Pact of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri on behalf of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad on September 4, 1921 at a meeting in celebration of his sixtieth birth anniversary under the presidentship of Maharaja Jagadindranath Ray of Nator.

षानीर्यान

विवान् प्रतिख्याथ,

তুমি বৰন নিতাভ বালক, তৰন হইডেই ভোষাৰ কবিভার বাখালী মুধ। ভোষার বভ বরোবৃদ্ধি হইভে नानिन, कछरे छात्राव अधिका विकास स्टेट्ड नानिन। নে প্রতিভা বেমন একদিকে দেশ চইতে দেশান্তরে ব্যাপ্ত হইতে লাগিল, ভেমনি সাহিত্যেরও সকল মৃত্তিই আরম্ভ করিতে লাগিল। সে প্রতিভা প্রথম প্রথম কবিতার चावक हिन, क्राय शंष्ठ, नाठक, नावन-त्रहना, ह्यांहे शंब, वफ शहा. नमामाजना, बाबनीफि. नमाबनीफि. कर्पनीफि. এইরপে সমন্ত সাহিত্য-সংসারে ছড়াইরা পড়িল। তুমি সাহিত্যের বে মুর্ত্তিভেই হাত দিয়াছ, ভাহাকে উদ্বাসিত ও সজীব করিয়া তুলিয়াছ। কারণ, ভোমার প্রাণ আছে, সে প্রাণে বেমন মধুরতা **আছে, তেমনি ভেজ আছে**— বেষন মোহিনী-শক্তি আছে, তেষনি উন্নাদিনী শক্তি আছে—বেমন ক্ষ-দৃষ্টি আছে—তেমনি দুরদৃষ্টি আছে। ভোষার প্রতিভা বেমন গড়িতে পারে, তেমনই ভাষিতে পাৰে—বেষন মাডাইডে পাৰে—ডেমনই ঠাণা কৰিডে পারে—বেমন কাদাইতে পারে ডেমনি হাসাইতে পারে। কিমধিকং, ভোমার প্রভিতা সর্বভোমুখী, সর্বভাপ্রসায়ী এবং দর্বভোদুগ্ধকারী। দলীতের দহিত দাহিভার মিলনে ভোষার হাতে উভরের গৌরব বৃদ্ধি হইরাছে, ভোষাকেও যশোষব্দিরের উচ্চ চুড়ার তুলিঙ্গা দিরাছে।

ইংরাজ-বাজদ হইয়া অবধি ভোষার পূর্বপূক্ষণণ ধনে, মানে, বিভার বৃদ্ধিতে, সন্তপে সাহসে বাজানার অতি উচ্চ আসন অধিকার করিরা আসিতেছেন। ভোষার প্রতিভার সেই বংশের গৌরব উজ্জন হইতে উজ্জনতর—উজ্জনতম হইয়া উটিরাছে। ভোষার গুণে বাজানা ও চির্বিনই মুদ্ধ—ভারত গৌরবাহিত, এখন পূর্ম ও পশ্চিম, নৃতন ও পূরাজন সকল মহাকেশই ভোষার প্রতিভার উত্তাসিত। আশীর্কান করি, তৃমি বীর্ণজীবী হইরা সমন্ত পৃথিবী আরও উত্তাসিত কর। ভোষার বংশই বীর্ণজীবীর বংশ, তৃমি শভার হও, সহলার হও। ভোষার বরস বতই পাকিতেছে, অভিজ্ঞতা বাড়িতেছে, ভাতই মান্তবের ব্যধার ভোষার ঘন পলিতেছে, ভোষার বিধার বহার গভীর হইতে গভীরতর হইতেছে। মানবের

বাদেনে বত ভোষা আকাকা ও আন্তর্ বতই বাদিতেতে তত্ন কুনি ব্যাহন হইবা বহুনাবহুনার বন্ধাননা নানের ন্যানিবার্তী কাতেছা। তোষার ব্যাহনার বন্ধানানা কুনিকার কর্মানিবার ক্রিকার

জীবন্ধপ্রসাপ পারী ববীব-সাহিত্য-পরিবনের সভাপতি

BLESSINGS

[ENGLISH TRANSLATION]

SRIMAN RABINDANATH.

The people of Bengal have loved your poetry ever since you were a boy. As you grew up your gestius Rewered. That genius not only spread from country to constry, it embraced every known force of literature. It was he the beginning confined to poetry but it soon expressed time! prose, drama, novels, short stories, longer stories, crétidiess, politics, sociology and economics. Whetever joyne at thereture you have touched with your magic hands, you have enriched and glorified For you have a soul-a soul filled alike with sweetness and power, with fascination and compelling force, with minnte insight and large vision. Your genius can both build and destroy, can madden as well as quell, can draw both tears and laughter in short, your genius is many-sided, spread over everything and pleasing to all In fusing literature to song you have enriched both and have yourself attained to the highest pittacle of the Temple of Fame.

From the beginning of British rule your ancestors occupied a conspicuous place in Bengal in the matter of weekly. fame, learning, culture, courage and other virtues. Your own genius has illuminated that family glory to the highest degree. Bengal has always been charmed with your virtues and India filled with glory And to-day East and West, the new world and the old are ablaze with your genius. I pray that you may live long to further illumine the world. Your family is long-lived-may you live to be a hundred, a thousand. With your age, your experience is growing every day, your mind is filling with pain at the sight of human suffering, the strains of your music are acquiring a deeper resonance. The more anxious you are growing for the welfare of mankind, the more yearningly are you approaching the throne of the All-Merciful. May your solicitude be rewarded, may your name live for ever, .may you continue to strive for the welfare of India. You have returned to this golden land after conquering the Earth and enhancing the fame of Bengal. Please accept this garland of flowers as a token of our regard. affection, reverence and love. Everything in divine creation that is beautiful and fragrant is mirrored in these flowers. You also are the image of all that is beautiful and fragrant in us. Come let us blend the two and be blessed.

> SRI HARAPRABAD SABTRI, President, Bangiya Sahitya Parlaud

42.0

H BIRTHDAY CELEBRA

[COMPILED BY SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE]

ABINDRANATH TAGORE completed the seventieth year of his life on the 8th May, 1931, and Bengal, and along with it India, reized upon the occasion to celebrate it, in such a manner as not only to enable the nation to have an opportunity of paying its tribute of love and respect to the Poet but also to acquaint it, as far as it was possible, with his services and achievements. A public meeting—convened by the leading cilizens of Calcutta representing all sections of the community—was held on the 16th May, 1931 in the Calcutta University Institute Hall, under the presidency of the late Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Haraprasad Sastri, President, BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD, when a committee was formed for the purpose with Sir J. C. Bose as President. The celebration which took the form of a festival lasted for twelve days commencing on the 25th December, 1931 and ending on the 5th January, 1932.

The Town Hall and the Town Hall grounds were the venue of the principal Junctions of the festival. There were literary conferences, music festival, dramatic performances, folk songs and folk dances, an arts and crafts exhibition and a 'mela' (fair) attended by thousands every day. But by far the most important and most solemn of all the functions was the ceremony held in front of the Town Hall on Sunday, the 27th December, 1931, for the presentation of Civic and other addresses of felicitations to the Poet.

The entire space between the steps of the Town Hall and the Council House was decorated with flowers and foliage. Facing the steps on the farthest end was erected a high platform with a simple canopy hung over it. In the centre of the platform was placed the seat for the Poet. An amplifying apparatus broadcast every word uttered from the 'dais' to every member of the vast audience, no less than five thousand in number.

The gathering was unique. There was His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura, who opened the RABINDEA-JAYANTI Mela and Exhibition. There were the City Fathers headed by the Mayor, Dr. B. C. Roy. There were distinguished men of letters, scientists, artists, scholars, lawyers, engineers, doctors, journalists, students, teachers and professors, merchants, tradesmen and landlords. There were Hindus, Jains, Buddhists, Christians and Muslims, and there were Europeans, Americans, Mahrattas, Panjabis. Sindhis. Madrasis, Oriyas, Beharis, and Marwaris. Delegates from different Universities in India and representatives of various learned and literary bodies from different parts of the country invested the function with an all-India character. The presence of Dr. William E. Hocking, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University, who expressed felicitations on behalf of the American people, and of the Consuls of many European countries lent an international aspect to the gathering.

The Nation's Homage In 1931

citizens of Calcutta and Mrs. Kamini Ray, the most in the ground floor, down the outer steps, over distinguished of the living Bengalee poetesses, on behalf of the RABINDRA-JAYANTI PARISHAD (Tagore Septuagenary Celebrations Committee), received the Poet inside the Town Hall and conducted him

The Mayor, Dr. B. C. Roy, on behalf of the through the picture-galleries of the Art Exhibition the cloth-covered pathway to the platform whereon he took his seat amid the blowing of conchshells, burning of incense, fragrance of flowers and reverential silence of the great assemblage, which stood up

The Committee was a most representative one. The Vice-Presidents were: Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Hara Presed Sastri, Mrs. Kamini Roy, Mr. Serat Chandre Chatterjee, Sir P. C. Ray, Dr. B. C. Roy, Maulana Abul Kalem Azed, Sir C. V. Ramen, Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Rev. Dr. W. S. Ungubart; Sir Nilsatan Sircar, Sir Deva Praced rvedhikary, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Subbas Bose, Sir Hasen

Suhrawardy, Sir Charu Chandra Ghose, Sir N. N. Sircar Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. Hanmatha Nath Mukherji; Maharaja Sria Chandra Nandy and Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta.

Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutta acted as Treasurer; Mr. Jatindra Nath Basn was General Secretary. Mr. Syama Praend Mockerjee and Mr. Amal Home worked as Joint decretaries, the burden of planning and organizing the celebration falling almost antirely on the latter, Compiler.



—On the 27th December, 1931, before an assemblage of several thousands of people representing all sections of the community gathered in front of the Town Hall, where, on the street, facing the steps of the historic building, against the North gates of the Bengal Legislative Council House, a dais had been erected, the Poet was presented with addresses of felicitations by the Corporation of Calcutta, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammilan and the RABINDRA-JAYANTI PARISHAD (the Tagore Septuagenary Celebrations Committee)—Dr. B. C. Roy is here seen reciting the Civic Address on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation

Photo: Kanchan Mukherjee

in a body as he came in view. Two girls remained standing with chamar in hand on two sides of the Poet's chair. It looked like a coronation ceremony.

The Mayor of Calcutta garlanded the Poet and read the civic address presented by the Corporation. The address was inscribed on a silver plate attached to a golden inkstand in the shape of a lotus, on which was placed a golden pen.

. The Poet's famous national song Jana-ganamana-adhinayaka (Victory to the Dispenser of India's Destiny!) was then sung in chorus; the Poet himeslf and the entire assemblage remained standing while the song was sung.

Mr. Amal Home, Joint Secretary of the RABINDRA-JAYANTI Committee, read a message of felicitations from Sir J. C. Bose, who could not be present owing to illness, followed by greetings from the King of Siam, the Shah of Persia, the Imperial University of Tokio and others from different parts of the world. Sir J. C. Bose's message ran thus:

> পিরিখি, ২৭শে ডিলেম্বর, ১৯৩১

ভূমি করযুক্ত হও।

After this, Pandit Vidhusekhar Sastri of Santimiketan, on behalf of the RABINDRA-JAYANTI Committee, offered the Poet the arghya of sandal paste, a burning earthen lamp, fragrant incense, a garland of flowers, a conchshell filled with water, a boguet of flowers and green blades. In asking the Poet to accept this arghya, the Pandit chanted appropriate Sanskrit mantras, explaining the significance of these offerings, which symbolised the different qualities with which the Poet is endowed, These offerings were carried to the Poet in silver trays by some girls of the Santiniketan Asram. Smilingly the Poet touched them.

This picturesque ceremony over, Sir P. C. Ray garlanded the Poet and presented an address on behalf of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. Garlands and addresses also were presented by Pandit Ambika Prasad Bajpaye on behalf of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, by Sreemati Prativa Devi on behalf of the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan.

Mrs. Kamini Roy read the address on behalf of the RABINDRA-JAYANTI Committee in the absence of the Committee's President, Sir J. C. Bose.

The address was inscribed in enamel on three goldleaves in the shape of a punthi (ancient Sanskrit manuscript book). The leaves were also decorated in enamel after designs drawn by the great artist Mr. Nandalal Bose.

There was a touch of pathos in the Poet's reply to the address of the RABINDRA-JAYANTI Committee when he uttered the words of farewell to his countrymen. Many were visibly moved.

Dr. Hocking of Harvard expressed felicitations on behalf of the American people.

उर्वाच- करेडी

शिवित्र विद्वगत -

अग्र देश देशांचे ५००० (१०००। १ त २०००) किर्वित इबीआनाथ मेनून धरांगलन दमः का मजि वलान भूग रहेन । ज्याचन धान किन् त्व, यह एक ब्रावेन जेणना किन्न, मध्य जनमानीय श्रेष्ट मिन्स्या नगरीक जैसंस मार्थाच मध्यक्षा यह यह किन्न जो स्ट्रां

न महर्वका ७ जहांत खार्यकि खेल्म- खार्शनिवित्र बायको सदिया का अनामि २३१ के ५००४- (मानियात, ५५ हे क २२००), अखार्ग छून ग्रहिकांत्र समग्र, स्वतिकोडा-देखेनिमसिंटि रेत्रास्टिटिकेट श्वा अकटि वर्यक्रम- समात खायितमान स्वेत ।

- वरे मज़्य ज्यापनांत्र जेपाक्टि ७ त्यायमान वार्थमीय । वेटि। क्रिकांग, २६ त्य देखांच २००৮॥

Apply were nowing the state of the second of

निरम्भाक्षा का महत्रामी का मह

- Flanken ML

- Us resolve ever sup.

There are come -

- Al 200 2 vr 100

6. S. Engulans.

Zunora zRech 利ががそっていれる

Somethall

Aprof worked (18)

मिकामारामें के सार्व मामाराक मि प्रमाननेन

سر کورجی لو^{ما}جی

FASCISIMILE OF THE LETTER CONVENING THE INAUGURAL MERTING OF RABINDRA-JAYANTI-TAGORR SEPTUAGENARY-IN CALCUTTA ON MAY 16, 1931

The letter, which is dated 25th Baisakh, 1338 (Friday, May 8, 1931) was signed by:

First Page (Col. 1):—Jagadish Chandra Bose, Prafulla Chandra Ray, Ramananda Chatterjee, Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, Kamini Roy, Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta, Basanti Debi, Abala Bose (Lady J. C. Bose), Sarala Roy (Mrs. P. K. Roy), Nilratan Sircar, Pramathanath Roy Chowdhury, Abul Kalam Azad, Ghanasyamdas Birla, Brajendranath Seal, Krishna Kamal Bhattacharyya. (Col. 2):—Haraprasad Shastri, C. V. Raman, Hassan Suhrawardy, Sarat Chandra Chatterji, Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mohammud Akram Khan, Pramathanath Chaudhuri ("Birbal"), Hirendranath Datta, Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Bipin Chandra Pal, Charu Chandra Ghose, Surendranath Mallik, Jatindranath Basu, Subhas Chandra Bose, Durga Charan Saukhya-Vedantatirth, Krishna Kumar Mitra. (Col. 3):—Reshee Case Law.

Second Page (Col. 1):—Fosa Calcutta (The Metropolitan), Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Sris Chandra Nundy, W. S. Urquhart, J. R. Banerjea, Heramba Chandra Maitra, A. K. Fuzlul Haq., H. A. Gidney, Nagendranath Basu, Dines Chandra Sen, Jaladhar Sen, Mujibar Rahman, Nares Chandra Sen-Gupta, Anandji Haridas, Surendranath Das-Gupta, A. Moore (Arthur Moore), R. C. Benthall, Sarojini Debi (Mrs. K. C. De), Onkar Mull Jetia. (Col. 2):—Nripendranath Sircar, S. Khuda Buksh, Hariram Goenka, Ordhendro Coomar Ganguly. (O. C. Gangoly), Padamraj Jain, Jahangir Coyajee, Sivananda (President, Ramkrishna Mission).

The letter, drafted by Amai Rome, organizer of the "Jayanti", is in the handwriting of Rajo

A book entitled the "Golden Book of Tagore", sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi, Sir J. C. Bose, M. Romain Rolland, Prof. Einstein and Costis Palamas (the Greek Poet) containing contributions from poets, authors, artists and scholars from thirty different countries of the world was presented to the Poet by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, who had edited the Book, on behalf of the Publication Committee. Over two hundred leading writers and thinkers of the East and the West had contributed to this work, which would remain for years to come as a most remarkable document of international fellowship and the focussing point of world opinion on India and Indians.

Mr. Kshiti Mohan Sen of Santiniketan presented a Bengali book, entitled Jayanti Utsarga, containing contributions from Bengali poets, litterateurs and scholars dealing with the different aspects of the Poets' contribution to Bengali literature.

The Poet replied to all the addresses separately in Bengali except to the address of the *Hindi Sahitya Sammelan*, to which he replied in Hindi.

The function ended with the singing of the Poet's Rakhi-song, Banglar Mati, Banglar Jal.

On the 31st December, the students of Calcutta assembled at Senate House, presented the Poet with an address of felicitations read by a student of the Post-Graduate classes, Mr. Benoyendra Nath Banerjee, who acted as President of the Students' Committee.

On the 2nd January, 1932, the Indian Society of Oriental Arts presented the Poet with an address at the Jorasanko House. A song composed specially by the Poet was sung on the occasion.

Addresses of Felicitations

কলিকাডার নাগরিকবর্গের অভিনক্ষর

বিশৃত প্রবিশ্রনাথ ঠাকুর বহাপরের করকবলে---

विवयद्वना बद्याणान,

ভোষার স্থীবনের সপ্তভিষ্ণ পরিস্থান্তি উপসন্দে ফলিফাডা নগরীর পৌরস্থানর পক্ষ মুইডে আবরা ভোষাকে অভিযানন করিডেছি।

এই বহাবদার ভোষার জন্মছাল এবং ভোষার বে ভবিনভিভা সন্ত সভ্যজনভতে মুখ্য ভরিরাছে এই হানেই ভাষার প্রথম কুরণ। এই বহানগরীই
ভোষার ববিজুলা জনকের বর্গনীবনের নাগনকের, এই বহানগরীই ভোষার
বরেপ্রজন শিভাবহের আজীবন কর্মকের এবং এই বহানগরীর বে-বংশ ভাবে,
ভাষার, শিলে, নাহিছ্যে, সহীতে, প্রীতি ও প্রছা আর্ক্রন, করিরাছে, জুনি নেই
বংশেরই অভ্যাজন রছ—ভাই ভূনি সম্প্র বিবের হইলেও আনারের প্রকার
আগনার জন। বিবের বিজ্ঞানসনাক্ষের স্বাচর লাওঁ করিরা ভূমি কনিকাতাবানীরই মুখ্য উজ্জা করিরাছ। ভোষার সর্বভোষ্থী প্রভিত্যা কর্মভাবহের
অপুর্বা বৈতবে সভিত্য করিরা জগতের নাহিত্যক্ষেরে হুপ্রভিত্য করিয়াছে,
ভোষার অভিনয় কর্মনাপ্রস্তুত শিক্ষার আর্থন বালনার এক নিভূত পরীকে
বিব্যাবরের শিক্ষাক্ষের প্রারণ ক্রপ্রারের, এবং ভোষার লেক্ষ্মীনিস্থত
অন্নভাষা বালালী আছির প্রানে ক্রপ্রপ্রার নেশান্তবার সঞ্জীবিত করিরাছে।
বে মান্তপুলার প্রধান পুরোবিত, বে বল-ভারতীর বিধিন্তব্যী সন্তান, হে ভাতীর
বীবনের ভানগুরু, আবার ভোষাকে কর্যা প্রধান করিছেরি, মুন্দি এবন কর র
ক্রেম্ব মান্তর্য ।

CHAIR STRINGS TO THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

THE CIVIC ADDRESS

[ENGLISH TRANSLATION]

World-Honoured Sir.

We have brought you the greetings of the Citizens of Calcutta at the termination of the seventieth year of your life.

You were born in this great city; and it was this city which saw the first blossoming of your creative genius which has enthralled the entire civilised world. Here it was that the life of piety and action, which made our people regard your noble father as a Rishi (sage), lived. It was here too



Arriving at the Town Hall on December 27, 1931, accompanied by the poetess Kamini Roy, to receive the addresses of felicitations in connection with RABINDRA-JAYANTI (Tagore Septuagenary)

that your princely grandfather found the fleid of his life's work. Here, indeed, is the home of that illustrious clan which has earned the esteem of all, by its high standard of conduct and social virtues, which has enriched thought, art and literature, and of which you are the brightest jewel. Therefore, while all the world acclaims you and claims you, we regard you as our very own. The citizens of Calcutta feel honoured by the recognition you have received in the world of learning.

Your universal genius has endowed the Bengali language with an amering rickness and has secured for it a piace of

(अकार्य क्रांट्रेंग अवस्ताम्यं विकारमं भीकार मार्चे ।

(अमान् अमुकाउम विकास मान् नकाम मान् मान् क्षीता विकास कामान् मान्यः । या कर्म हु अतिकान् नरे इत्यानि देशाहरू भूति

उण्णियंपक्षर । ज्ञेडमार्य केन ३ काम्यव हैय े ज्ञेडमार्य इनकार्य साम्ने ज्ञाम किर्मात्मक कवित्रमारि । त्याराम क्रिक्सी त्यर علياغ دويد سروا سرو بعدم جوغندني ا ودور هو جوء وي العربي من ويوج بد فيدند المسرمين بي وويم وود क्रियं क्षीयाः अक्रमं व्यक्

आहता कि हैं है कार्या के कार्या है में कार्या कार्या कार्या कि विकत्ति है है है कार्याप । الميانية الموقع عن بمعنف عملسلو عليه والمعند أورع عليه عليه عليه المعند والمعالم الميالية ا على مداليمنر وأعلى فعله عمده المينه بالرهم المعرف أعمية وعمدم عجد المبينة عمده علمه ا अवहार उत्तरिश्वार्थी अमेरक ट्राक्सांत्र आकारत्वं अपकार्यात्त्वं ।

عملي معلواة عميمه ومعموم هام الم

They alm of the

Facsimile of the addicess drafted by the famous Bengali novelist Sarat Chandra Chalterfee fresented is the Poet, on behaff of his countrymen, by the RAMINDRA-JAVANTI PARISHAD. It bears the significate of the great Bengali scientist Jagadis Chandra Bose, who was President of the Theore Explanation.

et sa

honour emong the great litterateurs of the world. Out of your ideals has sprung up, in a little village of Bengal, an international resort for the development of a universal culture. Words which have flown from your immortal pen have revivified the dying national consciousness of Bengal. You are the fligh priest in the worship of the Motherland; you, who have won for the genius of Bengal world-wide recognition, are the guide and preceptor of our national life; pray, accept the offering of our devotion which we have brought to you to-day.

"Bande Mataram!"

On behalf of the Aldermen and Councillors

of the Corporation of Calcutta,

B. C. ROY,

Mayor.

কবির উত্তর

একটা কৰিছ অভিনশন দ্বাজার কর্ত্তব্য বনিয়া প্রণ্য হইত। তাহাছা >
আপন দ্বাজনহিনা উজ্জন করিনার জন্তই কবিকে স্বান্তর করিছা—আনিভেন
সালোল্য ভিষয়ায়ী নয়, কবিকীর্ত্তি ভাষাকে অভিন্য করিছা ভাবীকালে
প্রসালিত ।

আৰু ভারতের হাজসভার কেশের গুণিজন অখ্যাত—রাজার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার কার্যার ভাষার কার্যার কার্যার ভাষার ভাম ভাষার ষার ভাম ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাম ভামার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাষার ভাম ভামার ভাষার ভামার

এই পুরসভা আবার জনসগরীকে আরাবে, আরোগ্যে, আলসমাবে চরিতার্থ কলক, ইহার এবর্জনার চিত্রে, ছাগভ্যে, গীতকলার, শিরে এখানকার লোকালর দশিত হউক; সর্ক্ষেকার মলিনভার সজে সজে অশিকার কলত এই নগরী আলম করিয়া নিক,—পুরবাসীদের দেহে শক্তি আহক, গৃহে অর, বনে উত্তর, পৌরকল্যাপনাথনে আনন্দিত উৎসাহ। আত্বিরোধের বিবাজ আলহিংলার পাপ ইহাকে কল্বিভ না কলক—শুভবৃত্তি ছারা এখানকার সকল আতি সকল ধর্মসঞ্জার সমিলিত হইরা এই মগরীর চরিত্রকে অনলিন ও শাভিকে অবিচলিত করিয়া রাখক—এই আনি কামনা করি।

THE POET'S REPLY

In former times, it was considered the duty of kings to honour poets. They honoured poets just to heighten the glory of their own kingship. For, they knew kingdoms were not ever-lasting but the fame of poets outlived them and extended far into unborn ages.

• In these times, the men of genius of the country have no place in the Court of the King of India. The king's language and the poet's language have not met in honourable friendship. To-day, the civic body has taken upon itself the duty of honouring the poet in the name of the country. This honour is not only an external ornament which has adorned me but has filled my heart with great delight.

Let this Corporation make the city of my birth great in the amenities of life, health and sanitation, and dignity and self-respect. Let painting, sculpture, music and arts grow under its suspices and make the dwellings of the citizens abodes of joy. Let this city wipe out its blot of illiteracy with all its dirt and uncleanliness; let her citizens enjoy plenty, have strength of body and energy of mind, and be inspired with civic spirit born of joy; let not the poison of intersection strife politics her life; let her citizens of all races

and all sects and communities unite in goodwill and keep her fair name untarnished and her peace undisturbed—this is my prayer.

বলীয়-সাহিত্য-পরিবলের অভিনশন

a: 1

রবীস্ত-প্রশক্তি

(र क्रीस,

বন্ধদেশের সাহিত্যসেবী ও সাহিত্যানুরানীরিগের প্রতিনিধিরণে বলীর-সাহিত্য-পরিবৎ ভবনীর সপ্রতিভব ক্ষমতিথি উপলক্ষ্যে, সাহরে ও সংগীরবে আপনাকে বরণ করিতেছে।

কিলোর বরসেই আপনি বছবানীর অর্কনার আছনিরোগ করেন। ভদবনি বতবারী তপবীর ভার, স্বচিরকাল নিরম ও নিষ্ঠার সহিত অক্লাভ-অনুষ্ঠ ভাবে উাহার আরাবনা করিরাহেন। তে ভাপস, আপনার সাবদার নিষ্কি হইরাহে—বেবী আপনার লিবে অবর-বর বর্বণ করিরাহেন—আপনার ত্রিভত্তীতে ভাঁহার অনুভ-বীণার অভয় মূর্জনা সঞ্চারিত করিরাহেন। তে বরাভরনভিত বনীবী, আপনি শতার হইরা, এই নোহনিত্রার নিমুগ্ত আভির প্রাণে বীবা ও বলের প্রেরণা বারা, ভাহার হুপ্ত চেডনাকে প্রবৃদ্ধ করুন এবং প্রভিভার করলোকে বিরাজ করিরা মূক্তহত্তে প্রাচ্যকে ও প্রভীচ্যকে নব সব স্ববনা ও সৌন্ধর্য, কল্যাণ ও আনন্দ বিভরণ করন।

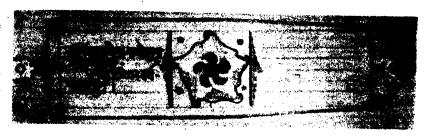
বলীয়-সাহিত্য-পরিবৎ উন্তজারিংশ বৎসর ব্যাপিরা আগনার উপচীর্বান ওত সাহিত্য-সম্পাদে বিপুল পর্ক অসুক্তব করিরাছে। আপনার বক্তৃতার মফ্রেইরার আভ বাবিক উৎসব বল্লিত হইরাছিল। আপনার পঞ্চাশংঘর্ব পূর্ণ হইলে পরিবং আপনাকে অভিনন্দিত করিরা কৃতার্থ হইরাছিল। আবার আপনার মারণীয় বভিত্তব জন্মদিনে সম্বর্জনার সভার সঞ্জিত করিরা, পরিবং আপনাকে সম্রব্রের অর্থা নিবেলন করিরাছিল। কবি-জীবনের নেই নেই সন্ধি-অপনাক করিরাছে পরিবনের উক্ত আশা ও আকাবলা আপনার কীর্ত্তি-ভাতিতে নামুক্তল হইরা আজ সকলভার ভূক ভূমিতে আরোহণ করিরাছে। ফ্র-বভ আপনি, নামবের বিনম্বর ছু:খ-ফ্বের মধ্যে সভ্যের শাবত ম্মুক্তনে করিরাছের, এবং পঞ্চের মধ্যে অর্থও, বিভক্তের বব্যে সম্বর্জ, ব্যক্তির বব্যে সম্বর্জ, ব্যক্তর ম্বাভার মধ্যে আর্থান প্রত্তর ব্যক্তর স্বাভ্যাত আর্মানিক ভারিরাছেন। হে সভ্যাত্রী, আপনাকে শত্ত পদ্ধ মধ্যার।

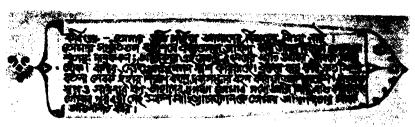
হে বাগীর বরপুত্র, হে ব্লিববরেণ্য কবি, 'বর্থ-গ্রন্থ-দীভবর' এই বিচিত্র বিধ বাহার হয়ভি-বাস, কবি-কোবিদের 'বী'র অভ্যন্তরে সুবরিত প্রেন-প্রজা-প্রভাগ বাহার সং-চিৎ-আনন্দের প্রাক্তর আভাস, সেই শব্বর বিবতর বিবতনি আসনার চিন-বভি ও শান্তি বিধান করন; বহু তরং তত্ব ব আ হব্ছু; আর, স বো বুড়াা ওভাগ সংস্কৃত্য ।

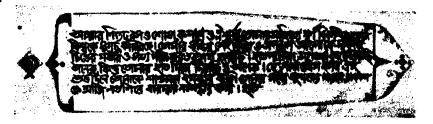
ওঁ বক্তি। ওঁ বক্তি।

क्यीत-गरिका-गदिवस्य गरक विद्यानुवारक्ष सात्र, स्वागिति ।

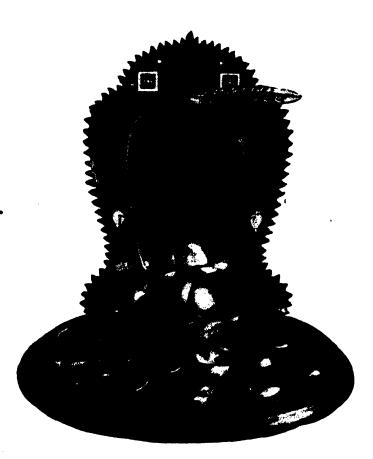
His Countrymen's Homage



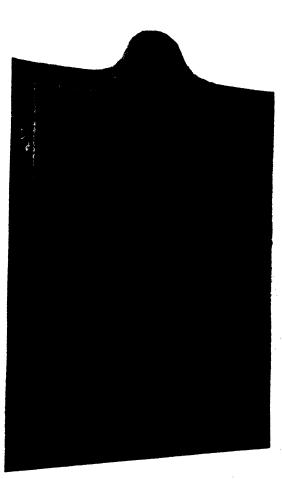




The Address of Felicitations presented by the Rabindra-Jayanti Parishad in 1931 was inscribed in enamel by Nandalal Bose on three plates of gold in old Bengali script.



The Civic Address presented by the Corporation of Calcutta on the Poet's Septuagenary in 1931 was inscribed on a silver plate attached to a gold inkstand in the shape of a lotus, on which was placed a golden pen.

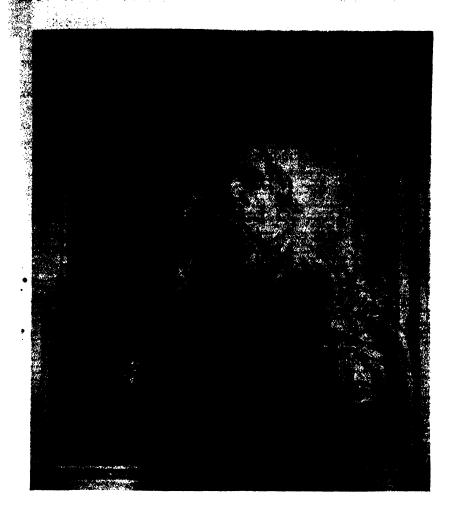


The Address of Felicitations presented by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad in 1931 was inscribed in silver on a copper plate.

Courtesy . Rethindrenath Tegers

Photographs specially taken at Santinikaton for the "Calcutta Municipal Gazetta" by D. Raton of Calcutta

light of reproduction strictly recovered.



—This marble bas-relief portrait of the Poet unweiled at the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad by Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray on the occasion of the Rabindra-Jayanti, was presented by Amal Home, Jt. Secretary, Rabindra-Jayanti Parishad (Tagore Septengenary Committee).

The bas-relief, which had been made in Italy for a Jewish adviser of the Poet in Calcutta, had been lying unclaimed, after his sudden death in the meanwhile, in the Calcutta Customs House, from where it was acquired by Mr. A. K. Sarkar, Architect and Engineer, who enabled Mr. Home to present it to the Parishad by kindly selling it to him at a nominal price.

THE BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD ADDRESS

[ENGLISH TRANSLATION]

Prince of Poets,

On behalf of the litterateurs and literature-lovers of Bengal, the BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD hails thee with love and pride on the occasion of thy seventieth birthday.

Thou camest to the altar of the Muse of Bengali literature at a tender age. Since then through all these years thou hast served her like a devoted votary, steadfastly and unafraid. Sage thy penance has borne fruit. The Goddess has dowered on thee the boon of immortality and touched the chords of thy soul with the sustaining echoes of immortal music. Oh! Seer Heaven-blessed! May thou live a hundred years to rouse this sleeping nation into manhood with thy ringing message of strength and hope and from thy lofty realms of art shower on the East and the West myriad gifts of love and beauty, of peace and joy.

The BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD for all its thirty-nine years has taken great pride in thy overflowing wealth of literary gifts. Its first anniversary meeting resounded with the trumpet call of thy voice. It had the honour of felicitating thee on thy fiftieth birthday. Again, on the occasion of thy sixtieth birthday it brought to thee its offerings of respect and joy. The high hopes and wishes voiced by the PARISHAD on those memorable occasions have achieved complete fruition to-day and are reflected in thy brilliant life. Thou hast found the Truth eternal in the flitting joys and sorrows of man, thou art blessed! Thou hast found the indivisible in the divided, the whole in the parts and the one in the many, thou art blessed! Thou hast, like Bhagirath of old, brought back to Bharatbarsha the stream of her ancient heritage and culture, Seer, crystal-eyed, we bow to thee.

Beloved of the muse of letters! Oh, Poet, worldrevered! May the great Poet of the Universe, Who breathes His magic breath over this wonderful world and fills it with colour and fragrance and song, Whose trinity echoes in the heart of poets and is revealed in forms of love and knowledge and power, vouchsafe thee eternal bliss and felicity,

কবির উত্তর

সাহিত্য-পরিবদের প্রথম আরম্ভ কালেই এই প্রতিষ্ঠান আবার অন্তরের অতিনক্ষন লাভ করিরাছিল এ কণা ওানারা সকলেই আনেন বাঁছারা ইয়ার প্রবর্জন। আবার অকুত্রিন প্রির স্থকদ রামেল্রক্ষর ক্রিবেদী অন্তাভ অব্যবসারে এই পরিবদক্ষে শভবনে প্রতিতিত করিরা ভালাকে বিভিন্ন আকারে পরিপত্তি লাল করিরাছেল। একদা আবার পঞ্চাশংবার্থিকী ক্ষরতীসভার ভিনিই ভিজেন প্রধান উভোগী এবং সেই সভার ভালারই রিক্ষ হস্ত হউতে আবার অন্দেশকভ নক্ষিণা আমি লাভ করিরাছিলাম। সভাপতি সহাবহোপাধ্যার হরপ্রসাদ শাল্রী মহাশর বর্ত্তবান অবস্থী-উৎসবের প্রচমান সভালারক্ষের আসন হইকে প্রশংসাবাদের হারা আবাকে গ্রাহার শেষ আবির্বাদ লাল করিরা পিরাছেল। আমি অনুভব করিভেছি এই বানপত্রে আবার পরলোক্ষরত সেই সঞ্জনর স্ক্রদদের অনিথিত সাক্ষর রহিরাছে—বাহাদের হন্ত অভ তক্ত, বাহাদের কানী বীরব।

অভ পরিবদের বর্ণনার গভাপতি সর্ক্তরবরণ্য জননারক আচার্ব্য প্রত্যক্তরে এই বে নানপত্র সমর্পণ করিরা আনাকে পৌরবাজিত করিলের, এই পত্রে সাহিত্য-পরিবদ বল-ভারতীয় বরণান বহন করিয়া আনার জীবনের দিনাভ কালকে উজ্জ্বল করিলেন—এই কথা বিদর্শক্র আনন্দের সহিত্ব বীকার ক্ষরিয়া লট্ডনার।

THE POET'S REPLY

[ENGLISH TRANSLATION]

The sponsors of this Institution are aware that it received my heart's felicitations from its very inception. My sincere and dear friend Ramendra Sundar Trivedi established it in its own house, and with tireless zeal piloted it through varied fortunes. It was he who took the lead in the celebrations on my fiftieth birthday, and it was from his friendly hands that I received the felicitations of my countrymen. The President of the Parishad, Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri, had, at the meeting convened to arrange these functions, vouch-safed his last blessings on me through his eulogy. I feel that this address contains the unseen signatures of these dear departed friends though their hands are still and their voices hushed.

With humble and grateful joy I receive today the honour which the present President of the Parishad, the universally loved leader Acharya Prafulla Changra, has conferred on me by presenting me with this address by which the Sahitya Parishad conveys to me the gift of the Muse of Bengali literature and thus brighten up my declining days.

हिन्दी-साहित्य-सम्मेखन- अभिनन्दन श्रीकवीन्द्र श्रीमन् रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर महाशय

माननीय महोदय,

हिन्दी-साहित्य-सम्मेखन की और से आपकी ७० वीं वर्ष गांठ के अवसर पर हम आपका साहर अभिनन्दन करते और वधाई देते हैं।

श्रीमन् भारतवर्ष मे एक से एक वढ़कर अनेक प्रतिमाशाळी और प्रभावशाळी कवि हो गये हैं, पुष्कळधन और यथेष्ट सम्मान से पुरस्कृत हुए हैं। राजपुताने के चारण कवियोंने अपने सामयिक कवित्वपूर्ण उपदेश द्वारा इतिहास का स्वरुप तक पळट दिया है, तथा हिन्दी कवियोंने मुगळ सम्नाटों तक को अपनी कविता का चमत्कार दिखा दिया है। धौर महाकवि भूषणने में अपनी कविता द्वारा हिन्दुराज्य के पुनः संस्थापन में बड़ो सहायता पहुंचाई हैं और आपने भी अपनी विकश्रण कवित्वशक्तिसे स्यूहनीय नोवेळ पुरस्कार प्राप्तकर भारत का गौरव बढ़ाया है।

• कबीन्द्र! आपने विश्वभारती की स्वापना कर प्राच्य और प्रतीच्य के सम्मेछन के छिये जो क्षेत्र बना दिया है उससे आपकी कीर्ति-कौमुदी चारों दिशाओं में फेंछ गई हैं। हमारा सांस्कृतिक दौत्य स्वीकार कर आपने जो काम योशेप और एसिया के देशों में किया है और जिस प्रकार भारत की महिमा का बलान किया है उसके छिये हम आपके कृतक है। इम पुनः आपका अभिनन्दन करते हुए परमात्मासे प्राचना करते हैं कि वह आपको होर्यजीवन प्रदा करें।

> गापके गमर फीर्त भी हिन्दी साहित्व सम्बेदना का समस्य

THE HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN ADDRESS

Srl Kabindra Sriman Rabindranath Thaker Mahasaya Mananiya Mahodaya,

We, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, convey felicitous greetings to you on your seventieth birthday.

Sriman, there have been in India a goodly sequence of poets, honoured and glorified, greatly rewarded by the homage of posterity. The CHARAN poets of Rajputana by their poetic advice at suitable moments changed the very course of history. Similarly, the Hindi poets established a niche for themselves in the Moghul Empire. And the great poet Bhushan helped greatly to re-establish the Hindu regime. And you have, by your great poetic attainments, won the coveted Nobel Prize and thus earned glory for your motherland.

Poet Universal! your fame as a builder of a comprehensive University, the Visva-Bharati, has spread over all countries and we bow to thee on thy great gift to the East and the West.

We bow to you again and pray for your happiness and long life.

कावसावण

भाज हिन्दोभारती ने भपनी सहोदरा बङ्गभारती को सम्मानित किया है। मैं अपने को धन्य सममता हूं कि देव कृपासे मैं इस शुभ अनुष्ठानका उपछक्ष हो सका हूं। कि का हृदय कभी अपने जन्मस्थान को सीमा के अन्दर बन्द नहीं रहता है, और यदि उसका यश इस सीमाको पार करे तो वह सौभाग्यवान है। हिन्दी साहित्यके दृतरूप आपही मेरा यह सौभाग्य बहन कर आये हैं, इस छिये आप मेरा सकृतक नमस्कार स्वीकार करें।

THE POET'S REPLY [english translation]

Today, the Hindi Muse greets her sister the Bengali Muse. I consider myself blessed that I have, by the grace of God, been able to provide the occasion for such a happy ceremony. A poet's heart can never be confined to the place of his birth, and he is indeed a fortunate poet whose fame transcends such local boundaries. You who have come as messengers of Hindi literature to convey these greetings to me, pray, accept my grateful thanks.

প্রবাসী-বন্ধ-সাহিত্য-সম্মেলনের অভিনন্দন

হে কৰি ৷ জন্তী-অৰ্থ্য নিয়ে হাতে ভোৰায় সমূৰে स्वत व्यवान इ'एक वह भाष, कवि-निरवहरत, अला बाहा, तम कि छाड़ा बहरमह माबी छत्न छव ? তা ভো নয়, দেখি মাণ, অপরাণ, চিয়-অভিনৰ; বন্ধসের সীমা ভব, নিভা নব নর্তনের কোলে, সম্ভতি বৎসর বুকে, সাভ বৎসরের শিশু লোলে प्रक्रित चानत्त्व यहः, नवस्त्रत्त हिनाय ना बाद्य, বিশ্বিত বিবের যন ভার পানে চেরে ওধু থাকে। काब कार्य এक मीथि ? काब वागी निका बहवान ? कांत्र खीकि निकि निकि, इति कांग विस्तव कन्यान चक्क वान्वातः—त्म त वरे निए विवस्ती, ्यूटव यूटव ८ए अवीव । वार नवीटवड बहुसानि । राजानात्र पूरका बनान । नकावडी । एर जनत्र कवि । कामका करा छुनि का दश्य दश्य प्रदान गुपनी। क्षि-नर्द्ध्य नर्नादाई निका दाक कीवेंद्र कामान, वानात्मा जाननाना-जडा, यह वर व्यक्तिकार।

THE PRABASI BANGA SAHITYA SAMMELAN ADDRESS

y, Sept. 13, 1941

[ENGLISH TRANSLATION]

Oh, Poet! Those who have come from afar bearing steir offerings of felicitations, heed not the accident of your Nay, they are drawn by the peerless, ever-fresh manifestations of your soul. The limits of your age are lost in the fresh joys of your perennial dance, and a child of seven sleeps in the lap of seventy years, wrapped in the joy of creation. It heeds not the passing of time, the world gazes at it with rapt amaze. Who hath such fire in his eyes? Whose words do flow through all the ages? Whose 'joie de vivre', whose love is it that work for the bliss of the world? Why, it is that child eternal. Oh, Seer! through the ages thou singest the glory of youth. - Beloved of Bengal! Clearvisioned! Immortal Bard! May you live through time to sing your last even-song. May your life be one long riot of verdant joy. Pray, accept this offering of love from your numerous admirers outside (the Province).

त्रवीत्य-जन्नश्री-छेरनव-शत्रिवरमन अधिमन्तम+

কবিগুরু,

ভোমার প্রতি চাহিরা আমাদের বিশ্বরের সীমা নাই।
ভোমার সপ্ততিতম-বর্বশেবে একাক্তমনে প্রার্থনা করি

তোমার সপ্তাততম-বর্ণশবে একাস্কমনে প্রাথনা কার জীবনবিধাতা তোমাকে শতার্: দান কলন; আজিকার এই জয়স্তী-উৎসবের স্থতি জাতির জীবনে অক্ষয় হউক।

বাণীর দেউল আজি গগন স্পর্শ করিয়াছে। বজের কভ কবি, কত শিল্পী, কত না সেবক ইহার নির্মাণকল্পে স্রব্যসম্ভার বহন করিয়া আনিয়াছেন; তাঁহাদের স্বপ্ন ও সাধনার ধন, তাঁহাদের তপস্তা তোমার মধ্যে আজি দিদ্ধি-লাভ করিয়াছে। তোমার পূর্ববর্তী সকল সাহিত্যাচার্য্য-গণকে ভোমার অভিনন্দনের মাঝে অভিনন্দিত করি।

আত্মার নিগৃত রস ও শোঁভা, কল্যাণ ও ঐশর্ব্য তোমার সাহিত্যে পূর্ণ বিক্ষণিত চইরা বিশ্বকে মৃশ্ব করিয়াছে। তোমার স্কটের সেই বিচিত্র ও অপরপ আলোকে শ্বকীয় চিত্তের গভীর ও সত্য পরিচয়ে ক্লভক্লতার্থ কইয়াচি।

হাত পাতিয়া জগতের কাছে আমরা নিয়াছি অনেক কিন্তু তোমার হাত দিয়া দিয়াছিও অনেক।

হে সার্বভৌম কবি, এই শুভদিনে ভোমাকে শাস্তমনে নমন্বার করি। ভোমার মধ্যে স্থলরের পরম প্রকাশকে আঞ্চি বার্বার নভশিরে নমন্বার করি। ইতি—

ক্লিকাভা, রবীস্ত্র-ঋষভী-উৎসব-পরিবদ পক্ষে রবিবার, কৃষ্ণভূতীরা প্রীঞ্গদীশচন্ত্র বহু ১১ই পৌর, ১৩০৮ সাল, বন্ধান্ধ সভাপতি।

The address of the RABINDRA-JAYANTI PARISHAD was drafted by the great Bengali novelist, Sarat Chandra Chatterji.—Compiler.

THE RABINDRA-JAYANTI COMMITTEE ADDRESS

[English Translation]

O Poet-Sage,

Our wonder knows no bound as we gaze and gaze at thee.

At the close of thy seventy years we fervently pray to the Great Dispenser to give thee a hundred years of life. May the memory of this JAYANTI celebration abide in the heart of the nation.

Today the temple of the Musc of Letters stands heaven-high. Countless poets, countless artists, countless votaries of Bengal have brought their myriad gifts to this temple and helped to build it up. Their dreams and aspirations, their penance have borne fruit in thec. In greeting thee we greet all the literary patriarchs who have gone before.

Thy works, rich in the beauty and the mystery, the bliss and the majesty of the soul, have charmed the world. The light of thy wonderful and beautiful creations has illumined the truth in the depth of our own souls and made us blessed.

He have stretched out our hands and received a good deal from the world but many have been the gifts too that we have given the world through thy hands.

Oh Poet universal! We bow to thee with peace of mind on this auspicious day. We salute, again and again with bowed heads, the supreme manifestation of the Beautiful that is in thee revealed.

কবির উত্তর

বিপূল জনসংক্ষর বাণাসক্ষরে আঞ্চ আমি গুরু। এখানে দানা কঠেছ
সভাবণ, এ বে আনারই অভিযাননের উল্লেশ সন্মিলিভ, একথা আনায় বন
সহত্তে ও সন্মক্ষরণে এহণ করিতে অক্ষর। পূর্ব্যের আলোক বালাসিভ
বুলিবিকীর্ণ বায়নগুলের মধ্য দিরা পৃথিবীতে পরিবাপ্ত হর, ভোষাও বা
সে হারার রান কোধাও বা সে অক্ষয়রের হারা প্রভাগাত, কোধাও বা সে
বালাহীন আকাশে সমুজ্জন, কোধাও বা পূল্যকারনে বসত্তে ভাহার অভ্যর্থনা,
কোধাও বা শতক্ষেত্রে শরতে ভাহার উৎসব। বৈষক্ষায় আমি কবিয়াণে
পরিচিত হইয়াহি, কিন্তু সেই পরিচরের খীকার দেশ্বাসীর স্কর্মে
অনবভিন্ন নহে, ভাহা অভাবতই বাধাবিরোধ ও সংগরের হারা কিছু-না-কিছু
অবগুঠিত। ভাহাকে বিক্তিতা হইতে সংক্ষিত্ত করিয়া আহরণ হইতে মুক্ত
করিয়া এই জরতী অসুচান নিবিভ্ সংহতভাবে প্রভাকগোচর করিয়া বিল—
সেই সঙ্গে উপলব্ধি করিলার দেশের প্রীভিন্সের স্ক্রন্মকে ভাহার আশের
অপ্রক্রের বিরাটরূপে। সেই আন্চর্যা ক্রপ দেখিলার পর্ম বিশ্বরে, আন্তেশ্ব,
সন্ত্রেরের সঙ্গে, বন্ধক নত করিয়া।

অভবার এই একাশ কেবল বে আবারই কাছে অপরণ অপুর্ব ভাছা নতে,
লেশের নিজের কারেও। উৎসংবর আরোজন করিছে গিরাই দেশনী সহসা
আবিভার করিরাহেন টাহার বজীর অভবের সংব্য কটো আনক, কটটা প্রীতি
নানা ব্যবধানের অভরাবে অজন্র সক্তিত হইছেছিল। আবাল্যকাল লেশনাভার
প্রাস্তেশ গাহিরাই আনার কঠনাবনা। নাবে নাবে ববন বনে বহঁত উলানীর
ভিনি, ভবনও বৃদ্ধিনা টাহার অব্যাচয়েও হুর পৌছিরাছিল ভাষার অভবে;
ববন ননে হইলাছে ভিনি বৃধ কিরাইরাহেন ভবনও হুলভ টাহার অবল্যার রুভ
হুর নাই। ভাল ও মল, পরিণত ও অপার্রিশত, আনার নানা প্রয়াস ভিনি নিনে
নিনে ননে মনে আগন পুতিস্কে গাঁবিরা লইছেছিলেন। অবশেবে সভার বংসর
বর্ষনে কবন আনার আরু উল্লীব হুইল, ববন ভাহার সেই বালার পের প্রতি
নিনার সক্ষ আসম, ভবনই আনার নীর্বভীবনের ভৌর ভাষার মুক্তিসমূবে সক্ষভাবে সম্পূর্বিয়েও। সেইজভই ভাহার এই সভার আল সক্ষেত্র আনার।
নির্বাহর উল্লেখ আই বলি আল উভাবিত—কামি প্রকা কভিনাব। সংবার

হুইতে বিলায় সাইবার খারের কাছে সেই বাই শান্ত থানিক হুইল আবার জনলে।
ক্রেট বিভার আছে, সাধনার কোন অপরাধ ঘটে নাই ইহা একেবারে অসভব।
সেইগুলি চুনিরা চুনিরা বিচার করিবার দিন আবা নহে। সে সবর্তকে
অভিক্রম করিরাও আবার কর্মের বে সভ্যারপ,যে সম্পূর্ণতা প্রকাশবান ভাহাকেই
আবার দেশ ভাহার আপন সামগ্রী বলিরা ভিহ্নিত করিরা সইলেন। ভাহার
সেই অজীকারই এই উৎসবের বধ্য দিরা আবাকে বর দান করিল। আবার
ভাবরের এই শেব বর, এই মেঠ বর।

অনুকৃততা এবং প্রতিকৃততা গুরুপক কুকপক্ষের বতই, উভরেরই বাথে রাত্রির পূর্ব আন্ধ্রপান। আবার জীবন নিঠুর বিরোবের প্রভূত লান হইছে রুকিত হর নাই। কিন্তু ভাহাতে আবার সবগ্র পরিচরের ক্ষতি হর না, বর্ষণ ভাহার বা প্রেট বা সভা ভাহা হালাই হইরা উঠে। আবার জীবনেও বনি ভাহা না ঘটিত, তবে অভকার এইনিন নার্থক হইত না। আবার আঘাতপ্রাপ্ত শরবিত ব্যাতির হাল্য দিয়া এই উৎসব আপনাকে প্রবাণ করিয়াছে। ভাই আবার গুরু ও কুক উভর পক্ষেরই ভিবিকে প্রণাম করা আবার পক্ষে আল সহজ হইত। বে করের ঘারা কতি হর না, ভাহাই নিধাভার বহৎ লাল— ছুংবের দিনেও বেন ভাহাকে চিনিতে পারি, প্রভার সহিত বেন ভাহাকে প্রহণ করিতে বাণা না ঘটে।

আপনাদের প্রান্ত প্রজা ও সোঁরব আমি সক্তর্জান্তি প্রহণ করিতেছি।
আপনাদের এই আরোজন সমনোনিত ছট্টান্তে। জীবনের গতি বধন প্রবল
থাকে তথন সন্মান প্রচণ ও বছন করিবার দিন নর। জীবন বখন মৃত্যুর প্রান্তে
আসিরা পৌঁছার তথনই ভাষা অপেকাকৃত সকলে লওরা যার। কর্মের গতি বেগমর জীবনের মধ্যে সন্মান, অনেক বিক্ষোত ও বাদবিস্থানের স্কট্ট করে।
আজিকার দিনে আপনাদের হাত হইতে তাই সবিনরে দেশের শেব সন্মান
আমি প্রহণ করিভেছি ও দেশবাসীকে আমার সকৃত্যু হৃদরে শেব ন্যুবার
আনাইরা বাইতেছি।

THE POET'S REPLY

[BNGLISH TRANSLATION]

I stand hushed before the confluence of the myriad voice of this vast multitude. My mind fails to grasp that the many-throated voice here today is raised to felicitate my humble self. Sunlight pours on this Earth-dimmed here by the dust-laden, moisture-heavy air, there by shadows grown dim, elsewhere repulsed by darkness yet, at other places, it gleams in an unhumid sky? welcomed by shining spring flowers, or nodding autumn corns. By divine grace I am known today as a poet; but that knowledge is not spontaneous in every heart,—It is not unmixed,—and naturally so,-with arguments and doubts. This birthday celebration has weaned that recognition from its diffusness, freed it from its veil and revealed it to me in all its sincere intensity, and I gratefully recognise the great heart of the nation throbbing behind these demonstrations. I am thrilled at the spectable and bow before it with reverence and joy.

Is this demonstration of today strangely fascinating to me alone? Nay, it is fascinating to the nation as well. While arranging for these celebrations the soul of the nation has suddenly discovered what great bliss, what great love was being stored in the depths of her heart behind countless barriers, behind all its many occupations. From my very boyhood I have tuned my voice and sung my songs at the courtyard of my motherland. Perhaps, even when I had felt that she cared not, the chords had touched her heart without her knowing. Perhaps, when I had thought that her face was averted, her ears had harkened to the music. Perhaps, she was stringing on to the rosary of her memory my many efficient,—weak or powerful, youthful or adept. At last, in my seventieth year, when I have nearly run through the span of my life, perhaps, her count of beads is ended, and my long life's offerings stand revealed to her in its entirety. Therefore, today, are here all invited—therefore is uttered her voice in 'Thy gift is welcome'. That voice echoes in my heart distinctly on the threshold of my exit. Shortcomings there are many; it is impossible that I have not fallen from my high resolve. But the time is not now to reckon the flaws. My country has marked for her own the time aspect, the fulfilment of the work I have been able to achieve through my endeavours in spite of these drawbacks. That acceptance, today, is my greatest benediction. It is the greatest and last blessing of my life.

Sympathy and hostility are complementary like the two phases of the moon—the nights are incomplete without either. My life has not been free from the grief of cruel opposition. But it is no bar to a knowledge of my self; on the contrary it brings out in better relief all that is wholesome and true in me. If it were not so, today's function were in vain. This celebration has proved itself true through the all the hurts my reputation have received. That makes it easy for me to bow to both what is dark and bright in my life. The grief that hurts not is the greatest benediction of Providence. May I recognise this in my day of sorrow, may I accept it always with humble gratitudes

I accept with a grateful heart your offerings of love and honour. May I suggest that this occasion is apposite in point of time? For, when the tides of life are strong, honour is not easily borne and accepted. But when life recedes to the brink of death, then is honour no longer a heavy impost. In the bustle and stir of forceful life, distinction creates much dissention and discord. On the eve of my life, therefore, I have no hesitation in accepting from your hands with complete humility the gift of the nation's last offering of homage, and I convey with gratitude my last greetings to the nation for it.

ছাত্র-ছাত্রী-উৎসব-পরিবদের অভিভাবণ

পুজনীয়

নীবৃক্ত রবীপ্রকাণ ঠাকর

এচরণেবু

হে কৰি,

ভোষার স্থাতিত্য জন্মোৎসবে বাঙ্গানেশের ছাত্র ও ছাত্রীদের প্রশাষ গ্রহণ কর।

আনাদের জীবদবানার পথে কি অগন্তিবের বে ভোনার দান, ভাষা কেনন করিরা বলিব ? জীবলের বিভিন্নক্ষেত্রে ভোনার প্রতিভার অরানদীপ্তি আনাদের চিত্তের দলভালকে বিকলিভ করিরাছে। তুমিই আনাদের মূখে ভাষা দিরাছ অন্তরে কমুভূতি দিরাছ,জীবনকে বৃহত্তর ও বহতর করিয়া দেখিতে লিথাইয়াছ। জীবনদেবভার রহস্তাবগুঠন তুমিই ছিল্ল করিলে; তুমিই প্রথম লিথাইলে, বিভিন্ন করিরা নর, বিভালিকাকে জীবনবান্তার সহিত বৃক্ত রাখিরা প্রাণপ্রকৃতির ও মনপ্রকৃতির বিচিত্র লীলার অলমণে ভাষাকে গ্রহণ করিতে হইবে। কাল ভোনাকে আর্প করে নাই, ভোনার প্রতিভা খনেশের সীনাকে অভিন্তম করিলাছে; তুমি সর্কাদেশের ও সর্কালের করি,—ভোনাকে অগনরা অভিনলিত করিছে।

ু হে বিজ, তোমার বাবকে তুমি সার্থক করিছাছ; উদর পূর্জাচলে, তোমার জরবাকা সমস্ত পৃথিবী কুড়িরা। হে সার্জতেমি, তুমি সমূত্র-বসলা পৃথিবীকে জর করিরা ভাষার উপর আধিপতঃ বিভার করিরাছ। ভোষার আসনভলে অবেশ এবং বিবেশ আজ অর্ডাদানের জন্ত সমবেড,—ভাষারি একপ্রান্তে আমরা প্রশাব বিবেদন করিলাম; হে বন্ধু, তুমি গ্রহণ করিও।

১৪ই-পৌষ, '৬৮ মেৰেট হল রবীক্রমারতী -ছাত্র-ছাত্রী-উৎসব পরিবদ ক্রমান্ডঃ ।

THE STUDENTS' ADDRESS [ENGLISH TRANSLATION]

Poet and Sage,

Pray, accept our reverent obelsance on the occasion of your seventieth birthday.

How can we compute the wealth thou hast bequeathed to us? The glow of thy genius has opened forth the petals of

preserve. Thou hast stught us to speak, to feel, to realize greater self in man. Thou hast raised the vell from the maley of life. Thou hast taught us that education is not merely a mummery—that the heart and the soul are necessary affancts. Time hath not touched you. Thy genius hath managressed the limits of time. Thou art the poet of all times we all bow to thee.

Friend! thou hast justified thy name. Thy fame spreads like the glow of dawn over the East. Poet of the Universe! Thou hast established thy sovereignty over the seas. Thy nation and the world at large are assembled today at thy altar to pay thee homage—we mingle our humble greetings in that poem of praise.

Friend! we bow to thee.

কবির উত্তর

আজ সন্তর বছর বরনে সাধারণের কাছে আমার পরিচয় একটা পরিণাবে अरमहर । कार यांना कवि याता यात्रारक यात्रवात किस्तात करे। करवरक এড निर्म प्रष्ठक: डाजा अक्शा ब्यान्डिन त्व, जानि वीर्ग व्यवस्थ করিন। আনি চোব থেলে বা দেবলুব চোব আবার ভাতে কবনও ক্লান্ত क्षंत्र ना. विश्वादात्र चन्न भारति । क्याक्रमारक विदेश क्षंत्र चनाविकात्वर व অনাহতবাণী অনৱকালের অভিনুবে ধানিত ভাকে আবার বনপ্রাণ নাড়া निरम्रात, मरम स्राम्ह मूर्य पूर्य और विषयांनी छान अनूम । त्रीममधनीम आरख এই আমানের ছোট ভাষলা পৃথিবীকে বতুর আকাশ বৃত্তগুলি বিচিত্র-মধের वर्गमञ्जात माखिता निता यात, এই जानतात ज्ञूडीतम जानात सम्यात অভিবেকবারি নিরে বোগ বিভে কোনদিন আলত করিবি। প্রভিবিন छेराकाटन अधकात बाजित आरड छत रहत नीकिटति वरे क्यांके छेनलि क्ववाव बाल त्व.--वास बना क्नांनक्ष्य कास नवावि । जावि तमेरे विवाहे সভাব্দে আৰার অভূতবে শর্প করতে চেরেটি, বিনি সকল সভার আখীর नवरकात विकासक, यात पूर्विरकोर निवतन वानरवात्ररामा वाकारण विक्रिकार चारात थान वृत्ती हरत डेठेरठ--व'रन डेठेरठ--(कारक्रवाखार क: थानगर বলেব আকাশ আনন্দো দ তাৎ; বাতে কোনো এলোজন নেই ভাও व्यानत्त्रम होत्न होन्त्व, এই व्यक्ताण्डकं कालात्मम हमय वर्ष वान मध्या বিনি অন্তরে অন্তরে বাসুবকে পরিপূর্ণ ক'রে বিভবান ব'লেই প্রাণপণ কঠোর चाच्छा। शत्क चावता चाच्चाछो भागत्मत भाग्नामि व तम (स्थम केरेन्य मा ।

বার লাগি রাত্রি অক্টারে
চ'লেছে বানববাত্রী বৃগ হ'তে তুগান্তর পানে
বার লাগি
রাজপুত্র পরিরাছে ছির কছা, বিবরে বিরাগী
পথের তিপুক, বহাপ্রাণ সহিরাতে পলে পলে
সংলারের কুল উৎপীড়ন, তুল্ছের কুৎসার ভলে
প্রভাবের বীভৎসভা।
বার পদে বারী সঁপিরাছে বান,
ববী সঁপিরাছে বন, বীর সঁপিরাছে আছ্প্রাণ,
বাহাত্রি উল্লেশে কবি বিরচিরা লক্ষ লক্ষ পান
হভাইছে দেশে দেশে।

ইংশাপনিবনের প্রথম বে মরে পিতৃবের দীকা পেরেছিলেন, নেই মর

• বার-বার নতুন অতুন অর্থ নিরে আমার মনে আন্দোলিত হরেতে, বার-মার

নিবেকে বলেটি—ডেন ভ্যক্তেন ভূতীনাঃ না গুবঃ; আমন্দ কর ভাই নিরে বা
ভোনার ভাছে নহকে এনেতে, বা ররেতে ভোনার চারিদিকে, ভারই মধ্যে

চির্ভন, লোভ ক'রো লা। কাষ্যনাথনার এই আ মহামূল্য। আমন্তি বাকে

নাক্তনার বত আনে অভার ভাকে জীর্ন ক'রে কে, ভাতে রানি আনে লাভি
আনে। কেন না আম্ভি ভাকে নমর থেকে উৎপাইন ক'রে নিজের নীনার

করের বাবে—ভার পরে ভোরা মুলের মন্ত আনকর্নেই বে রাম হয়। মহব

ুরাহিন্য ভোরাক ভোরাত বেকে উন্নার করে, মৌলব্রেক আন্তি বেকে,

J. N. 🛕

িজকে উপাইত গরকে রঙ্গারীকের কার থেকে। রাগগের করে নীতা লোকের থারা কবী, রাবের গরে নীতা এেবের থারা মূক, নেইথানেই তাঁর সভাঞ্জাশ। এেবের কাছে বেবের জগরুপ রূপ প্রকাশ পার, লোকের কাছে ভার বুল বাংস।

অবেক্ষনিন থেকেই লিথে আন্তি, জীবনের নানা পর্জে রালা অবস্থার হল করেটি কাঁচা বরুনে—ভবনও নিজেকে বৃদ্ধিনি। ভাই আনায় লেখার বব্যে বাহল্য এবং বর্জনীর জিনিন ভূরি ভূরি নাহে ভাতে সংলহ বেই। এ সমত আবর্জনা বাদ বিরে বাকী বা বাকে আনা করি ভার রব্যে এই বেবলারী শাই বে,—আমি ভালবেনেচি এই জগৎতে, আমি এবাম করেটি মহওকে, আমি কামনা করেটি মৃতিকে, বে-মৃতি পরন প্রথমের ভাতে আভানিকের্নে, আমি বিষাস করেটি মানুহের সভ্য মহামানবের রব্যে বিনি সলা জনানাহ করের নারিবিই:। আমি আবাল্য অভ্যন্ত ঐকান্তিক সাহিত্যসাধনার বভীকে অভিন্যুক ক'রে একলা সেই মহামানবের উজেলে ব্যামারা আনায় করেঁর আর্থা, আমার ভ্যাবের নৈবেভ আহ্বর্গ করেচি—ভাতে বাইরের বৈতে বদি বাধা পারে বাকি অভ্যন্তের বেতে পোরেটি প্রামা। আমি এনেটি এই বর্ত্তীর বহাতীর্বে—এথানে সর্বান্ধেল সর্বজ্ঞানি ও সর্বান্ধানের ইভিহানের মহাকেক্ষে আন্তেন বর্ত্তবেশ্য করের হেলান চিন্তুত বনে আমার অহভার আমার ভেলবৃদ্ধি কালন করবার হু:সাধ্য তেটার আক্ষণ্ড প্রবৃদ্ধ আহি।

আবার বা-কিছু অনিকিংকর তাকে অভিক্রম করেও বদি আবার চরিয়ের অতর্ভন প্রকৃতি ও নাধনা লেখার প্রকাশ পেরে থাকে, আবল দিরে থাকে, তথ্য ভার পরিবর্তে আনি প্রীতি কাষনা করি, আর কিছু নর। এ কথা বেল থেনে বাই, অকৃত্রিন নৌহার্থ্য পেরেটি, নেই উাবের কাছে বারা আবার সমস্ক ক্রটি সম্বেও অেনেচেন সমস্ত জাবন আনি কি চেরেটি, কি পেরেটি, কি বিরেটি, আবার অপূর্ণ জীবনে অসবাপ্ত নাধনার কি ইলিভ আছে।

বভালোকের ত্রেষ্টদান এই প্রীতি আনি পেরেটি এ কথা প্রশাবের সক্ষে বলি ।
পেরেটি পৃথিবীর অনেক বরণীরদের হাত থেকে—ভাবের কাছে কৃত্যভা বর,
আনার ক্ষর নিবেরন ক'রে বিজে বেলেন। ভাবের কবিশ হাতের পর্বে বিরাট নানবেরই পর্শ লেগেডে আনার সলাটে,—আনার বা-কিছু প্রেট ভা ভাবের প্রহণের বোগ্য হোক।

আর আনার বনেশের লোক বারা অভি-নিকটের অভি-পরিচরের অপটভা তেল করেও আনাকে ভালবাসতে পেরেচেন, আল এই অসুটানে টালেরই বচবচয়তিত অর্থা সম্ভিত । তাঁলের সেই ভালবাসা চলবের সভে এচণ করি।

> बीयम्ब १५ विस्मत्र शास्त्र अस्म निर्मात्वत्र भारत प्रस्त स्वाह स्वाहा । অঙ্গলি ডারাগুলি অনিমিৰে गारेकः बनिवा मीवरव विरक्षतः नाका । ছাৰ বিষমেছ শেষের কুছৰ ভূলে এ कुन हरेए वर बीयत्वत्र कुरन চলেছি আযার বাজা করিছে সারা 🛊 ८१ त्यांत्र मस्ता, यादा किहू दिन मार्य রাখিত ভোষার অকলভলে চাকি। बीवारवय गानी, रखायात्र कल्ल शास्त्र रीविश विनाय जानाव शटकत वांची। ক্ত বে প্ৰান্তের আশা ও রাতের স্বীতি, কড বে হুখের স্থৃতি ও ছবের ঞীতি, विवास दरनाम चाकिक महिन वाकी ह वा-किह रगरत्रहि, याचा किह रमण हरक, চলিতে চলিতে পিছিয়া শ্বহিল পতে. त्र मनि इजिज त्र याथा वि विज यूटक, यात्रा राज गारा विलाध विल्खास, जीवत्त्रत वन विद्वार बादर मा त्रणा, quis wices an cela macent,

> > पूर्णत नव-नवन करशक निवा क

THE POET'S REPLY *

[ENGLISH TRANSLATION]

Today at seventy I stand in a definite relationship with the public. It is, therefore, my earnest hope that those who have sought to understand me have at least realised that I was born into no mean world. The wonder that met my eyes as I opened them has never waned. My heart has hearkened to the voice that echoes from the beginning of time to the end of eternity-I feel that I have heard that voice through ceons of time. The translucent colours with which the seasons deck our little verdant planet amongst all the suns and stars-I have never been tired of watching this marvellous panorama and greeting it with my heart's yearnings. At the edge of night I have stood before many a dawn in mute silence only to inwardly feel that I was looking on beauty that was most filled with bliss. I have sought to feel within myself that Great Presence which unifies all ties on earth, Whose smile is always breaking in myriad forms and gladdening my heart, Which says कोह्य बान्यात कः प्राण्यात यदेव भाकाश आनन्दो न स्यात, in Whom is found the ultimate remarkable phenomenon that there is joyous attraction in even the most purposeless trifle, but for Whose presence in every heart any intense self-denial would be as ludicrous as a lunatic's desire to commit suicide-

At Whose urge

Mankind travel through dark nights

From age to another age;

For whose sake

A prince is dressed in rags, a beggar,

Discarding worldly wealth; the noble endure

A thousand petty persecutions of the world,

The daily horror of petty calumny;

At whose feet have laid

The famous their fame, the wealthy wealth,

The brave have rendered their lives:

Unto whom the poet has sung

Millions of songs and strewn them far and wide.

The mantra in the Ishopanishad from which my father first drew his inspiration has been repeatedly and freshly revealed to my mind. I have told myself again and again तेन रचकेन भूखीयाः मागृयः; rejoice in that which comes easily to you, which is all about you, which is eternal and hunger not. To the service of poetry this is a great rule. Whosoever falls within the spider-like grip of desire is quickly dried up, it brings grief and strain. For desire uproots him from his surrounding entirety and keeps him within a foldand then he quickly wilts like a plucked flower. Noble literature saves enjoyment from desire, beauty from hunger, the soul from critics who have their axe to grind. Sita was a prisoner at the hands of Ravana's lust, she was free in Rama's home by virtue of his love,—and that is her true picture. The human body assumes a strange beauty in the eyes of love, in the eyes of lust it is but gross flesh.

This was originally prepared by the Post for reading at the great public reception at the Town Hall on the 27th December, 1981, in joint reply to all the addresses but later the idea was abandoned, and it was read in reply to the address presented by the students of Calcutta at the Senate Hall. Only the concluding portion of the address is given.

I have been writing for many a long day, through many chapters and phases of life. I started at a tender age when I had hardly realised myself. It can hardly be gainsaid therefore that there is much in my writing that is superfluous and should be discarded. When all such debris is removed I hope that there will still remain a portion which will clearly prove that I have loved this universe, that I have bowed before greatness, that I have sought liberty-liberty that lies in dedicating oneself to the Supreme Being, that I have believed that Truth comes out of that Greater Truth, that Being Who dwells in every heart. I have looked beyond the bourne of my life-long literary practice and gathered the offerings of service and the gift of sacrifice for dedication to that Supreme Being. If it has meant opposition from outside it has brought satisfaction within. I have come to this earth -to this great place of pilgrimage-where, at the very centre of all countries, all nations, all ages, sits The God in man; there, at that altar, I still sit in solitude and vainly seek to purge myself of all pride, all prejudices.

If in spite of much that is of little value in my writings they can still reveal my innermost nature and my idealism and can gladden the hearts of others. I wish for nothing in return but affection. May I know before I depart that I have realised what it was that all my life I have sought and got and given, what hint lies hidden in the unfinished worship of my unfulfilled life?

I bow and confess that I have had the privilege of receiving this greatest gift in this world—the gift of affection. I have received it from many of the world's adored men; to them I render not merely my gratitude but my very heart. The touch of their right hand on my forehead was as the touch of immense humanity; may all that is best in me be worthy of their acceptance.

And at today's function the gift offerings are arranged with infinite care by those of my own countrymen who have found it possible to love me in spite of the fact that I stand too close to them, am too familiar to them. I fold that love to my heart.

My life's pathway at the journey's end Is lost in the gloom of the night The winkless stars from the heavens lend Their silent reassuring light. With flowers culled in the declining day, From shore to a stranger shore I stray-The end of my travels is in sight. My eventide! all that I possess

I leave concealed in thy pall; Unto thy tender hands I press

The loves that still enthrall. The promise of dawns, nights' refrains The memory of joys, the fellowship of pains-

I depart and I leave them all.

Aught that I received, aught that is o'er

I forsake as forward I hie

The garlands I've worn, the sorrows I bore

State No Melt into the haze of the sky-

But all life's tressures, survive they must

However much we fling them i' the dust-

The feet of the Blornel on them lie.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ARTS

THE PORT'S SONG IN REPLY TO PELICITATIONS

ভোষাদের দান যশের ভাগার

সব শেষ সঞ্চর (আমার)

নিডে মনে লাগে ভর ।

এই রুপলোকে কবে এসেছিছ রাভে
গোঁথেছিছ মালা করে-পড়া পারিজাভে,
আধারে জন্ধ, এ বে গাঁখা ভারি হাভে

কী দিল এ পরিচর ।

এবে পরাবে কি কলালম্বীর গলে
সাভনরী হার বেথার মাণিক অলে ?
একলা কথন অমরার উৎসবে
ক্লান ফুল দল খনিরা পড়িবে কবে,
এ আদর বদি লক্ষার পরাভবে
সেদিন মলিন হব ঃ

[BIGLISH TRANSLATION]

Diffidently I take this gift from you The last precious offering to my fame.

In what distant night I came to this world of forms,

And this garland of celestial flowers; dropped down,

Darkling I wrought, but He it was who guided my fingers,

What message has it borne to-day.

Would it adorn the goddess of Art

Decked with a seven-stringed necklace where gems

sparkle and shine?

Perchance at some festival of immortals

These flowers will wither and fall,

And this gift of love may be dimmed

In the shame of ingloriousness.

+ Parijat.

अर्घ्याभिहरण*

अर्ध्यवान

पतबन्दनमत्र शीखमिव ते चन्दोज्जळं शीतखं दीपोऽयं प्रतिमाप्रमाव इव ते कान्तः स्थिरं दीप्यते। घूपोऽयं तव कीर्तिसच्यय इवामोदेदिशो व्यश्तुते मास्यं निमेळकोमळं तव मनस्तुस्यं समुद्रासते॥ कम्युस्थापितमेतदम्यु सरसं कान्यं त्वदीयं यथा पुष्पभ्रणिरियं गुणाळिरिव ते पश्यज्जनाकर्षिण। सन्यं ताबदिदं कृतं तव कृते दुर्वोक्तराचन्वितं नन्येतत् प्रतिगृद्धातां करूणया स्वस्त्यस्तु ते शायतम्॥

प्रशस्तिपाठ

मेदो यस्य न बस्तुतोऽस्ति भुवने प्राची प्रतीचीति वा मित्रस्वं प्रकटीकृतं च सत्ततं येनात्मनः कमेणा। बिश्वं यस्य पदं प्रसिद्धमनिशं सत्ये च यस्य स्विति-र्भृ यात् तस्य जयो रवेरविरतं तेनास्तु तृष्तं जगत्॥

शान्तिपाठ

पृथियो शान्तिरन्तिरिक्षं शान्तियोः शान्तिरापः शान्ति रोषधयः शान्तिर्विष्टे तो देवाः शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिसः । तामिः शान्तिभिः सर्वेशान्तिभिः शमयामोवथं यदिह घोरं दिवह कूरं यदिह पापं तच्छान्तं तच्छिवं सर्वमेवं शमस्तुतः ॥

Text of the Sanskrit 'Slokas' with Bengali translations read out by Pandit Vidhusekhar Sastri in offering ARGHYA to the Poet on behalf of the RABINDRA-JAYANTI PARISHAD (Tagore Septuagenary Celebrations Committee) on Dec. 27, 1931.

অর্ঘ্যদান

আপনার শীলের স্থায় এই চন্দন চল্লের মত উজ্জল ও শীভল, আপনার রমণীয় প্রতিভাপ্রভাবের স্থার এই দীপ বিরভাবে দীন্তি প্রাপ্ত হইতেছে। আপনার কীর্তিরাশির স্থার এই ধূপ সৌরভে সমত দিক্কে ব্যাপ্ত করিতেছে। আপনার মনের স্থার নির্দান ও কোমল এই মাল্য উত্তাসিত হইরা রহিরাছে। আপনার কাব্যের স্থায় সরস এই জল শন্ধে স্থাপিত করা হইরাছে, এবং আপনার গুণসমূহের স্থার এই কুত্মগুলি দর্শকলণকে আকর্ষণ করিতেছে। দুর্মার অনুর প্রভৃতির বারা আমরা আপনার ক্ষপ্ত এই অর্থা রচনা করিয়াছি। আপনি কল্পা করিয়া ইচা গ্রহণ কল্পন। আপনার শাখত কুপল হউক।

প্রশক্তিপাঠ

বাহার প্রাচী ও প্রভীচী বলিরা ভূবনে বস্ততঃ কোন ভের নাই, যিনি সভত নিজের কর্মের বারা প্রকটিত করিরাছেন বে তিনি মিজ, বিশ্বই বাহার প্রাসিভ স্থান, এবং সভ্যেই বিনি নির্ভ অবস্থান করেন, সেই রবির অবিরাম জর হউক ও ভাহা বারা অসং ভৃত্তি সাভ করক!

শান্তিপাঠ

পৃথিবী শাভিমর হউক! অভবীক শাভিমর হউক! ছ্যুলোক শাভিমর হউক! লগ শাভিমর হউক! অবধিসমূহ শাভিমর হউক! বিশ্বদেবগণ স্থামানের লগু শাভিমর হউন! এখানে বাহা কিছু ভ্যানক, বাহা কিছু ক্র, বাহা কিছু পাণ, ভাহা আমরা সেই সকল শাভি ঘারা, সমত্ত শাভির ঘারা উপশমিত করি! ভাহা শাভ হউক! ভাহা শিব হউক! সমতই আমানের কল্যাণকর হউক!

When 0 X F 0 R D

Came to VISVA-BHARATI

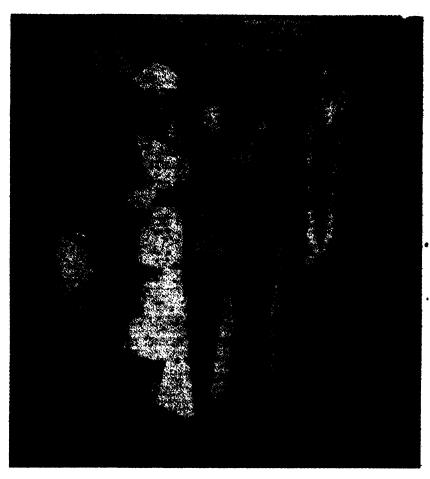
CONFERMENT

OP

HONORARY DEGREE

ON

THE POET



—The Poet being conducted to the dais by Sir S. Radhakrishnan and Sir Maurice Gwyer at the Special Convocation of Oxford University at Santiniketan

OXFORD came to VISVA-BHARATI on August 7, 1940—just a year before the Poet passed away—to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Literature (Honoris Causa).

For the first time in the history of Oxford University, that ancient seat of learning had arranged for a Special Convocation in a distant land to confer such an honour on a distinguished man. Early this year (1941), it may be recalled, Oxford conferred a similar honour in similar manner on President Roosevelt through her Chancellor Lord Halifax, Britain's Ambassador to America.

The caremony, which accompanied the investiture, reproduced in miniature a regular consucation of Oxford University for the conferment of honorary degrees. Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India; together with Sir S. Radhakrishnan, represented Oxford University at the function, they being specially authorized by the University to confer the degree on Dr. Tagore on its bekalf. Mr. Justice Henderson, of the Calcutta High Court, played the role of the Public Orator who usually reads out the address of the University to the recipient of the honour.

According to time-honoured custom, the address was read out in Latin, an English translation of which was repeated to the audience by Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Dr. Tagore replied to the address in Sanskrit and himself rendered it into English for the benefit of the audience. Sir Maurice Gwyer, who presided over the function, wound up the proceedings with a brief address.

The function took place in the Sinha Sadan, which was tastefully desorated for the occasion. On the dais were seated the representatives of Oxford University and Dr. Tagore. Facing the dais on the floor were two rows of chairs which were occupied by graduates of Oxford University, representatives of some of the Indian Universities, and a few prominent persons connected with education. Behind these sat some more invited persons, and students and professors of Visva-Bharati.

The minutes before the ectual ceremony, Sir Maurice Gayer took his seat on the dais. He wore the searlet gown of a Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford University. He was followed by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Mr. Justice Henderson and Mr. J. M. Bottomley, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, all of whom occupied allotted seats on the dais.

a Doctor of Literature of Oxford University. As he entered everybody rose in his seat.

The proceedings began with the singing of a Vedic hymn by the girl students of Visva-Bharati. Mr. Justice Henderson then read out the Latin address after suchich Sir Maurice conferred the degree on Dr. Tagore according to the prescribed Latin formula. After the conferment of the degree, Sir Maurice walked across the dais and shook hands with Dr. Tagore. This brought the ceremony to a close.

THE CEREMONY

VEDIC HYMN

स्वस्ति वन्यासम् वरेम सूच्य'चन्द्रमसावियः इन्द्रेशसास्ता जानता सं गमेनहि ॥

Like Sun and Moon we shall follow the path of welfare and attain companionship of men who are generous, hateless and wise.

(Rig Veda 5/51/15)

् वे देवानां विश्वया विश्वयानां समोधनमा समुता मृत्यकाः। ते नो ससम्बाह्यकायमध वृत्रं पात स्वस्तिभः सदा नः॥

Those who are revered by the Immortals and are also respected by the world of man, those who are fearless and righteous—let them to-day show us the path of greatness. Ye wise men! continue to guide us by your good wishes.

(Rig Veda 7/35/15)

BENGALI SONG
বিশ্ববিভাতীর্থপ্রাদণ করে। মহোজ্বল আদ হে
বরপুত্র সংঘ বিরাজ হে।

খন তিনিৰ বাহিৰ চিৰ প্ৰতীকা পূৰ্ব কৰো, লঃ জ্যোতিৰীকা, বাহিৰল সৰ সাজ হে, দিবাৰীৰা ৰাজ হে, থগো কৰ্মী এসো জানী এসো খন কল্যাৰ্থ্যানী

এগো ভাপন যাল হে।

এগো হে বীশক্তি-সম্পন যুক্তবন্ধ সমাল হে।

(English Translation)

Bring brilliance in the great court of knowledge take your seats there, you the children

of the Immortal.

Let the hope be fulfilled of the long dark night of penance at the initiation of light.

Let Pilgrims be ready for the journey of Truth, and divine music descend from above.

Come ye wise, come workers,

come ye who contemplate people's good, and offer supreme self-sacrifice.

Come those who are rich in mind-

who are free of all illusions



ADDRESS BY DELEGATES FROM OXPGED

VIR INSIGNISSIME, MATRIS OXONIAB GRATISSIMA singular rectitude and burning faith, whose plety and wisdom suboles, QUI DOMINI

Vice-Cancellarii et Procuratorum vicem geris, hodis adest illustrissimus indiae filius, cuius in domo, ut in nulla usquam alia, Hordianum illud

fortes creantur fortibus et honis

repraesentari videmum. Quid avum referam, primum illum religionum ac disciplinae novae conditorem, inter primos quoque e popularibus suis quos trans Oceanum dissociabilem navigasse et usque ad ultimos Britannos advectos esse constat? Quid patrem, virum rectissimum, religionum hunc quoque vindicem acerrimum, cuius sanctitat ac sapientia suis omnibus innotuit? Quid sororem, mulierem excultissimam, quae fictas de suis historias prima Indarum conscribere ausa est? Quid fratrum illum trinionem, quorum unus, ut patriae administrationi interesset, primus Indorum ascitus est, alter in litteris ac philosophia, tertius in arte Apella inter aequales eminebat? Sed genti suae quartus hic fratrum vita, ingenio, moribus tantum verae laudis additamentum contulit, ut de se ipse posset, nisi quidem viro sanctissimo verecundia obstaret, eisdem quibus Scipio ille verbis iure optimo praedicare

virtutes generis mieis moribus accumulavi,

Quid quod adest doctissimus litterarum artifex, sive vincto numeris sermone utitur seu soluto? Ecce que lyrica, fabulas. satiras, historias, omne fere scribendi genus tetigit, nullum non ornavit. O miram in eodem viro fecunditatem, miram facundiam! Qui, prout fort animi paene divini agilitas, docet nos, ridet, exagitat, delectat, commovet, ea tamen lege ut hominem vere esse, humani nihil a se alienum putantem. semper appareat. Quid quod adest musicus, omnibus velut numeris absolutus, novorum mille modorum repertor? Quid quod philosophus eximius, qui rerum, hominum, deorum denique naturam penitus perscrutatus, mentis illam 'ataraxiam' optatam a multis, a paucis conquisitam, iam tandem est consecutus? Et tamen his ille studiis deditus non sigli tentum vixit. Witil enim antiquius ratus quam ut pueri panis artibus instituantur, scholae illius egregiae, ubi is ad philosophandum informandis sapientissime consulting, est auctor idem alque fautor. Accedit quod publica pammodo umbratilem vitae condicionem non ita praetulit at pulverem ac solem reignblicae omnino detrectaverit: and und in forum descendere dedignatus non sit, est ubi no articolor est ubi praefactorum auctoritatem, siquid perperam fait filme est, in iudicium vocare non reformidaverit, at all mives errentes castigare sustinuerit. Quid plura? Aden south at scriptor 'myrionous', adest musicus in arte una prosociationius, miest et verbo et re philosophius. adest disciplinae ac ductrinae bonae fautor ecerrimus, adest civitatis dejensor ardentissimus, adest denique qui vitae as morum aanctitute omnes omnium ubique approbatienes sibi rindicant. Itaque, Vice-Cancellario, Dectoribus Manietris omnibus uno animo faventibus, praesento ithi attun mousileston', Rebinds moth Tagore, praemio Nobeliane iam insignition, ut Oxoniensium quoque lauream accipiat et admittatur ad gradium Doctoris in Litteris honoris causa.

If in order of your mother Oxford has failen as to day in the place of the Vice-Chancette and Francisco, you have before you India's most distinguished to the control of the vice of the place of the Vice-Chancette and Francisco of the Vice-Chancette and Francisco of the Vice-Chancette of the vice-Chancette

Let me recall his grand-fither, the member of a new religious faith and a new training, who was one of the fith fith of his spengtypeen in group the votranging see and visit the

singular rectitude and burning faith, whose play and wisdom distinguished him among all his countrymen. I recall his gifted sister, and the first of her nex in India to attempt a novel of Indian life; his three brothers of whom one was the first Indian member of the Indian Civil Service, a second was distinguished among his contemporaries in philosophy and a third in literature and the arts. But the fourth brother who is present before you now has by his life, his genius and his character augmented so greatly the fame of his house that, did his piety and modesty not forbid, none would have a better right to say in Scipio's famous phrase: "My life has crowned the virtues of my life." You see in him a great scholar and a great artist, both in proce and in verse; one who has written poetry, romance, satire, history; who has left scarcely any field of literature untouched and has touched nothing that he has not adorned. How rarely has such richness of imagination been combined with such elegance of style! How astonishing is the range of his versatile genius, wisdom and laughter, terror and delight, the power of stirring our deepest emotions! And yet we are always conscious of his essential humanity, of a man who thinks nothing beneath his notice, if only it is concerned with mankind. You see in him a musician who seems to obey no rules and yet has invented a thousand new melodies; a distinguished philosopher deeply versed in natural philosophy, in ethics and in theology and who has at the last achieved that complete serenity of mind sought by how many and won by how few. Yet all dedicated as he has been to those pursuits, he has not lived for himself alone; for deeming good education for the young the most venerable of all institutions he has been the founder and director of his famous Academy, whose purpose is by wise methods to inculcate among its students a love of pure learning. Let it also be said that he has not valued a sheltered life so far above the public good as to hold himself wholly aloof from the dust and heat of the world outside; for there have been times when he has not scorned to step down into the market-place; when, if he thought that a wrong had been done he has not feared to challenge the British raj itself and the authority of its magistrates; and when he has boldly corrected the faults of his own fellow-citizens. What more can I say? Here before you is the myriad-minded poet and writer, the musician famous in his art, the philosopher proved both in word and deed, the fervent upholder of learning and sound doctrine, the ardent defender of public liberties, one who by the sanctity of his life and character has won for moself the praise of all mankind. And so with the unanimous eval of the Vice-Chancellor, the Doctors, and the Masters of the University, I present to you a man most dear to all the muses, Rabindranath Tagore, already a Nobel prizeman, in order that he may receive the issued wreath of Oxford also and be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Literature operie cause.

CONFERMENT OF DEGREE

Vir penerabilis et doctissime, muserum sacerdos dilectissime, ego nomine Domini Vice-Chancellarii et auctoritate totius Universitatis admitto te ad gradum Doctorts in Litteris honoris causa.

Venezable and featured Sir, most

and with

the Degree of Doctor of Letters honoris causa.

REPLY BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE

. **रक्षतीचेविचविचासंस्था**तिस्**वः** !

एवोऽस्मि करिका कविभारतक्ष्म ।

र्त मां सम्भाषवन्ती सा किस भक्तां प्रश्न विकायुमिन्नमारमनो वानववर्गाचावमेच महान्यमाचिन्हकंमीहते चस्य सरववंः साम्प्रत-मुक्तितरां गम्भोरश्वानतिपारचरव संबुक्तः। गर्वोत्तानं मे वित्तं प्रति-वकारण वाचिकं प्रतिपत्ति चेतां प्रक्षितां प्रतीकमिवानस्वरं मानव-क्रमीत्मनः । समाजवामि भवतोऽत्रदान्तिनकेतने । वहेत्रकर्वक-पायनमागीतं भवजिमंदर्थं महेदार्थञ्च विरं तद्वस्थास्यतेऽस्मब्दद्येप सम्पत्नको च सञ्जयसागरमार्थं च साधारश्रमंस्कृतिसम्पत्तव इति ,प्रतियम्तः भवन्तः ।

स सरवर्ष काल: प्रवर्षते पत्रातदः । तिरोषते गुवः । प्रसरत्य-.बिहर्ष निरंक्यम् । प्रवर्षते च पर्याचता स्पृष्टा भोगे सगुपचीवमानो भूतविषया ।

चारिमन् हि प्रतिकरे करवापि अवनव्यापिनः सम्बन्धस्य बोज-समुद्रमोक्तिगांम कदाचित् कविजनोचितेव प्रतीहत ।

तबापि तु संवस्पते कालस्तज्ञंबन्नपि विरम्तरम् । किन्न वे नाम वयमतीत्याप्येन जीवामः प्रतीमस्य यहायंष्रमंश्वरमार्थसम्पत्तये वर्षेतीय नित्यमिति तैरस्माभिः सेवं प्रतीतिरवश्यं प्रत्यप्रोकरखीया ।

बोमं बतेहं निमित्तं कस्याप्यनागतस्य समयस्येति प्रतिगृक्तते मर्येचा प्रतिपत्तिर्विष्ठतोस्रतोर्थावश्वविद्यालयेन । नूनं न जीवण्याम्यइमय-क्रोकपितुमेनं प्रतिष्ठितम्। सभाजनीयस्त्रेव तस्य सप्रख्यः सङ्कतः संबर इव दिवसानां प्रयस्पतराखामिति शिवस् ।

बान्सिनिकेतनस शाकाच्या. १८६१।४।२२ रवीग्द्रनाचढाकरः।

(TRANSLATION)

Delegates from Oxford University,

In honouring me, an Indian poet, your ancient seat of learning has chosen to express its great tradition of humanity. This tradition, to-day, has acquired a deeper and more pressing significance; I feel proud to accept its message, and the recognition it conveys, as a symbol of the undying spirit of Man. I welcome you here at Santiniketan, and I assure you that this friendly gift that you have brought to me and to my country, will remain in our hearts and bid us stand together for the common cause of civilisation.

In an era of mounting anguish and vanishing worth, when disaster is fast overtaking countries and continents with savagery let loose and brutal thirst for possession augmented by science, it may sound merely poetic to speak of any emerging principle of world-wide relationship. But Time's violence, however immediately threatening, is circumscribed, and we who live beyond it and dwell also in the larger reality of Time, must renew our faith in the perennial growth of civilization toward an ultimate purpose.

· I accept this recognition from Oxford University as a happy migury of an Age to come, and though I shall not live to see it established, let me welcome this friendly gesture as a promise of Setter days. And the same to the same

ADDRESS BY SIR MAURICE GWYER

Sir. on behalf of the University of Oxford I salute its youngest Doctor, and I deem it a privilege indeed to have taken part in this memorable ceremony, in which the University whose representative I am has, in honouring you, done honour to itself. I shall not full to convey to the University your gracious words of acceptance, spoken in that ancient tongue, the venerable mother from whom the language of the University's Address and the language which I now speak trace alike their origin.

You Sir, belong to and have adorned a generation which perhaps more than any other in history exalted reason and freedom of thought; but you have ever insisted that to these must be added other virtues, graciousness, simplicity and the love of beauty. And have not Santiniketan and my own University this in common, that each beses its education upon recognition of and respect for human personality? Do they not both attribute pre-eminence to the virtue of tolerance, since none can claim respect for his own personality unless he is willing to respect that of others? These indeed are the foundation of true democracy, which has a spiritual content and is something more than one of many kinds of political mechanism; and its success has been, and will always be, in proportion as those who live under it are conscious of its spiritual and intellectual elements.

But in the present nightmare world the doctrines which you and those who think with you have taught and practised are in deadly peril; and we are witnessing an attempt to assassinate reason, to proscribe tolerance, and to crush the human spirit beneath a monstrous materialism. In this Magian conflict the liberty of the human soul itself is at stake and the conflict must be fought out to the end, if darkness is not to fall once more upon the earth. There is no compromise and there is no truce in that war.

We must not doubt, unless all our most cherished beliefs are a mockery and a cheat, what the final issue will be, though it may not come until after much blood and many tears. But the victory would be barren indeed, if a new generation is not bred and confirmed in that true discipline of mind which alone can create a free and tranquil world. The evil men who are now harrying Europe knew their business well when in the countries they have ravished they singled out for destruction the Universities and ancient seats of learning, the sanctuary and refuge of the humanities. Though war can be waged, as this war is being waged, in defence of a sublime cause, and has power to evoke some of the noblest qualities of mankind, yet in itself it is an accursed thing, and its infection will destroy civilization unless it is itself destroyed. But in the words which Milton puts into the mouth of the apostate Angel,-

"who overcomes

By force, hath overcome but half his foe". and Apollyon must be met and conquered not on the field of battle alone but also in that kingdom of ideas and of the mind, where it is the teachers and philosophers who can most effectively sustain the cause,

We have watched with dismay even in the years before the war the substitution of emotion for thought and its swift degeneration into blind and often hysterical submission to the will of a leader accountable to none but himself; for unless a political society is invigorated by a multitude of separate springs of thought and action, neither-democracy nor any system based upon the freedom of the mind can hope to survive. It not the clament need of our day hard intellectual effort and the habit of independent judgment; courage to face realities, and not to deny the existence of problems we are too indolent to enly a regression for the ories ancient culture; without a

reverse the evolutionary process? Such I believe to be the principles which inspire your teaching in this place, and such are those of my own University.

Sir, I thank you for your welcome. It is my earnest prayer that through those bonds which have been forged to-day between an ancient foundation and a new there may pass and repass a vital current in which the spiritual forces of the West and the East may mingle and, if God will, draw strength from one another. May the love of true learning be ever cherished in their place; and may there ever be granted to all their children, "hope still to find, strength still to climb, the spheres."

CONCLUSION

प्रविवो सान्तिरस्तरीयं वान्ति थीः क्वान्तिरायः क्वान्तिरोपक्षाः

REVELATION

A thousand years have fleeted by yet nothing transpired till now, The bees have hummed to 'Madhavi' groves,

creepers entwined the bough:

The 'Chakor' sought her lunar lover,

the lightning kissed the sky; Wandered forth the rivulet to the ocean's arms to fly; The sun appeared i' the morning sky and the lotus

oped her eyes

Whenever the rain-clouds filled the blue

the 'Chatak' raised her cries:

Such secret ties, such kindred hearts everywhere

Whoever first did raise the veil? How was the secret robbed?

Perhaps that poet had bided time in some lonely nook, Wrapped up as one with moons and clouds,

with leaf and stream and brook.

Voiceless as a tender flower behind his fancies hid-Like the moon's soft radiance his eye had a dreamy lid. Like the breeze he careered around unchartered and unseen Without a sorrow, without a goal, without a care to wean, Self-absorbed like the louring clouds with fancies far out-flung He knew to weave a magic haze that all around him hung.

In heaven and earth no one knew what it was he sought; It ne'er occurred to anyone that he knew a lot. Nature was not on her guard before his vague designs-Her veil would slip in reckless folds at songs or subtle signs. If perchance her bridal-room had casements scantly screened She ne'er rushed to cover them up despite the listening flend. If e'er he raised his vapid gaze at the bridal-bed To put out the tell-tale bed-side lamp

no flower missiles were shed.

While the moon with rapt'rous eyes winked at his lotus-love 'This fool knows not the speech of eyes',

he thought and smiled above: While the lotus opened out her heart to the shining Sun She thought the point of fragrance will clude the foolish one: While the lightning on the clouds flashed a shameless kiss . She thought the tramp would never know

the meaning of all this: As with a thrill the 'Malati' twined her tendrils round the trees She thought perhaps fait they could read the whiteper in the

a certain methodide eve the Sun:

4

aluting for

वान्तिकारकानः वान्तिकाने ने रेकाः वान्तिः सन्ते से देवा वान्तिः वान्तिः शन्तिः शन्तिमः ॥ militation: Charlieria:

विद्या कर्ष गाँवह पान सम्बाहत तांचार्य सर्वमेय ग्रामन्तु यः।

Let peace reign over the earth and sky; Let it spread in the water, in the fields and forests; Let the divine powers in the universe be for our peace! Let me, with the peace which is for all, tranquillise whatever is terrible and cruel into the serene and the good! Let peace come to us through the All!

(Vājasaneyi Samhitā: 36/17) (Atharva Veda: 19/9/14)

ByRABINDRANATH TAGORE

[TRANSLATED BY M. CHATTERJEE]

There some damsel on the plea of watering the plants Tugs at her entangled scarf and turns around to glance-Here on a swing a daring maid flashes dagger smiles, Loth to stop and loth to flop and deaf to all your wiles-Some temptress feeds the baby-deer with such eager zeal-She feigns to overlook the waiting figure at her heel-

When suddenly the poet sang out, 'Listen! Comrades all! 'To what's been going on here on earth from time immemorial. 'Who ever thought that as the moon along the welkin creeps 'Pale-browed lotus silently her night-long vigil keeps That the lotus opens out her petals to the sun-'How strange that such a secret should escape every one! 'The tender whispers of the bee into 'Malati's' ears— 'Can it be the wiseacres have missed them all these years?'

And at once the gentle blush of the Sun suffused the West The Moon behind a leafy cover hid her heaving breast; On the lake the lotus closed at once her am'rous eyes 'All is lost' the zephyr wailed through the listening skies Shivered the dainty creeper-maid and hid her face in shame And thought perchance the garrulous fool

would all the woods projana

Murmured to the Jasmin-court the anguished honey-bee. Who ever thought an idiot could such a goesip be?'

But men and women laughed aloud

and clapped their hands in glee

And kindred spirits clung together in open amity. They laughed and cried-'Tis surely proved

beyond the pale of doubt

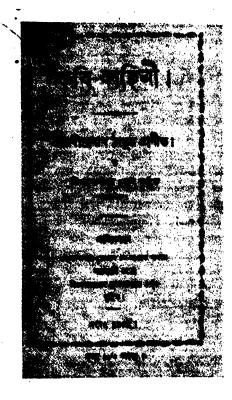
Beerything the poet has said is fully borne out. 'Not a lover's secret lies hidden in earth or sky' And lover rushed to lover's arms, eye on loving eye. And youth waited garland-laden for his chosen maid: If Nature has been found out love, why art thou afraid?

Alas, my poet, ever since Nature's careful grown Across her breast and o'er her head a timid scarj is thrown. However much you watch her ways with your eagle eyes Only through the redolent and murmur-laden sir The whinger of a hidden message flickers everywhere The lights and shadows seem so heavy with a secret thought-Alast my post, Nature pet will never again be caught.

· From "ciult ciult ter cuche cue u uce fi uni"-uni A Committee Committee of the Committee o

TAGORE'S WORKS—A CHRONOLOGY: 1878-1941

WORKS IN BENGALI



FIRST BOOK OF POEMS

Facsimile of the title page of 'Kabi-Ka**hini'** published **in 1878**

1878

Kabi-Kahini ('The Tale of the Poet': a story in verse).

1880

Bana-phul ('The Flower of the Woods': a story in verse).

1881

Valmiki Pratibha ('The Genius of Valmiki': a musical drama); Bhagna-hridaya ('The Broken Heart': a drama in verse); Rudrachanda (a drama in verse); Europe-prabasir Patra ('Letters of a Sojourner in Europe').

1882

Sandhya Sangit ('Evening Songe': a collection of lyrics);
Kal-mrigaya ('The Fatal Hunt': a musical drama).

1883

Bauthakuranir Hat ('The Young Queen's Market': a novel);
Prabhat Sangeet ('Morning Songs': a collection of lyrics); Vividha Prasanga ('Miscellaneous Topics': a collection of essays).

1884

Chhabi O Gan ('Sketches and Songs': collection of poems);

Prakritir Pratisodh ('Nature's Revenge': a drama in verse); Nalini ('A prose drama'); Saisab Sangeet ('Poems of Childhood': a collection of poems); Bhanu Singha Thakurer Padabalee (a collection of poems written after Vaishnava poets under the pen-name of 'Bhasu Singha').

1885

Rammohun Roy (a pamphlet on Rammohun Roy); Alochana ('Discussions': a collection of essays); Rabichhaya ('The shadow of the Sun': a collection of songs).

1886

Kari O Komal ('Sharps and Flats': a collection of poems).

1887

Rajarshi ('The Saint-King': a novel); Chithipatra ('Letters').

1888

Samalochana ('Reviews': a collection of essays); Mayar Khela (a musical drama).

1889

Raja O Rani ('King and Queen': a drama in verse).

1890

Visarjan ('Sacrifice': a drama); Mantri Abhisek (a lecture on Lord Cross's India Bill); Manasi ('The Heart's Desire': a collection of poems).

1891

Europe Jatrir Diary ('Diary of a Traveller to Europe'), Part I.

1892

Chitrangada (a drama in verse); Goray Galad ('Wrong at the Start': a comedy).

1803

Ganer Bahi O Valmiki Pratibha (a collection of songs incorporating Valmiki Pratibha); Europe Jatrir Diary, Part 11.

1294

Sonar Tari ('The Golden Boat': a collection of poems);

Chhota Galpa (collection of 15 short stories); Chitrangada O Viday-Abhisap ('Chitrangada' previously pub-

Our best thanks are due to Mr. Brajendra Nath Banerji, Assistant Editor of the "Modern Review" and "Prabasi" for kindly revising this chronology. Those familiar with his work know how painstaking and accurate he is. It only remains to be added that the musical notations of Tagore's songs and some books edited by him have not been included in this list.

THE EDITOR.

lished and 'Curse at Farewell'); Vichitra Galpa, Parts I & II (collections of short stories); Katha-Chatustaya (four short stories).

1895

Chhelayabhulano Chhada (nursery rhymes, an essay); Galpa-Dasak (ten short stories).

1896

Nadi ('River': a long poem); Chitra (a collection of poems); Sanskrita Siksha, Parts 1 and II (text-book); Kabya Granthabali (collected poems and verse-dramas, incorporating Malini, a drama, and Chaitali, a collection of poems, which were then issued for the first time).

1897

Vaikunther, Khata ('Manuscripts of Vaikuntha': a comedy);
Pancha Bhut ('Five Elements': a collection of essays).

1899

Kanika ('Chips': a collection of short poems and epigrams).

1900

Katha ('Stories': a collection of ballads); Brahmaupanishad (a religious essay); Kahini ('Tales': a collection of dramas in verse, and long poems); Kalpana ('Imagination': a collection of poems); Kshanika ('The Fleeting One': a collection of poems); Galpaguchcha, Part I ('Bunch of Stories': a collection of short stories).

1901

Galpa ('Stories': Part II of Galpaguchcha); Brahma-mantra (a religious essay); Naivedya ('Offerings': a collection of poems); Aupanishad Brahma (a religious essay); Bangla Kriyapader Talika ('List of Bengali Verbs').

1903

Chokher Bali ('Eyesore': a novel); Kavyagrantha (collected poems, songs and verse-dramas) edited by Mohit Chandra Sen, Parts I-IX, incorporating Smaran ('In Memoriam': poems on the death of his wife) and Sishu ('Child-poems'), later issued separately "Karmaphal ('Nemesis': a story).

1904

Ingraji Sopan, Part I (a text-book); Swadeshi Samaj (an essay); Rabindra Granthabali (collected works) published by the "Hitabadi" Office, incorporating Nashta-neer ('The Home Spoilt': a novelette), and Chirakumar Sabha ('The Bachelors' Club': a novel) later issued separately as Prajapatir Nirbandha,

1905

Atmasakti (a collection of political essays and lectures);

Swadesh (a reprint of the part of Mohit Chandra Sen's

Kavyagrantha containing 'Sankalpa' and 'Swadesh' with

the addition of 'Sivaji Utsab', a poem); Baul (a collection

of songs); Vijaya Sammilan (a electure).

1906

Bharatvarsha ('India': a collection of political essays and lectures); Rajbhakti (a political essay); Deshnayak (a political essay); Ingraji Sopan, Part II (a text-book); Kheya ('Ferry': a collection of poems); Naukadubi ('The Wreck': a novel).

1907

Vichitra Prabandha (a collection of essays); Charitrapuja ('Tributes to Great Lives', a collection of essays); Prachin Sahitya (a collection of essays); Lokasahitya ('Literature of the People': a collection of essays); Adhunik Sahitya ('Modern Literature': a collection of essays);

Hasya-Kantuk (humourous sketches); Vyangakantuk (satirical sketches).

1906

Prajapatir Nirbandha (a novel, issued in 1904 by the "Hitabadi" Office in Rabindra Granthabali as Chirakumar Sabha); Sabhapatir Abhibhasan (Presidentia) Address at the Bengal Provincial Conference at Pabna); Prahasan ('Comedies': incorporating Vaikunter Khata and Goray Galad, separately issued before); Path-o-Patheya (an essay); Raja Praja ('King and his Subjects': a collection of political essays); Samuha (collection of political essays); Swadesh ('My Country': a collection of political and sociological essays); Samaj ('Society': a collection of essays); Katha-o-Kahini (a reprint of the parts Katha and Kahini of Mohit Chandra Sen's Kavyagrantha); Gan (a collection of songs, published by Jogindranath Sarkar); Saradotsav ('Autumn Festival': a dráma); Siksha ('Edućation': a collection of essays); Mukut ('The Crown': a prose drama).

1909

Brahma-Sangit (a collection of religious songs); Santiniketan (sermons delivered at Santiniketan) Parts I-VIII; Dharma ('Religion': a collection of essays); Sabdatatwa (a collection of papers on Bengali philology); Chayanika (an anthology of poems); Gan (a collection of songs, published by the Indian Press, Allahabad); Ingraji Path (a text-book); Chhutir Para (a selection from his writings for the use of students); Prayashchitta ('Penance': a drama); Vidyasagar-charit (two essays on Vidyasagar printed before in Charitrapuja); Sishu (a reprint of the part of Mohit Chandra Sen's Kavyagrantha of the same name); Ingraji Sruti Siksha (a reprint with additions of the introductory portion of Ingraji Sopan, Part I previously published).

1910

Raja ('King of the Dark Chamber': a drama); Brahma-Sangit (a collection of religious songs); Santiniketan.
Parts IX-XI, Gora, Parts I and II (a novel); Gitanjali ('Song Offerings').



From a pencil-drawing by G. N. Tagore in 1914

stiniketan, Parts XII-XIII; Atti Galpa ('Eight Stories').

1912

Dakghar ('Post Office': a drama); Dharmasiksha (an essay); Dharmer Adhikar (an essay); Galpa Chariti ('Four Stories'); Malini (a verse-drama, issued before in 1896 in Kavyagranthabali); Chaitali (a collection of poems issued before in 1896 in Kavyagranthabali); Vidaya-Abhisap ('Curse at Farewell', issued before with Chitrangada. second edition, in 1894); Patha-sanchaya (a text-book);]tban-Smriti ('Reminiscences'); 'Chhinnapatra ('Torn Letters'); Achalayatan (a drama).

1914

Smaran ('In Memoriam', issued before in Kavyagrantha, edited by Mohit Chandra Sen); Utsarga ('Dedication', a collection of poems, most of them reprints from Kavyagrantha, edited by Mohit Chandra Sen); Gitimalya ('A garland of Songs'); Gan (a collection of songs); Gitali (a colleclection of poems and songs); Gitanjali (the originals of poems of the English 'Gitanjali' printed in Devanagri); Dharma Sangit (a collection of religious songs).

1915

Santiniketan, Part XIV; Bichitra Path (selections for the use of students); Kavyagrantha (an edition de luxe in two different styles of poems and dramas in ten volumes completed in 1916).

1916

Santiniketan, Parts XV-XVII; Phalguni ('Cycle of Spring': a drama); Ghare-baire ('Home and the World': a novel); Sanchaya (a collection of essays); Parichaya (a collection of essays); Balaka ('The Swan': a collection of poems); Chaturanga (a novel); Galpa-saptak ('Seven Stories').

1917

Kartar Ichchhay Karma ('As the Master Wills': a lecture); Anuvad-charcha (a text-book).

Guru (stage version of Achalayatan); Palataka ('The Runaway': stories in verse).

Japan-jatri ('Travels in Japan').

1920

Palla Number (a short story); Arupratan (stage version of Raja).

1921

Sikshar Milan ('Meeting of Cultures', a lecture); Barsamangal ('Rain-Festival'); Rinsodh (stage version of Saradotsav); Satyer Abhwan ('Call of Truth', a lecture).

1922

Muktadhara ('Free Current': a drama); Barsa-mangal ('Rain-Festival'); Lipika ('Letter': prose-poems); Sisu Bholanath (Child-poems).

Vasanta ('Spring': a musical drama).

1925

Puravi (a collection of poems); Barsa-mangal ('Rain Festival'); Sesh Barshan ('The Last Shower', a musical drama); Griha-prabesh (a drama); Sankalan (selections from prose writings).

1926

Acharjer Abhibhachan (address at Vieva-Bharati Parisad, 1925; Prababini (a collection of songs); Chirakumar

निकेलित्सका संवादना तर्रे फिल्म सम **如何的专项**

ভাই ৰোপদে সাধিৰে ভালা

प्रत्य प्रत्य प

निवस क्लांबर्क शका त्र ता प्रदेशी वस्तु-करन । য়াতের ভারা IT WE बुरबंद मांगा

space

मीखं थरा क्षिमं सि स्कृत अत्माव क्षात्र विधा মির্মানিক শিক্ষা उत्रेड लाला।

અમ્મારિક માર્ચ સામૃત્યુપ્ર માર્જી માર્ न्मिर्म प्रति अस्ति कार्म स्पान्त अस्ति अन्नाम न्यस्ति, MINIS DA SAN

right of allow allow REMONS. . काई तम अभाव बड ब्रुक्टाता

23 g avi about abough that I मार्जीं राज्य, मेर ग्रेसर स्पर्ध अभवतंत्र वह सीना कर 1 Browing

Proof-sheet of a song in "Nataraf" as corrected by the Poet when it appeared in the now-defunct monthly 'Vichitra' in June 1927

Sabha (stage version of Prajapatir Nirbandha); Sodh Bodh ('All Square': a comedy); Natir Puja ('The Dancing Girl's Worship': a drama); Ritu Utsab (a collection of plays on Seasonal Festivals comprising Sesh Barshan, Saradotsav, Vasanta, Sundara and Phalguni); Rakta Karabi ('Red Oleanders': a drama); Lekhan ('Autographs': verses, with English translations, printed in faceimile of the Poet's hand-writing in Berlin).

Ritu Ranga ('The Play of the Seasons': a musical drama).

1928

Palliprakriti (address at the anniversary of Sriniketan); Sesh Raksha (stage version of Goray-Galad).

1929

Samabayaniti (address at Co-operative Conference); Jatri ('Traveller': letters from abroad); Paritran (stage version ol Prayashchitta); Jogajog (a novel); Tapati (a drama); Shesher Kabita ('Last Poem', a novel); Mahua (poems).

1030

v i ji. i. Ingreji Sahaj Siksha, Parts I and II (sext-book); Sahaj Path, Paris I and IT (text-book); Pathu Prichesa; Paris II-IV (text-book); Bhanu Sinher Patravall (Letters).

क्षित्रकार होते करक क्षित्रकार स्था क्षित्रकार क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष

કરાર શર ભાષ્ય સ્કાર સ્પુર, મિત્ર અને આવે કોર્યાસ્ટ કર સુ – હાસ સ્ક્રીર સર્વાલ પાત્ર પાત્ર પાર્ટ પ્રશ્રાન કર્દ વિશ્વ મુજબાર્ય પત્ર તે ગણ માડાવેર અંગુમાને કુટ્ટીય

प्रमाक अंग्रिक्त।

प्रमाक अंग्रिक्त।

प्रमाक अंग्रिक्त स्थान स्था

1931

Nabia (a musical piece); Rashiyar Chithi (Letters from Russia); Gitotsab (a musical piece); Banabani (peems); Gito-bitan, Parts I and II (a collection of songs); Sanchayita (anthology selected by the Poet); Pratibhashan (read before students at Rabindra Jayanti Celebrations); Shapmochan (a musical drama).

1932

Desher Kaj (a lecture); Gita-bitan, Part III (a collection of songs); Kaler Jatra ('March of Time': two dramatic pieces); Chautha Aswin (a lecture); Mahatmajir Sesh Brata (a lecture); Parisesh ('The End': poems); Punashcha ('Poetecript': poems).

1933

Bishwahispelayer Rup (a lecture at the Calcutta University);
But Bon ('Two Sisters': a novel); Silenar Bikiras (a
lecture at Calcutta University); Manusher Dharma
('Religion of Man': Kamain Lectures); Bichitrata (poems
with pictures by the Post, Abanindreseth Tagore, Nandatel
Bose and others); Chambellin ('The Untouchable Woman':
a drama); Tesher Desh ('Kingdom of Carde': a musical

Miles of Billion began column to regard of the

त्य हा क्षेत्र वह पात्र पात्र पात्र कारण पुरे कारण कि १९ वहार करा । दर्शनेत्रमा पुरास विदेशीकपूरि, हा द्वारा कहा १७ वहार मानित्रमा का बहु

> femfener mege: fire et 15 fest glein nen unset me-glengeste ner der

बाजा तथे। बराज रेग्डामिक व रागीक काछ सन्दर्भ क्रिक्त रान्द्रण संस्तार तथे, पांच राज्य

व्यव वर्गरिक प्रांतका हर। तिर्मि वीराम पाइमा, पराण पाइमा, सुप्तको पांका उराइमा । वर्गरम मेक्सपाइक प्रांत केंद्रिक उर इस्कृतका उस ह्र इस्कृत मां वर्गर का, सा चारह वर्ष, पाइस वर्गर है

ा गरीकार केवीर्थ सामान्य, त्यार करि, त्रीतन् सहा प्रका अन्य राज्याच्या गरी। इति यम गरि सामान-कारमा, बार, वा, वामा बारा मा, मानकारो स्थान-और सामान्या द्वार भीरतांकारिया मा, वार्यानांका मा, समान तरी निका मांग्रीमारण, त्यांका माना प्रमा

્ર શાના, ગર્મ કેમ્દ્ર (આતા, બ્રાહ્મને પ્રયાસ, ઉપાણી વર્ષ છે મ આનાપાયકલા એક સ્થિતિય, કેર્મ, , ન્યોન, બાદને ગામન

The MSS. and the corrected proof-sheet of the article 'Sahitya-dharma' (The Soul of Literature) as it appeared in the now-defunct Bengali monthly 'Vichitra' in July 1927, which raised a storm in Bengali literary world. The Poet criticised line ultra-modern tendencies in Bengali fiction, which drew forth replies from, among others, Naresh Chandra Sen-Gupia and Sarat Chandra Chatterjee and gave rise to a keen controversy. The ball had been set rolling at Delhi in December, 1926 at the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan by Amal Home with a paper on 'Ati-Adhunik Bangla Kalha-Sahitya' (Ultra-modern Bengali Fictional Literature).

drama); Bansari ('The Flute': a drama); Bharatpath: Rammohan (a lecture).

1934

Malancha ('The Garden': a novel); Sraban Gatha (collection of songs); Sribhaban Sambandhe Amar Adarsha (a essay); Char Adhyaya ('Four Chapters': a novel).

1935

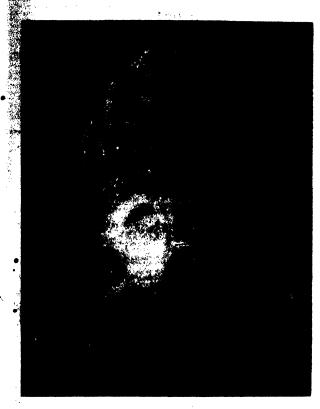
Sesh Saptak (poems); Sur O Sangati (correspondence with Dhurjati Prosad Mukherji on Music); Bithika ('Avenue' poems).

1936

Slichar Swangikaran (an essay); Nrityanatya Chitrangad (a dance-drama); Patraput (poems); Chhanda (essays o Bengali prosody); Japane-Parasye ('Travels in Japan an Parsia', account of Persian tour with a reprint of Japa Jatri); Syamali (poems); Schityer Pathe (essays on literature); Pashchatya Vraman (reprint with alterations of Europe-Probashir Patra and Europe-Jatrir Diary); Praktan (Address to ex-students of Santiniketan).

1937

Khapchhara (Nonsense rhymes illustrated by the author)
Kalantar (essays); Shay (children's stories, illustrated b
the author); Chharar Chhabi (Rhymes illustrated b
Nandalal Boss); Biswaparichaya (a popular treaties of
specier physical astronomy).



A photo-portrait taken in 1931

1938

Prantik (poems); Chandalika Nrityanatya (a dance-drama);
Pathe O pather prante (letters from abroad); Senjuti
('Offerings of Evening': poems); Patradhara (reprint of
Chinnapatra, Bhanusinger Patravali and Pathe o pather
prante in one volume); Abhibhashan (a lecture on the
opening of the Sriniketan Silpabhandar); Bangla Bhasha
Parichaya (Treatise on the Bengali Language).

1939

Prahashinee ('The Smiling One': poems); Nritya-natya Chandalika (a reprint of the dance-drama previously issued, with notations); Akash-pradip (poems); Pather Sanchaya (Letters from Abroad); Shyama (a dance-drama); Mahajati Sadan (address at the Laying of the Foundation stone of Mahajati Sadan); Rabindrarachanabali, Part I (a new edition of the complete Bengali works, inclusive of hitherto unpublished writings); Rabindranather Bani (address at Vidyasagar Smriti-Mandir, Midnapore); Proshad (two articles on Prosad, a son of Ramananda Chatterjee); Antardebata (address at Santiniketan anniversary).

1940

Rabindra-rachanabali, Parts II—V; Nabajatak ('The Newly Born': poems); Sanai ('The Pipe': poems); Chitralipi (Album of paintings, with explanatory verses); Chhelebela ('My Boyhood Days': reminiscences); Rabindra-rachanabali, Achalita-sangraha, Part I (reprint of works of the Poet which had been withdrawn from circulation); Tin Sangi ('Three Companions': Short Stories); Rog-sajyaya ('In the sick-bed': poems); Arogya (an essay).

1941

Rabindra-rachanabali, Parts VI and VII; Arogya ('Recovery': poems); Janmadine ('Birthday': poems); Sabhyatar Sankat ('Crisis in Civilisation': an cossy); Galpa-salpa (stories and verses for children); Asramer rup o bikash is reprint of two old essays on the ideals of Santiniketan).



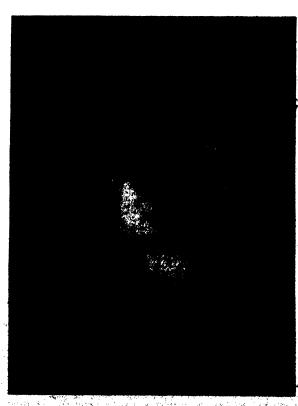
রবীজ্রনাথ ঠাকুর



Sogram Aghilun Syara Syaraja

বিশ্বভারতী গ্রন্থালয় ২১০ কর্মওখালিস ষ্টাট, ক্লিকাডা

--Facsimile of the tHle page of the last of the Poet's works published in his life-time: "Galpa-Salpa". It appeared on his eighty-first birthday on 25th Baisakh, 1348- May 8, 1941. Two more of his works are announced to be published soon by Visva-Rharati Publishing Department



A photo-portrait by S. Shaha taken in 1837

WORKS IN ENGLISH

1912

GITANIALI (Song-offerings).

A collection of Poems: Translations made by the author from the original Bengali: With an Introduction by W. B. Yeats (1865-1940) and a Portrait by W. Rothenstein. (Dedicated to W. Rothenstein). First limited edition issued by the India Society of London, November, 1912. First published by Macmillan & Co., March, 1913. 103 Poems: translated from his Bengali Poetical works: Gitanjali 51 pieces; Gitimalya 17; Naivedya 16; Kheya 11; Sisu 3; Chaltali, Smarana, Kalpana, Utsarga. Achalayatana 1 each.

1913

THE GARDENER: Poems.

Translated by the author from the original. Dedicated to W. B. Yeats: Macmillan & Co., October 1913, Pp. 150.

There is no Bengali book of this name: the name has obviously been suggested from the first poem; translated from Kshanika 25; Kalpana 16; Sonara Tari 9: Chaitali 16; Utsarga 8; Chitra 5; Manasi 3; Mayar Khela 3; Kheya 2; Kari O Komal, Gitali and Saradotsava 1 each.

THE CRESCENT MOON: Child-Poems.

Translated from the original Bengali by the author: With 8 illustrations in colour (by Abanindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Asit Haldar, Surendranath Ganguly.) Dedicated to T. Sturge Moore. Macmillan & Co., November, 1913. Pp. 82.

Forty poems; most of the poems are from Sisu (the Child); Kadi O Komal 4; Sonara Tari, Gitimalya 1 each.

CHITRA: A drama.

مماضع بالمساور

Macmillan & Co., 1913. Dedicated to Mrs. W. Vaughan Mody (U. S. A.). The book was first pubhished by the India Society, London. (Translation of Chitrangada, 1891).

GLIMPSES OF BENGAL LIFE:

Short stories translated by Rajani Ranjan Sen. G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras. June, 1913. Pp. 240.

THE KING OF THE PARK CHARGES A drame.

Translated by Kahitish Changes Sen, 1,c.s., from Raje (1910) - Macmillan & Co., 1914.

THE POST OFFICE: A drama.

Translated by Devabrata Mukherji from Dakehar (1912): With a preface by W. B. Yeats. Pirat pris at the Cusia Press, Bundrum, 1914.—Macmillan & Co., March, 1914.

SADMANA: The Realisation of Life: Essays.

Dedicated to Ernest Rhys-Macmillan & Co., 1914. Lectures delivered at Harvard University, U. S. A. in 1912-13.

1. The Relation of the Individual to the Universe. 2. Soul-consciousness. 3. The Problem of Evil. 4. The Problem of Soul. 5. Realisation in Love. 6. Realisation in Action (Translation of Karma-Yoga by Surendranath Tagore). 7. The Realisation of Beauty. 8. The Realisation of the Infinite.

ONE HUNDRED POEMS OF KABIR.

Translated by the author assisted by Evelyn Underhill with an introduction by her. Published by the India Society, London, 1914. (750 copies of the Edition were printed). Macmillan & Co., 1915.

(Kabir's original Hindi text in Bengali script was edited with Bengali translation by Kshitimohan Sen of Santiniketan. Tagore's translation followed this text and translation.)

1915

THE MAHARANI OF ARAKAN: A drama.

A romantic comedy in one Act, founded on the story of Sir Rabindranath Tagore-by George Calderon. . . . Illustrated by Clarissa Miles. . . . Photographs specially taken by Walter Bemington-together with character sketch of Sir Rabindranath Tagore (by Ramananda Chatterjee, Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Rev. C. F. Andrews, W. B. Yeats.)—Compiled by K(edar) N(ath) Das Gupta. - Published by Francis Griffiths; 34 Maiden Lane, Strand W. C. London, 1915. Pp. 64. (Based on the short story Daliya, 1892).

Note: A rhymed English poem set to tune was composed for this Drama in 1912, when it was staged in London. It is given below:--

"The bee is to come and the bee is to hum Till the heart of the flower comes out. The bud says 'yea', and the bud says 'nay', She sways with a fear and a doubt.

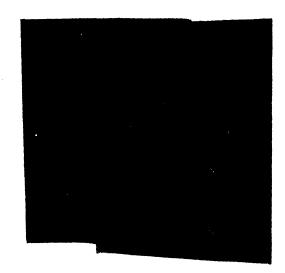
My life when young was like a flower, - a flower that bossens a petal or two from her abandance to give them away and never ful the loss when the speing breeze was her will insistent whispers.

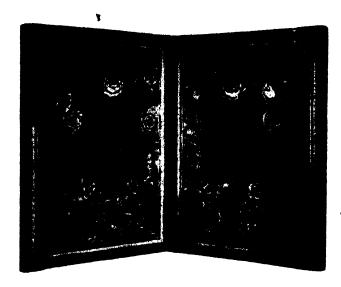
Now at the ent of her youth my life is like a fruit, having nothing to space and vaiting to offer leavely completely with her full burden of sweetness.

والمنافية والمنافية والمنافعة والمنافعة والمنافعة والمنافية والمنافعة والمنافعة والمنافعة والمنافعة والمارات

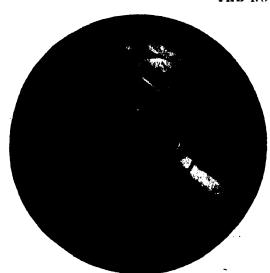
PACESTREE OF A VERSE FROM THE MSS. OF THE PORT'S "FRUIT-GATHERING"

The World's Gifts





THE NOBEL PRIZE DIPLOMA





THE NOBEL PRIZE MEDAL





The star and badge of the order of the redeemer conferred by the King of Greege

Courtesy : Rothindranath Tagore

Engraved & Printed by Sharet Phototype Studio Photographs specially taken at Santinizaten for the "Calcutta Municipal Gazetta" by D. Retan of Calcutta

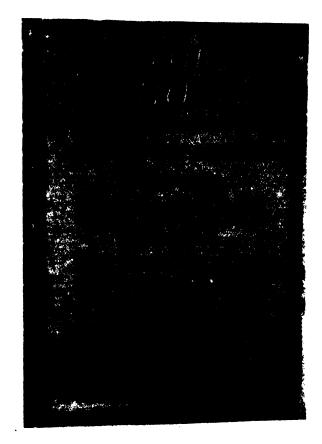
Hight of reproduction strictly received.



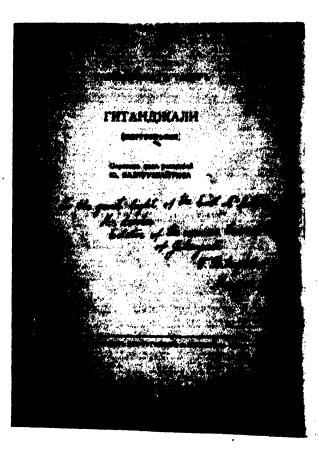
This is one of the six portraits of the Poet done in pencil by William Rothenstein in London in 1912-13. One of these was reproduced as frontispiece to the India Society Edition of "Gitanjali", while the one above of the Poet singing was reproduced as frontispiece to A. H. Fox-Stranways's "Music of Hindostan."

GITANJALI (SONG OFFERINGS) PV RABINDRA NATH TAGORE A COLLECTION OF PROSE TRANSLATIONS MADE BY THE AUTHOR FROM THE ORIGINAL BENGALI WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY W. B. YEATS ** LONDON PRINTED AT THE CHISWICK PRESS FOR THE INDIA SOCIETY 1912

Facsimile of the title page of "Gitanjail" the Poet's first English Work—published in London in 1912 by the India Society in a limited edition of 750 copies, of which 250 copies only were for sale.



THE GERMAN TRANSLATION OF "GITANJALI"



THE RUSSIAN TRANSLATION OF "GITANJALI"

---Tagore's English works have been translated into almost every language of the world. Millions of copies of German and Russian translations of "Gitanjali" have been sold in those two countries now at war

And the second of the second o

O errant of wayward wings,
O guest of the sumptuous summer,
Give up thy hope, yet keep up thy heart,
O sunny day's newcomer!

Whisper in tearful tunes untired

And wait with a faith devout.

For the bud says 'yea', and the bud says 'nay', She sways with a fear and a doubt."

1014

FRUIT GATHERING: Poems.

Macmillan & Co., October, 1916. (Poems translated from:—Gitali 16; Gitimalya 15; Balaka 14; Utsarga 8; Katha 6; Kheya 5; Smarana 5; Chitra 2; Naivedya 2; Dharma-Sangit 3; Kalpana, Gitanjali, Raja, Manasi, Kadi O Komal, Achalayatana 1 each).

HUNGRY STONES AND OTHER STORIES.

Macmillan & Co., 1916. 1. The Hungry Stones (Khudita Pashana—1895). 2. Victory (Jaya-Parajaya—1892). 3. Once there was a King (Asambhava Katha—1893). 4. Lord, the Baby (Khokar Pratyabartana—1891). 5. The Kingdom of Cards (Ekti Ashade Galpa—1892). 6. Devotee (Boshtami—1914). 7. Vision (Drishtidana—1896). 8. Babus of Nayanjore (Thakurda—1895). 9. Living or Dead (Jivita O Mrita—1892). 10. We crown thee king (Rajtika—1898). 11. Renunciation (Tyaga—1892). 12. Cabuliwallah (Kabuliwalah—1892).

STRAY BIRDS : Epigrams.

Macmillan & Co.; New York, 1916. Frontispiece in colour by Willy Pogany. Dedicated to T. Hara of Yokohama, Japan.

1917

THE CYCLE OF SPRING: A drama.

Translation of the *Phalguni*, 1916.—Macmillan, Feb., 1917. Dedicated to the Boys of Santiniketan and to Dinendranath Tagore "who is guide of these boys in their festivals and treasure-house of all my songs".

My REMINISCENCES.

Translation of Jivan Smriti-1912. Macmillan, 1917.

SACRIFICE and other Plays.

Macmillan, 1917. 1. Sannyasi or the Ascetic (Prakritir Pratishodha—1884). 2. Malini (1895). 3. Sacrifice (Visarjan—1890). 4. The King and the Queen (Rajet O Rami—1899). N. B. The translations are all abridged.

PERSONALITY : Essays.

Lectures delivered in America (1916).—Macmillan, 1917. Dedicated to C. P. Andrews. 1. What is Art. 2. The World of Personality. 3. The Second Birth. 4. My School. 5. Meditation. 6. Women,

NATIONALISM: Essays.

Macmillan & Co., New York, September, 1917.

Dedicated to C. P. Andrews. 1. Nationalism in the West (Read in the U. S. A. during the winter of 1916-17).

2. Nationalism in Japan (Read at the Imperial University of Tokyo angular Keio Gijuku University in June-July, 1916).

Wationalism in India (Written in U. S. A.). 4. The Sunset of the Century (Translation of a poem written on the last day of the Bengali year 1305: April, 1899). These essays were translated into French by Romain Rolland.

There is the market for you my enge?

Le it there experience destroy markes the atmospheric of the will there only the deposit in recommending whether the proof of the proof of the case of the proof o

Where is the pe to man of jordine to be it stern ideas the man of jordine with in the pelase and his light extension the place and his light extension in leading and printed in gold challed by stern, this virgin pages muchished?

My going to

where is the to so it there where the young suffering strate in the state of the sont of with his him straying in the break in youth, where the school is to much in evidence and the fortun is hister in the leart; There among the disorder of things is you care to play him + care.

Where te Is it there where the fride is boars in the house — where she rens to her had soon. The moment she is free and snatches from under the her pillows the book of scomence so wordly handled by whilehan the tely, so full of the faint formy with hair? My song heaves a sight tremble with desire.

Where of Jet if there where the pair of lovers seeks shelter fan carions eyes, where bers note are never mises, where streams bulling fixed shares of the world shares thin much upon the fluttury hart, my song broots out of says yes.

—MSS. of the English translation of the Bengali poem কোন হাটে তুই বিকাডে চাস ধরে আবার গাব in "Kshanika" (1900)

By courtesy :

Nalinikanta Sarkar

SELECTED PASSAGES FOR BENGALI TRANSLATION: From English anto Bengali.

1914

GITARIALI AND FRUIT-GATHERING: Poems.

With illustrations by Nandalal Bose, Surendranath Kar, Abanindranath Tagore, Nabendranath Tagore.—The Macmillan & Co., New York; September, 1918.

LOVER'S GIFT AND CROSSING : Poems.

Macmilian & Co., 1918. Translations from Bulaka id., Kshanika 14; Kheya 10; Gitanjali 8; Gitimalya 8; Nalvelya and Utsarga 7 such; Chitra 5; Smaran, Gitali, Chaitali and Kalpana 4 each; Manasi and Prayaschitta 2 each; Achalayatana 3; Kadi O Komal and Kahini 1 each; about 9 from Dharma Sangita.

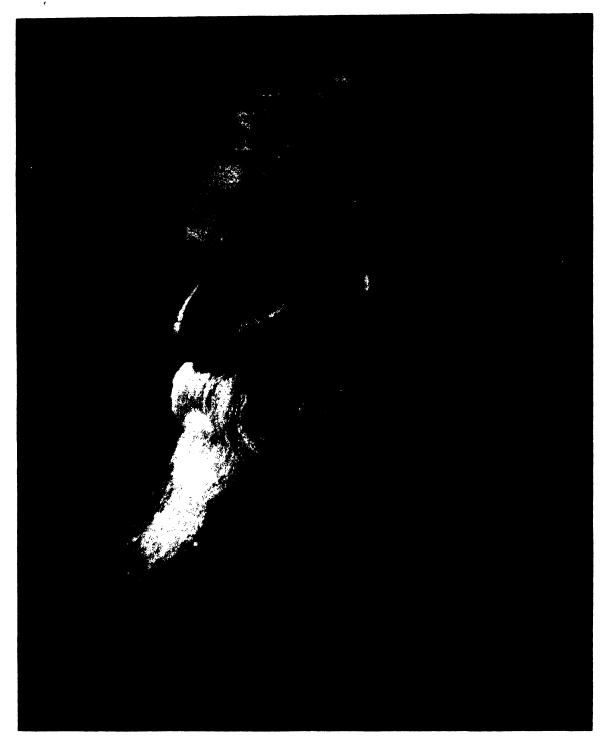
MASSIT AND OTHER STORIES.

Macmilian & Co., 1918. 1. Machi (Sesher Ratri, The Last Night, 1914). 2. Skeleton (Kankal, 1892). 3. The Auspicious Vision (Subhadrishti, 1900). 4. The



1913

From a Photo Saken in Calculta



1926

网络海绵 法销售的现在分词

Supreme Night (Bkz Retri, 1892). 5. Raja and Rani (Sadar O Ander, 1800). 6. The Trust Property (Sampathi Samerpana, 1891). 7. The Riddle Solved (Samasya Puran, 1893). 3. The Elder Sinter (Didi, 1895). 9. Subha (Subha, 1893). 10. The Post Master (1891). 11. The River Stairs (Ghater Katha, 1894). 12. The Castaway (Apad, 1895). 13. Saved (Uddhara, 1900). 14. My Fair

STORIES FROM TAGORE

Macmillan & Co., New York; October, 1918. 1. The Cubliwallah (see "Hungry Stones"). 2. The Home-Coming (Chhuti, 1893). 3. Once There was a King (see "Hungry Stones"). 4. Master Mashai (1907). 5. Subha (see Mashi). 6. The Post Master (see Mashi). 7. The Castaway (see Mashi). 8. The Son of Rashmani (Rashmonir Chhele, 1911). 9. The Babus of Nayanjor (see "Hungry Stones").

THE PARROT'S TRAINING: A satire.

Neighbour (Pratibeshini, 1896).

Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta, 1918. Illustrations by Abanindranath Tagore. (Translation of Totakahini, published in "Sabuj Patra", 1918:—see Lipika, 1922).

1919

THE CENTRE OF INDIAN CULTURE: Essay.

With vignettes by Nandalal Bose. Published by the Society for the Promotion of National Education, Adyar. Madras, 1919.

THE HOME AND THE WORLD: A novel.

Macmillan & Co., 1919. (Translation of Ghare-Baire, by Surendranath Tagore).

THE TRIAL OF THE HORSE: Pp. 7, 14 August.

1921

GREATER INDIA: Essays.

S. Ganesan, Madras, 1921.—1. Our Swadeshi Samaj (1904-05). 2. The Way to get it Done (1905-06). 3. The One Nationalist Party (1908). 4. East and West in Greater India (1909-10).

THE WRECK: A Novel.

Macmilian & Co., 1921. Translation of the novel Nauka Dubi or the Sinking of a Boat—published, 1906.

POEMS FROM TAGORE.

With an introduction by C. F. Andrews.—Macmillan & Co., pp. 117. Printed at Hare Press, Calcutta.

GLIMPSES OF BENGAL: Letters.

Macmillan & Co., 1921. Selected from Letters, 1885-1895 (Translation of *Chhinna Patra* by Surendranath Tagore, "Modern Review", 1917).

THOUGHT RELICS.

Macmillan & Co., New York, 1921. Pp. 112. Thoughts selected from various writings already published.

THE FUGITIVE : Poems.

Macmillan & Co., New York, 1921. Dedicated to W. W. Pearson. Translations from Lipika about 20; Manasi, Sonar Tari, Chaltali 7 each; Chitra 5; Kshanika, Kahini, Palataka 4 each; Utsarga, Balaka 3 each; Kadi O Komal, Smarana 2 each; Kheya; Gitimalya, and Katha 1 each).

Kacht and Deveyani (Translation: Vidaya Abhisap, 1893). Atta and Vineyaka (Translation: Sati, 1897). The Mother's Prayer (Translation: Gendharir Abedana, 1897). Somaka and Ritvik (Translation: Narakvasa, 1897). Karna and Kunti (Translation: Karna Kunti

Translations from Valehnava songs, Baul songs Hindi songs of Januaras.

1922

CREATIVE UNITY: Essays.

Macmillan & Co., 1922. Dedicated to Dr. Edwin H. Legis. Essays: 1. The Post's Religion. 2. The Creative Ideal. 3. The Religion of the Ferest (Tapovana). 4. An Indian Foik Religion. 5. East and West. 6. The Modern Age. 7. The Spirit of Freedom. 8. The Nation. 9. Woman and Home. 10. An Eastern University.

1924

LETTERS FROM ABROAD: Letters.

Ganesati, Madras—1924. Letters of Tagore written principally to C. F. Andrews from Europe during the Non-co-operation days of 1921-22.

GORA: A Novel.

Macmillan & Co., 1924. Translation of Gora, a novel, by W. W. Pearson ("Modern Review"—1923).

THE CURSE AT FAREWELL: A Drama.

Translation of Vidaya-Abhisapa (1893) in verse by E. J. Thompson—1924.

1925

TALKS IN CHINA: Essays.

Visvabharati Bookshop, Calcutta Pebruary 1825. Reports of Lectures delivered in China in April and May, 1924. Dedicated "To my friend Susima (Te-mou-Hsu) to whose kind office I owe my introduction to the Great people in China".—Introduction by Liang Chi Chao, President, Universities Association, Psking. (Published by P(rasanta) C(handra) Mahalanobis).

POBMS:

About 22 poems translated by E. J. Thompson in Benn's Augustan Books of Modern Poetry.

RED OLEANDERS: A Drama.

Translation of Rakta Karabi—an allegorical drama.

BROKEN TIES AND OTHER STORIES.

Macmillan & Co., 1925: Broken Ties (Chaturange, 1916); Other Stories: In the Night (Nisithe, 1895); The Fugitive Gold (Svarna Mriga, 1892); Giribala (Megh O Raudra); The Lost Jewels (Manihara, 1898); Emancipation (from Parisodh—a poem).

1926

THE MEANING OF ART:

Dacca University Bulletin No. XII. Oxford University Press. Pp. 15.

1928

FIREFLIES.

Macmillan & Co., New York, February, 1928. Decorated by Boris Artzybasheff.

Author's Nets 4. "Firefles had their origin in" China and Japan where thoughts were very often claimed from me in handwriting on lane and please of still."

LETTERS TO A PETEND: Letters.

George Allen & Unvin, 1928. Edited with two introductory Beesys by G. P. Andrews. Dedicated to the sampley of W. Winetenbey Pennson, (Revised edition of Lenters from Abrand, 1820).

THE TAGORE BIRTHDAY BOOK.

Macmillan & Co., 1928. Selected from the English Works of Rabindranath Tagore. Edited by C. F. Andrews. (With 4 illustrations).

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES.

Macmilian & Co., 1928. Edited by Prof. Anthony X. Soares of Baroda College. 1. My Life (Talks in China, 1925). 2. My School (Personality, 1917). 3. Civilization and Progress (Talks in China, 1925). 4. Construction vs. Creation. 5. What is Art (Personality, 1917). 6. Nationalism in India (Nationalism, 1917). 7. International Relations. 8. The Voice of Humanity. 9. Realisation of the Infinite (Sadhana, 1914).

A PORT'S SCHOOL:

Visva-Bharati Bulletin No. 9. December, 1928. Pp. 39.

1929

THOUGHTS FROM TAGORE.

Macmillan & Co., 1929. Edited by C. F. Andrews (with a portraits).

ON ORIENTAL CULTURE AND JAPAN'S MISSION.

A lecture delivered to the members of the Indo-Japanese Association, at the Industrial Club, Tokyo, May 15, 1929. Published by the Indo-Japanese Association, Tokyo, 1929. Pp. 28.

1930

THE RELIGION OF MAN: Essays.

George Allen & Unwin, 1930. The Hibbert Lectures for 1930. Dedicated to Dorothy Elmhirst.

Contents:—(1) Man's Universe; (2) The Creative Spirit; (3) The Surplus in Man; (4) Spiritual Union; (5) The Prophet; (6) The Vision; (7) The Man of My Heart; (8) The Music Maker; (9) The Artist; (10) Man's Nature; (11) The Meeting; (12) The Teacher; (13) Spiriritual Freedom; (14) The Four Stages of Life; (15) Conclusion.

Appendix.—(1) The Baul-singers of Bengal by Kshitimohan Sen; (2) Note on the Nature of Reality (a conversation between Tagore and Einstein on July 14, 1930); (3) Dadu and the Mystery of Form (from an article in the Visva-Bharati Quarterly by Prof. Kshitimohan Sen); (4) Night and Day (an address in the Chapel of Manchester College, Oxford, May 25, 1930.

1931

THE CHILD: A Prose-Poem.

George Allen & Unwin, 1931. Written directly in English. Later rendered into Bengali as Sisutirtha, Retranslated into English from the Bengali by Bhabani Bhattacharyya in The Golden Boat, 1932.

1932

THE GOLDEN BOAT: Poems.

George Allen & Unwin—1932. Translated by Bhabani Bhattacharyya. Pp. 121 (33 poems from various works of Tagore).

MAHATMAJI AND THE DEPRESSED HUMANITY.

Vieva-Bharati, December, 1932. Written during Gandhiji's fast in Yeravada Jail. Dedicated to Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray "in appreciation of his self-sacrifice for his country and students."

SHEAVES, POEMS AND SONGS.

01 2 2 00

Macmillan & Co., 1932. Translated by Nagandranath Gupts. Pp., 132.

Allega Construction

1998

Presidential Administry Bellindrenath Tagony, Rammohun Roy Centenary, 18th Past, 1868, pp. 4:

1994

My Ideals with regard to the Sree Bharan: July 1934, pp. 6.

1935

EAST AND WEST : Essays.

An exchange of letters between Gilbert Murray and Rabindranath Tagore. International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris, 1935.

TWENTY-SIX SONGS OF TAGORE:

Notations by Arnold A. Bake with an introduction by Arnold A. Bake and Philippe Stern together with a literal translation from the original poems and the free translation of the same by the Poet, Paris, 1935.

1926

EDUCATION NATURALIZED,

English translation by Surendranath Tagore of a lecture delivered under the auspices of the New Education Fellowship held in the Education Week at the Senate Hall, Calcutta—February, 1936—Printed at the Santiniketan Press.

ÀN ADDRESS :

At a Conference held in Calcutta on 15th July, 1936 to discuss the Communal Award.

COLLECTED POEMS AND PLAYS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE:
Macmillan & Co., Limited, London, 1936. Pp. 578.
1937

Man: a lecture.

Andhra University Series No. 16.

CHINA AND INDIA:

Address at the opening of Cheena-Bhavana at Santi-niketan.

RELIGION OF THE SPIRIT AND SECTARIANISM:

Address at Sri Ramkrishna Centenary, Parliament of Religions, 3rd March, 1937, Pp. 9.

1940

MY BOYHOOD DAYS.

Translation of Chhelebela by Marjorie Sykes. Visva-Bharati, 1941.

A PICTURE OF SANTINIKETAN*

The scenery and sights, the sounds and songs, the aroma and the atmosphere of Santiniketan permeate this book of 106 pages by one of the "arrived" poets and litterateurs of Bengal. The cultured quiet and contentment of the place we can almost visualise through his eyes. Buddhadev Bose has painted his words with the brush of an artist. The strange transformation from a shimmering waste to a haven of peace and repose that the Maharshi created, and the great centre of culture, founded by his son, the Poet, where the East and the West have met in fulfilment, are not easy to describe,— $z_{\mathbf{q}}$ far less so to catch its spirit and convey it in written words. In this difficult and delicate task the author has succeeded in an appreciable measure. What, however, is more valuable is the pen-portrait of the Poet in his declining days and the record of some illuminating conversations the author had had with him (May-june, 1941). This lends a melancholy interest to the book, which we commend to our readers. We should add that the article on "The Last Days of Rabindranath" in this issue is based on this book.

A word at the end may not, we hope, be taken amiss. There is a little too much of the personal and domestic affairs of the author, which intrusion if left out, would have made it more pleasant reading.

A. H.

AAR PRINCHING DESIRE by Beldhadeb See: Published

(2004) A Maghhana & Control of Maghhana & Control of Maghhana & Control of See

3

U-राविक संग्रेट करात स्थाप । दृष्टि अण, प्रवेद्धांना अति भा अग्रेट संग्रेष्ट्रिके जनगर अग्रेट कराई अग्र अग्रेप कराई स्थाप अग्रेप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप

Displanting.

1929

1927

F

"UTTARAYAN"
SANTINIKETAN, BENG

ight wish with

B

ensulvis

"UTTARAYAN"

PANTINIA SINTINIA

भागाव भागाव स्वास्थ्य शक्ट ध्याही (काटम गर्डेस्स स्वास्थ्य शक्ट ध्याही (काटम गर्डेस्स स्वास्थ्य शक्ट ध्याही (काटम गर्डेस्स क्वास्ट मैस्कुट ड्रि । भागाव स्वास्थ्य स्वास्थ्य हैंस्कुट ड्रि । भागाव स्वास्थ्य स्वास्थ्य हैंस्कुट ड्रि । भागाव स्वास्थ्य स्वास्थ्य हैंस्कुट ड्रि । भागाव स्वास्थ्य स्वास्थ्य हैंस्कुट ड्रि । भागाव स्वास्थ्य स्वास्थ्य हैंस्कुट ड्रि । भागाव स्वास्थ्य भागाव स्वास्थ्य व्यास्थ्य स्वास्थ्य स्वास्थ्य भागाव स्वास्थ्य अत्यास्थ्य व्यास्थ्य स्वास्थ्य स्वास्थ्य ।

Surve Surve

1940 A**b**ril 27 1940 May 16

THE POET WANTS A STREET-NUMBER

A Letter From Rabindranath Tagore

SOME years ago the Poet was out to find a street-number in Calcutta, but he failed. The system of numbering, or rather, as he put it, the lack of it, baffled him. In the letter below—which he sent to the Fourth Anniversary Number of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette (November, 1928), he put forward a suggestion "for consideration by our City Fathers", which, he believed, would assist both citizens and strangers to the city "uninitiated into the mysteries of street-planning." At least one of his suggestions has since been given effect to.

SANTINIKETAN, 8th Nevember, 1928.

My Dear Amal,

I am glad that you asked me for a few kines for the Anniversary Number of the Municipal Gazette. Your kind invitation has given me an opportunity of putting forward a suggestion for consideration by our City Fathers.

I had the mistortune some time ago to try to discover a house with a streetnumber, which, doubless for some excellent municipal reason, was occult for a mere citizen like myself. After many lourneyings, up and down the road, in desperation I turned for helpto a Policeman; I had forgotten that we are unique in the world in the matter of our Police force; for, though in other lands the Policeman may have grey matter in the brain, our national brand has merely red material on the head,perhaps more decorative, but undoubtedly not quite so useful. The histus in the numbering of the houses was apparently unnoticed by even the people in the locality, for, when appealed to, they could make merely large and inutile restures.

The present system of numbering houses and planning streets may be a splendid way of training the young generation to become future Livingstones. But the course is, perhaps, too difficult, and I sometimes wonder if Livingstone himself would not have found exploration in Darkest Africa easier than fruitful exploration in the City of Palaces. And, for those of us who have little inclination for exploration, this scheme is extravagant both in time (perhaps a slight matter) and in petrol

(which, certainly, is a matter for momentous consideration).

It should not be a very difficult task to assist both citizens and strangers to the city, uninitiated into the mysteries of street-planning, in their adventurous undertaking of trying to discover places and houses in Calcutta. The lamp-posts might be easily utilised for hanging from them plates bearing useful information; and I believe that though the quality of illumination emanating at night from many of the city lamp-posts might conveniently be a matter of civic discussion, the utility of these plates pendant from the lamp-posts will be freely recognised by all. It would enable even me to discover a house mystically numbered let us say, 99-1-N, Cornwallis

I would suggest that an enamelled or painted board should be attached to each lamp-post. On the board should be the following information:—

(a) the number of the houses in the street between the lamp-post and the next lamp-post on either side; an arrow would indicate whether the numbers are in the ascending or in the descending order; e.g.,

48 ← 56 56 → 64

(b) the same of any street or lane opening out of the street and the number of the house from which such street or lanes begins; e.g.,

80, Ram Chandra Dutta Lane.

As there are lamp-posts on either side of the street, it is unnecessary to

* The residence of the Editor of the Calculta Municipal Gazette.

point out whether the street or lane is on the right or the left.

(c) the names of all public buildings or important places, lying between lampposts, should also be entered; if any private individual or business firm wishes to have his name on the direction-plate, it might be a source of income to the Corporation. It is quite conceivable that many shops or even private individuals may be willing to pay well for the publicity of the plates.

At the place where each important street begins, there may be put up a large board stating prominently the more important streets opening out from the street and also any important public places to be seen along this street. Here again, a considerable revenue may be acquired by permitting business-firms or private individuals to have their names on these boards.

The cost of providing these plates and boards should not be prohibitive; if steps are taken to encourage business-firms to have their names on the plates and boards, the cost would, perhaps, be practically nothing. But in any case the assistance to the public would be so great that any expenditure should be considered a legitimate charge on the municipal revenue. A beginning might be made with the more important of the streets.

Wishing your paper all success,

· I. am.

Yours sincerely,

RABINDRANATH TAGORE:

AMAL HOMB, Esq.,
Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazetta";
Calcutta.



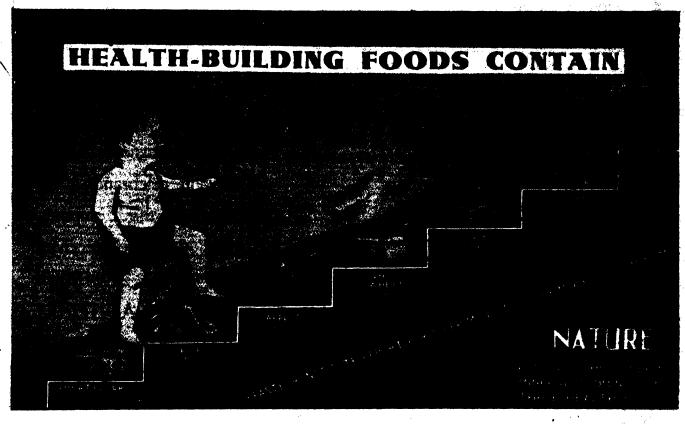
ALUMINIUM

THE BRONZE AGE IS PAST.

THE IRON AGE IS PASSING.

THE THIRD METAL AGE—

THE AGE OF ALUMINIUM HAS ARRIVED.



ALUMINIUM COMPRISES A TENTH OF THE EARTH'S CRUST.

IT IS CONTAINED IN VEGETABLES, FRUITS & GRAINS, WHEAT

AND THE WATER WE DRINK.

THE LIGHTNESS, CHEAPNESS, BRIGHTNESS, DURABILITY, NON-CORROSIVENESS, LOW SPECIFIC GRAVITY, HIGH THERMAL AND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY, HIGH MALLEABILITY AND DUCTILITY HAVE FOUND FOR ALUMINIUM 100,000 USES DURING THE SHORT PERIOD OF ITS LIFE OF HALF A CENTURY.

THE DIVERSIFIED USES OF ALUMINIUM FOR WAR PURPOSES HAVE MADE IT INCREASINGLY MORE IMPORTANT A METAL OCCASIONING MULTIPLIED PRODUCTION EVERYWHERE. THIS UTILITY OF

ALUMINIUM

HAS BROUGHT ABOUT A CONTROL OF THIS METAL. HOWEVER OUR STABLE ARRANGEMENTS WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE ALL INDUSTRIES FOR THEIR NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS IN ALUMINIUM, DESPITE SCARCITY.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

JEEWANLAL (1929) LIMITED

CALCUTTA — BOMBAY — MADRAS — RAJAHMUNDRÝ — RANGOON

and the second of the second o



ALL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

RAJA BAHADUR OF NAYAGARH STATE RAJA BAHADUR OF DASPALLA STATE ROUTHROY SAHEB OF MAYURBHANI STATE

AL SECURITY BANK LTD.

2, DALHOUSIE SQ. EAST CALCUTTA

Branches-Chetia, Cossipur, Chittagong.

Paid up Capital and Reserves exceed Rs. 5,50,000

y college of science and technology 52, UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD, CALCUTTA. PHONE REGENT, 159.



1 6 18 ME

图如 机红红河

DIENTOS SELLES SAM 3

しいるは、しまれなら、多れらしいのでし

1970 Ry - 82 82, courseyou nothingo 2000 N -- 2 (YM) 1

THINK UNIN

. my costy . Lui 45 FM 1-

An address was given to Acharyya Sir P. C. Rov on the occasion of his "Jayanti celebration" on behalf of the Company. Next day we received this message from him.

Declared ADITERIM DIVIDEND on production and sale of Salt.

THE

BENGAL SALT CO..

LIMITED 5, CLIVE GHAT ST., CALCUTTA

Factory:

ACHARYYA ROY NAGAR

(down Contai)



Catalogue sent free on application

153/5, BOWBAZAR STREET. CALCUITA (Near Sealdale Church)



RABINDRANATH TAGORE and



॥ यत्र विश्वं भब्यतेक नीड़ं ॥ Where the whole World finds its Shelter

—Dr. Brajendra Nath Seal addressing the inaugural macting of the Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan, Dec. 22, 1021.

THE VISVA-BHARATI

By

PRASANTA CHANDRA MAHALANOBIS

founded on the 22nd December, 1921. It was not, however, a new institution; it had grown gradually out of the Santiniketan Asrama, and its formal inauguration was merely the outer expression of an inward development. For a fuller understanding of the ideals of the Visva-Bharati it is, therefore, necessary to look back into the past history of Santiniketan.

The Asrama has become what it is by and through its association with many living personalities. Two among them stand out prominent, Maharshi Debendranath Tagore, the founder of the Santiniketan Asrama, and Rabindranath Tagore, his son and the founder of the Vieva-Bharati. Behind them both stands the spirit of Raja Ram Mehun Roy.

The site of the Santiniketan Asrama

of an open country, and was notorious for being the haunt of dacoits. Here Maharshi Debendranath came on one of his journeys, and he was so attracted by the place that he pitched his tent under two trees, the only two to be seen there, and spent his time in meditation and prayer. These Saptaparni trees are still to be seen at one extremity of the Asrama, with the open plains stretching out before them to the western horizon. On the marble slab which marks the place of his meditation is inscribed in Bengali the text of the Maharshi's meditation:

tini amar praner aram: maner ananda: atmar santi
"He is the retuse of my life; top of

"He is the repose of my life; foy of my heart; peace of my spirit."

Visra- Marati represents India where she has her wealth of mind which is for ell. Visra- Hareti acknowledges India's obligation to offer to others the hospitality of her best culture and India's right to accept from others their best.

Chebinitaneth Japone.

The Maharshi's love for the place of his meditation wrought in it a complete transformation. Rich soil was brought over, trees and shrubs planted, and a garden and orchard laid out. A house was built, and later on, a temple. When the place had thus become a thing of beauty Maharshi dedicated it, as an Asrama, to the public under a Trust Deed endowing it with an annuity of Rs. 6,000, for the use of everyone who wished to meditate on God, free from all antagonism of creed and sect. The only things forbidden were speaking ill of any religious sect, vulgar amusements, and flesh foods.

11

FOR a long time, for nearly 30 years, there was very little activity in Santiniketan. The temple was devoid of worshippers; only a paid minister kept up a formal daily service. Visitors were few and far between. Maharshi knew quite well that nothing was being done there, and yet he never grew impatient and never had any doubts about its future.

Thirty years later, when Rabindranath thought of founding a boarding school at Santiniketan, he immediately received the warm approval of his father. The Vidyalaya (school) was started on the 7th Pous, 1309 Bengali era (December 1901). Rabindranath's immediate object was to found a school where the children would live a happy life and have as much freedom as possible; where study would not be divorced from life; where the inmates would participate in one communal life; and live in harmony with the surroundings of nature. But the underlying ideals reached far deeper.

The forest homes of ancient India always had a special appeal to his mind. The "Message of the Forest" occurs again and again, almost like a refrain, throughout the Poet's writing in verse and prose.

"The forest, unlike the desert or rock or sea, is living; it gives shelter and nourishment to life. In such surroundings the ancient forest dwellers of India realized the spirit of harmony with the universe and emphasized in their minds the monastic aspect of truth. They sought the realisation of their soul through union with all."

The two chief sources of his inspiration, the Upanishade and the classical themes of Kalidasa, both had their setting in a backwound of the socient forest homes of India. Tapovana was Rabindranath's heritage from ancient India.

"Our ideal institution will be situated under the shadow of trees in the open country far from the turmoil of cities. The teachers will carry on their own studies and teach, and the students will learn and grow up in an atmosphere of peace and quietness. If possible, gardens and farm lands will be attached to the Vidyalaya. The pupils will help in the farming operations in looking after the cattle and in milking cows. In their leisure hour they will dig the soil, plant trees and water them. Classes will be held under the trees, and boys will learn roaming over the field with their teacher. In this way an intimate contact with nature will be established not merely through the emotions but also through work and toil."*

Let us not forget that another ideal was also working in his mind. He felt keenly the divorce of the existing educational system from our everyday life. He wanted to lay the foundations of education on the firm basis of the life of the people; to use the vernacular as the medium of instruction; to draw inspiration from our own folk-literature and popular traditions. These were years just preceding the beginning of the Swadeshi Movement, when all Bengal woke to a new consciousness of its own responsibility and gained a new confidence in its own powers. These were years characterised by an intense longing to go back to the country, both literally and spiritually.

In this atmosphere the school was started in 1901. Appropriately enough, the late Brahmabandhab Upadhyaya, a great patriot and an ardent nationalist, took charge of it. Although by faith a Roman Catholic he loved intensely the customs and traditions of his country. The school started under his supervision with two teachers, Pundit Shivadhana Vidyarnava (who went away after a short time) and Jagadananda Ray (who worked actively as a teacher in Santiniketan for a third of a century until his death in 1933), and five boys-two of them being the Poet's eldest son Rathindranath Tagore, and Santosh Chandra Majumdar, who came back to the institution after finishing his education in the United States and served it loyally until his death in 1926.

I am taking the following description of school life in Santiniketan in the early days from the late Ajitkumar Chakra-

varty's Bengali pamphlet an "Brahma-Vidyalaya":—

"They used to walk barefooted throughout the year and except cooking, did everything with their own hands. After the morning wash students and teachers gathered under the trees near the present library building and chanted Vedic hymns. Everybody used to put on cheli (secred slik) before saying prayers, and classes were almost invariably held under the open sky in the shade of the trees. Altogether life was closely modelled on the assumas of ancient India."

"At first the students were not charged any fees. The Poet did not want any mercenary motives to in, terfere with the sacred bond between teacher and pupil, and the school was maintained in the beginning from the slender resources of the founder himself. After some time he was however obliged to introduce the fee system, which was at first fixed at Rs. 15 per month."

For a long time the Poet met with little sympathy from his countrymen, very few could understand the inward significance of his institution. Many people thought it to be a mere caprice of the poet, or possibly a reaction against western modes of living. He had, however, the silent approval of his father the Maharshi on his side. The Maharshi realized that the Poet's efforts were directed to a new synthesis, and gave the new institution his blessings.

Brahmabandhab's political sentiments however proved too strong to allow him to remain engaged in purely educational work for a long time, and his connexion with the institution ceased about one year-after the starting of the school. In the third year of the Vidyalaya a great personality joined the institution. This was Satis Chandra Ray of whom the Poet has written:—

"He was barely nineteen, but he was born with a luminosity of soul. In him the spirit of renunciation was a natural product of an extraordinary capacity for enjoyment of life. He had a wonderful soul, living in a world of ideas, keenly responsive to all that was beautiful and great in the regim of nature and of human mind. He was a poet who would • surely have taken his place among. the immortals of world literature if he had lived, but he died when he was twenty thus offering his services to our school only for the period of one short year. His powers of appreciation were of the keenest, and he possessed the rare faculty of being able to kindle others with the

^{*}Translated from the Bengali cassy
"Sikhas asmesya".

Joy of his own appreciation. He lived with the students and worked with them, inspired by the spirit of the Assants."

is was an irreparable loss when he died of apail-pox in Santiniketan itself in January 1904. His place has never been filled in these long years.

In the summer of the same year Mohit Chandra Sen came as the Adhygicsha (Head of the Institution). He had an intense sympathy with the aims and ideals of the institution and brought to it a vast erudition and deep scholarship. His scheme of education was planned on a most comprehensive scale, and he did not spare himself to carry it out in practice. The number of students increased very considerably, and the arduous duties of looking after the complex details of administrative work led to a serious breakdown of his health. In 1904, he left the institution and soon after death removed him from the small band of Santiniketan workers.

Then came a time of stress and strain. The Swadeshi movement broke in tumult all round the Asrama. To Rabindranath it came as a splendid opportunity for initiating a great movement for constructive work. His intimate knowledge of the deplorable condition of our village life had convinced him that our real problem was centred round village reconstruction. To him politics was only a secondary thing; during the height of Swadeshi days he had said unequivocally that "the ultimate object of political work is to mould the mind of the people into unity." He said: "We must look after our own interests, carry on our own work, earn our own welfare, do everything ourselves." Speaking of our impoverished and helpless villages he said : "It will not do merely to remove wants: you can never remove them completely; the far greater thing is to rouse the will of the people to remove their own wants." In 1905 he wrote:

"The down-trodden and despised, who have become callous to insults and oblivious of even the rights of their humanity must be taught the meaning of the word 'brother'. Teach them to be strong and to protect themselves; for that is the only way. Take, each of you, charge of some village and organize it. Educate the villagers and show them how to put forward their united strength, so that they may in cooperation better their wretched lot. Look not for fame or praise in this undertaking. Do not expect even the gratitude of those for whom you would give your life, but be prepered rather for their opposition." Although Rabindranath joined the Swadeshi movement with the full fervour of his own nature, he would not allow Santiniketan to be drawn into the whirl-pool of politics. The inhabitants of the Asrama often fretted and chafed, but he constantly reminded them that the ideal of the Asrama was something different.*

It was not surprising therefore when in the midst of the Swadeshi movement Rabindranath, however, suddenly returned to Santiniketan, and renewed his intimate contact with the life of the Vidyalaya. Ajitkumar Chakravarti also joined the institution about this time and for a long time exerted a profound influence in the life of the Asrama by stimulating the intellectual activities of the Asrama, and by spreading its message far and wide through his own writings until his death in 1918.

From the time of his coming back to Santiniketan, Rabindranath was gradually laying more and more emphasis on the unifying principle manifesting itself throughout the whole course of the history of India. More man thirty years ago he had declared:

"In India, the history of humanity is seeking to elaborate a definite synthesis. The history of India is not the history of Aryan or non-Aryan; it is not the history of the Hindus, nor a history of only Hindus and Muslims taken together. Of late the British have come in and occupied an important place in India's history. This was not an uncalled for or accidental intrusion. If India had been deprived of touch with the West, she would have lacked an element essential for her attainment of perfection. On us today is thrown the responsibility of building up a greater India, in which Hindu and Muslim and Christian, the dark skinned and the white-skinned, will all find their place.

Ш

IN 1913, Rabindranath left for England on his now famous Gitanjali tour.

* He took an active part in the foundation of the Bengal National Council of Education, which was act up as an independent organisation in opposition to the official University of Calcutta. He worked hard in its cause, made plans, raised money, organised, and gave systematic course of lectures on literature (collected and published later on in book form as Sahitya) to the students. A proposal was made for linking up the Santiniketan school with the National Council of Education, but nothing came of it.

On the eve of his departure the Asramika Sangha (Association of ex-Students) was started with 10 foundation members. One of the objects of the Sangha in its original form was to enlist the sympathies of the outside public in the work of the Asrama. This was a very significant feature of the new association; it definitely opened the doors of the Asrama to outsiders. It showed that the time for expansion had come.

In Europe, the Poet felt deeply the same need for opening wide the gates of the institution. In 1913 he wrote in a letter:

"All our vagueness will disappear if we can place our institution in the light of the whole world. If we confine our institution within the local limits of the time and space of our country, it will lose its purity. The development of a complete manhood is our object and we must not aim at anything less than this."

It was just at this time that C. F. Andrews and W. W. Pearson offered their services to the institution. They came back with the Poet in 1914 ready to help him and to share in his work at Santiniketan. They brought a new element to the school itself. Their coming made it clear that the Santiniketan Vidvalava must no longer remain merely as a school which should be more free and happy than other schools, but that it must seek to give expression to wider ideals representing humanity itself. Rearson served the institution till his Charles Andrews death in 1923. was Upacharya (Vice-President) when he passed away in April 1940.

In 1916, he toured in Japan and America, and delivered the well-known lectures on Nationalism which contain his indictment of the modern nations which had become organized as machinery of rapine and destruction. The contrast between the aggressive spirit of the modern West and the peaceful ideals of the ancient East becomes increasingly vivid. When he returned to his own country his thoughts naturally turned to the heritage of ancient India. He felt the need for an institution which would be a true centre of human culture.

On the 22nd December 1918, a special meeting of students, teachers, exstudents and well-wishers of the Santiniketan Asrama was held in the mango grove in Santiniketan, in which Rabindranath explained his ideas about the (new developments) creation of an institution which would be a true centre for the different cultures of the East. The Poet coined the word 'Visya-Bharsti' at this time; Visya in Sanskrit means the world in its universal aspect;

Bharati is wisdom and culture. The Visva-Bharati was to be the centre of learning for the whole world. Appropriately enough the following Sanskrit text was selected as the motto of the Visva-Bharati:

Yatra Visvam bhavati eka-nidam:

-- Where the whole world forms its
one single nest.'

From 1919 systematic arrangements were made for advanced studies in Buddhist literature, Vedic and Classical Sanskrit, Pall, Prakrit and later on Tibetan and Chinese. Pundit Vidhusekhar Sastri, as head of the Vidyabhavana, worked for its success with single-minded devotion till 1934 when he joined Calcutta University. With him was associated from the very beginning Pundit Kshitimohan Sen Sastri, the present Head of the Vidya-bhavana.

Art and music had always occupied an important place in Rabindranath's scheme of education, and in 1918 he succeeded in establishing the Kalabhavana, the School of art and Music as an integral part of the educational institutions in Santiniketan. Nandalal Bose joined the new institution soon after its inauguration, and has made it the greatest centres of art teaching in India.

IV

A FTER the end of the Great War, Rabindranath undertook a long tour in 1920-21 in Europe and the United States. He spoke everywhere on the need of the meeting of East and West in a common fellowship of learning and a common spiritual striving for the unity of the human races.

In America a young Englishman, L. K. Elmhirst, saw the Poet, and offered his services for founding an Institute of Rural Reconstruction near Santiniketan. Elmhirst believed that the perfect balance of civilisation could only be preserved by achieving a harmonious adjustment between the city and the village. This fitted in very well with the Poet's own ideas. In 1918, he had asserted in his lectures on the Centre of Indian Culture that it must also be a centre of economic life:

"It must cultivate land, breed cattle, feed itself and its students; it must produce all necessaries, devising the best means and using the best materials, calling science to its aid. Such an institution must

There is an allusion to India (Bharata) in the word Bharati, which galao represents the Spirit of India.



-With Prof. Sylvain Levi, the first Visiting Professor of Visva-Bharati

group round it all the neighbouring villages, and vitally unite them with itself in all its economic endeavours."

In 1915, Rabindranath had purchased a large plot of land at Surul, and had started experiments in agriculture, cattle-breeding, and village work. Things were, however, not progressing quite well; and Elmhirst's offer came at an opportune time. The Poet immediately decided to give Elmhirst full scope for making experiments at Surul.

When he returned to India in 1921, the non-co-operation movement was at its highest. Although great pressure was put upon him from all sides, he steadfastly refused to join it. He could never agree to isolating India from the stream of world thought and progress. In the midst of unprecedented political unrest and excitement, and against the whole force of the current of popular sentiment he expounded his own views with great courage in two lectures, The Call of Truth and The Meeting of Cultures (1921). He said:

"It is a fact of unique importance in the history of the world to-day, that the human races have come together as they had never done before. . . The mentality of the world has to be changed in order to meet the new environment of the

The state of the s

"It has been said in our scriptures: 'atithih devo bhava', asking us to realize that the Divine comes to us as our guest, claiming our homage. All that is great and true in humanity is ever waiting at our gate to be invited. It is not for us to question it about the country to which it belongs, but to receive it in our home and bring before it the best we have.

"Our wealth is truly proved by our ability to give, and Visvabharati is to prove this on behalf of India. Our mission is to show that we have a place in the heart of the great world; that we fully acknowledge our obligation of offering it our hospitality."

Rabindranath founded the VisvaBharati in December, 1921, and proclaimed that Visva-Bharati was India's
invitation to the world, her offer of
sacrifice to the highest truth of man.
He placed before the new institution a
threefold programme:

To concentrate in Santiniketan, in the midst of the Asrama Vidyalayh, the different cultures of the East, especially those that have originated in India or found shelter in her kouse:

To ley in Sriniketean the foundation of a happy, contented and humane life in villages, and finally.

Through the Visva-Bharati as a whole, to seek to establish a living relationship between East and West, to promote international wantly the independent of the present age—the unification of mankind.

The Vieva-Ribarati was organised as a positive fit-making Society registered under Act XXI of 1800). In the shaping of the constitution a large share was taken by Sureadranath Tagore who as Vice-President; Editor of the Visva-Bharati Quarterly, and in other ways served the institution in the aphere of cultural activities for nearly twenty years until his death in 1940.

Rabindranath made over to Visva-Bharati by a trust-deed the land, buildings, library and other properties at Santiniketan belonging to the Vidyalaya, the entire amount of the Nobel Prize, and the copyright of his Bengali Books. Since then he has made further contributions out of the sale-proceeds of his English books; and has worked untiringly for raising donations and subscriptions for the Institution.

In 1921, besides the Asrama school (Vidyalaya) a research department was (Vidya-bhavana), a school of art (Kala-bhavana), a small section for girls (Nari-bhavana), and the nucleus of a college (Shiksha-bhavana) were already in existence at Santiniketan. There was also the Sriniketan Institute of Rural Reconstruction at Surul

With the inauguration of the Visva-Bharati rapid developments took place in •many directions. The Poet laid special stress on the programme of inviting distinguished scholars from abroad as Visiting Professors among whom may be specially mentioned the names of Sylvain Levi from France, M. Winternitz from Czechoslovakia, Sten Konow from Norway, Formici and Tucci from Italy. and Germanus from Hungary. Although it has not been possible, owing to lack of funds, to continue the full programme of visiting professors, a distinctive feature of the Institution has also been the very large number of persons from abroad who have come to live and work in Santiniketan and Sriniketan.

On the institutional side also there has been a steady progress. A permanent actifies for Zaconstrian studies was surred quite early with the help of hinds raised by Furst sympathicers in Boundary A department of Islamic studies was added in 1927 with the minutalisms of the hinds of the permanent of the permane

Sino-Tibetan researches had been originally initiated in 1921; in 1935 the Sino-Indian Society was founded with the Poet as president; a full department for Chinese studies was started a little later with the help of funds raised by Chinese friends and a magnificent collection of one lakh of Chinese books was received from China; and the Cheenabhavana (Chinese Hall) was opened in April, 1937, A little inter a special section for Hindi studies was added; and a new building, the Hindi-bhavans, was opened in January 1939. In the sphere of vermecular education a new scheme. Loka-shiksha-samead -- a system of external examinations through the medium of the Bengali language-was started in 1937.

In the beginning music lessons used to be given in the Kals-basvana (School of Art). Season festivals were started

nised as a separate department as Sangesta-bhavana; and was placed in charge of Dinendranath Tagore, who was the great custodian of Tagore music until his untimely death in 1935.

At Sriniketan also many developments have taken place. Village welfare, Brati-balaka (boy scouts), agriculture and village education have always formed an important part of the programme. The possibilities of organizing village health societies on a co-operative basis was successfully demonstrated quite early, and has served as a model for the expansion of village health service all over Bengal. In recent years great advances have been made in the revival of village arts and crafts specially in textiles, pottery, wood and leather work which command a growing market extending not only over the whole province but in other parts of India as well.



The Visva-Bharati celebrated the eightieth birthday of the Poet on April 14, 1940. Though the actual birthday fell on May 8, in view of the summer recess of the University, his pupils, friends and admirers celebrated the occasion on the first day of the Bengali New Year

Photo: S. SHAHA

by the Poet in 1922. Gradually dance recitals were added; and competent dancing teachers were brought over to Santiniketan from Manipur, Gujrat and South India. Parties of boys and girls from Santiniketan, often under the personal leadership of the Poet himself, gave music, dance and drama recitals in Calcutta and other important places in India from time to time. Pinally, the school of music and dancing was orga-

Rabindranath Tagore started the Vidyalays at the age of 40. During exactly half the period of his eighty years, Santiniketan has remained the chief centre of his activities. Under his leadership the Visva-Bharati has become an institution unique in character and significance in our country. Jawahariai Nehru truly remarked that he who has not visited Santiniketan has not Jindia.

"LAST night I dreamt that I was the same boy that I had been before my mother died. She sat in a room in a garden-Bonse on the bank of the Ganges. I carelessly passed by without paying attention to her, when all of a sudden it flashed through my mind with an unatterable longing that my mother was those. At some I stopped and went back to her and bonding low touched her feet with my bend. She held my hand, looked into

my face, and said:

'You have come'!

"In this great world we carelessly pass by the room where Mother sits. Her storeroom is open when we want our food, our bed is ready when we must sleep. Only that touch and that voice are wanting. We are moving about, but never coming close to the personal presence, to be held by the hand greated: 'You have come'!"

-Robindranath Tagere

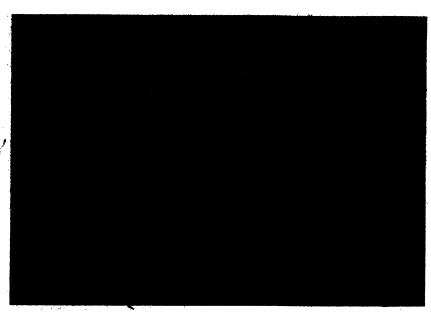
THE whole world knows about the the Visva-Bharati. Time and again since the idea took shape in his mind, Rabindranath Tagore has written about it in English and Bengali. He has travelled over oceans and across continents to preach its ideal, so that quitured people in almost every country know what the Visva-Bharati stands for But a comparatively few among them know about Santiniketan. For, unlike the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan is not an ideal but a place. And to know a place you must stay there, at least you must see it with your own eyes.

It is difficult to describe Santiniketan. It is a small place: the farthest distance within it is not more than half-a-mile at the outside. Also, it is a growing place: you must visit it twice a year, or perhaps oftener, if your impression of it is so keep pace with its changes.

At every visit new features will claim your attention. Some of them are merely physical—the inevitable result of the growing needs of an expanding settlement: roads, buildings, even clumps of troog wition are planted with great care and ceremony. But these are not all. If you are visiting Santiniketan after a long interval, you will probably be struck by other changes not quite so superficial. For, the life of an institution which attempts, as Santiniketan does, a synthesis of the old and the new, of the West and the East, needs must depend on perpetual experimentation, and this means ever new adjustments and adaptations. The cumulative effect of these over a long period may so alter the visible shape of things as to produce the impression of radical change. The transformation of what was at the beginning only a new type of school-and a very small school at that-into the world-famous Visva-Bharati, with such varied activities that they have to be shared by several departments, confirms such an impression.

Really speaking, however, it is not so much change as development that has taken place at Santiniketan: development through a succession of phases. Had it not been so, the place would long ago have ceased to be interesting. The fact that Santiniketan has never stopped short in its growth makes it so attractive.

But the essential character of Santiniketan has not changed through its successive periods of growth. For this essential character derives aminly from the personality of Rabindranath Tagara. The Visite Bharati is the institutional



--- Gaunt palms swaying against the sky and bare undulating plains are typical features of Santiniketan landscape

Photo-H. SANYAL

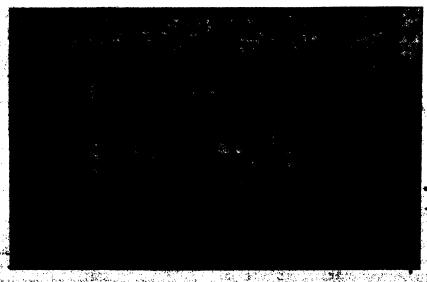
not be identified entirely with this institution. Like his poems and his paintings, it is the expression of the Poet's personality. That is why it is so concrete and so colourful. You may or may not be impressed by the Visva-Bharati and its educational ideals. But unless you are a very hard-hearted or a very dull person, Santiniketan is sure to cast its spell over you.

When I Ship I have a stiffen on the state of

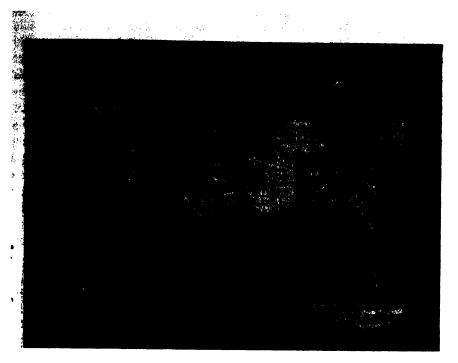
younger among them, wore their hair long, spoke in a soft voice and wrote poems. On my first visit to Santiniketan I actually picked up a torn leaf, evidently from a student's exercise-book, scribbled all over with verses which bore the unmistakable stamp of juvenile inspiration. But that was all. I neither saw long hair nor heard soft voices. The students of the school—it

SANTINIKETAN

It is difficult to explain the nature of this spell. People who have never visited Santiniketan have all sorts of queer notions about it. At one time, not so long ago, it was widely believed that all Santiniketanites, especially the was in the pre-Visva-Bharati days—were the liveliest lot of boys I had ever seen. They climbed trees, fought one another, even chased poisonous snakes. They sang with lusty voices. But they understood discipline. And they acted



—The aidest building at Santistheton built by the Poul's father Maharshi
Dibbudranath Pagors is now the Guest-House
Photo-M. Sanzai.



-The main gateway of Sriniketan, the Rural Reconstruction Centre of the Visva-Bharati, with its giant cartwheels, symbol of Rural India Photo-S. SHAHA

superbly-I am referring to their delightful performance on the stage.

To-day the number of students is much larger; they hall from all parts of India; and there are girls as well as boys among them. But they are as lively as their predecessors ever were. If there are fewer snakes to chase, there are more trees to climb. And there are certainly more things to interest them

Heart of Aryavarta, from which the following quotation is taken.

"A two-mile walk from the station of Bholpur, up a gradual ascent through the bright sunshine of a February morning, was pure joy. Standing at the gateway of the ashram was a tall, commanding figure clothed in ample robes of white. With a charming courtesy

he welcomed us to Shantiniketan. I was conducted straightway to a stone seat in a shady grove, In front of me was a stretch of ground smoothed and polished until it resembled the surface of a threshing floor upon which had been chalked out a circular design. This served for a place of assembly which might be said to correspond to the speech-room of an Ringlish public school. A little behind me, standing under the trees, were grouped the teachers, all clad in white. In front of me were the boys of the school drawn up in a semi-circle on the edge of the design. All were dressed in yellow-the colour of spring. On my right was a group of girls, pupils along with the boys at the school. Led by a pundit the gathering chanted Vedic hymns in Sanskrit with striking effect. The significance of the scene could not be lost upon any one acquainted with the outlines of ancient Indian history. Here was a repreduction in miniature of the conditions amid which the civilisation of India had been born, the life close to mature in the heart of the forests which provided the early Aryan settlers with all that they required. One recognised in all that one saw around one both a protest against the artificiality of modern life, and an offering of homage to the ideals and traditions of the past."

SRINIKETAN

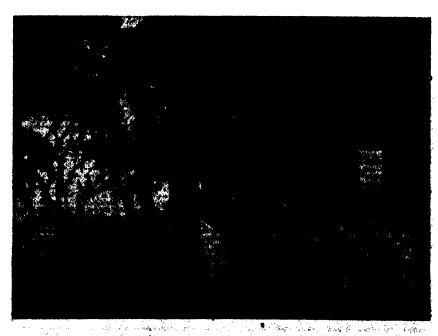
to-day, a richer social life and greater cultural opportunities. Dancing, painting and music are taught systematically. Acting is better organised, less amateurish. There is a constant flow of visitors from all parts of the world, some of whom are world-famous persons. Contact with them serves to widen the outlook of the students and the teachers in a manner which was not possible in the early days of the institution.

But the Poet's personality dominates everything now as it did then. It breathes through all the activities of the place, lends colour to its ceremonies and , diffuses sweetness in its social relations. It gives to Santiniketan, as it did then, its atmosphere—the indescribable charm that one can feel but never formulate.

How this etmosphere affects an outsider is best described in the words of the Marquis of Zetland, who visited the place when, as Lord Ronaldshay, he was the Governor of Bongal. This exnce is recorded in his book, The

Bν HIRANKUMAR SANYAL

THE Marquis further mentions that wandering through the grounds after the ceremony of welcome was over he was led to a rude seat beneath an ancient tree-a low stone block topped



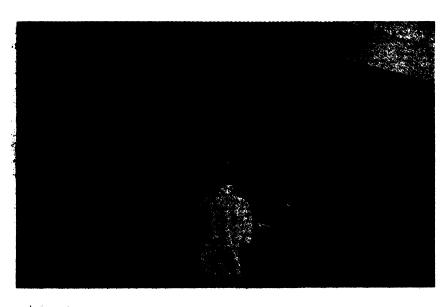
-When the Poet speaks at the 'Mandir', the querfouing assembly. Alls the steps.

by two slabs of marble, marking the spot where Maharshi Devendranath Tagore was in the habit of sitting in meditation during his life of communion with God. For the Maharshi, "an austere figure, driven restlessly to and fro over the land by an absorbing quest—no less than that of God", came here sometime in the middle of the nineteenth century and found peace and paised a temple of worship. The name 'Santiniketan' dates from then.

The guest-house near the temple or Mandir, as it is called at Santiniketan, was for a long time the only two-storied building in the whole settlement. To-day there are several such buildings. The library building, the boys' and the girls' hostels, the Cheena-bhavana or the Hall of Chinese Culture, all are two-storied buildings. There are others

gem of the remarkable architectural style evolved at Santiniketan, thanks to the resourcefulness and sense of design of Susendranath Kar. But more wonderful than all those is the garden at Uttarayan—parily ornamental, parily landscape—Which Rathindranath Tagore and Pratima Berly the Poet's son and daughter-in-law, have coaxed with infinite skill and patience out of the stubborn, almost impossible soil of the Birblium uplands.

Talking of buildings, I am reminded of the huge Kuthi which dominates Sriniketan—the sister settlement which has almost become a part of Santiniketan. At one time the Sriniketan Kuthi belonged to the East India Company from whom it passed into the hands of the late Lord Sigha, whose home at Raipur is within easy walking distance of San-



-Frescoes by Nandalal Bose and his pupils decorate the outer walls of the Visva-Bharati Library building.

Photo-S. SHAHA

which, though not two-storied, are quite impressive all the same. One of these, the European Guest-house, is known as Ratan-kuti after the name of its donor Lady Ratan Tata. But the most impressive of all is the group of buildings in the part of the settlement known as Uttarayana, where the Poet and his family have their residential quarters. The largest building in this area—the Udayana offers an interesting study in architecture with its straggling form, its irregular contour, its combination of severity with decorative exuberance. Within a stone's throw of it are four equally interesting but much smaller buildings in all of which the Poet has lived at some time or other: Konark, the oldest in this group, now occupied by his Secretary, Anti Kumar Chanda; Syamali, the benome muli but : Punetcha, which, by the way, is siso the sitie of one of his later poetical works; and last, in order of thee, Udicki, a

which Is a

tiniketan. It was here that the Poet planted, with the help of Mr. L. K. Elmhirst, a centre for rural welfare activities as part of his Visva-Bharati scheme. Since then the centre has expanded, other buildings have sprung up and Schniketan, like Sentiniketan, is a flourishing settlement flirough the activities of splich the Pout hopes to realize his long-cherished dream of founding a limiteralty as an integral part of the life of the surrounding countryside.

HI TO THE STATE OF THE

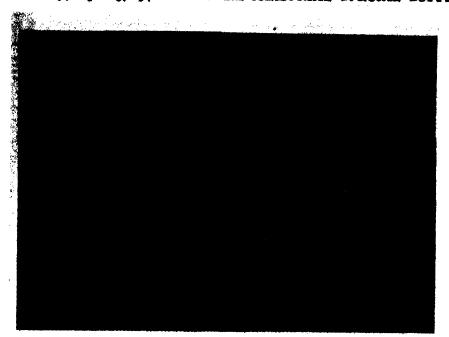
THE casual vicitor does not use smuch it? this life, unless he atmosts to well-out services struction of less diplend and along these transit, into the villages which surround these settlements. Then he will find many signs of rarel welfare activities of the View-Bharsti; villages,

schools, dispensaries, co-operative societies. He will meet there men and women, belonging to the poorest stratum with the Point in the carry cays of his actions of later decicated himself to the cause of village unlift, for he carried to them the age of awakening the mea dera", at the mention of whose name these poor people's faces gleam with gratitude. The visitor to the villages will probably also meet beys splendid specimens of growing manhood, especially, if the selects a sental village who have been organized as scouts by the workers of Sriniketan. You should watch their performance at the annual rally at the time of the anniversary celebration of Sriniketan in February. It would be a sheer

Not less important than these is the work of the crafts department at Sriniketan. In the Hall of Industries you will be given a demonstration of the working of whatever craft you are interested in—weaving, carpentry, tanning, leather-work or pottery. You will also be offered for sale beautiful products turned out by the workmen here the designs on which bear the impress of the Santiniketan school of art which Nandalal Bose has made famous the world over.

Village work and crafts at Sriniketan, painting and research at Santiniketan, are the different aspects of the work of the Visva-Bharati that so impresses a visitor during even short day's stay. But if you want a more intimate glimpse of the place you must remain there for a longer period extending over several days or, perhaps, weeks. Then, probably, you will meet some of the old residents like Kshitimohan Sen who possesses the rarer gift of being able to instruct, entertain and inspire at the same time. You will meet others who are new-comers but over whom Santiniketan has already cast its strange spell. And, between them, if you are a sensitive person, you will catch something of the spirit that holds together his wonderful community.

But nothing reveals the spirit of Santiniketan or Sriniketan more truly than the many festivals which mark there the passage of time. Whether the occasion is the advent of the spring or the etart of the ploughing assoon, the planting of trees or the gathering in of the harvest, the key-case is the ease—the resilication of the intimate bond that these man to the east, the merging of the settle of steep justs the soul of passage.



-The hostel of the 'Kala-Bhavan' (Arts College) with bas-relie's on its outer walls

Photo-S. SHAHA

trucks, that the hurricane langura should be replaced by the electric lamp. Something of the old-world charm of the place may disappear as a result of these changes. But much still remains

Around the settlement, nature in her varying moods still holds away in the undulating meadows cris-crossed by irregular depressions that look like mislature ravines. Here and there are clumps of trees, clusters of huts, pathfus of paddy

should make room for buildings of brick and mortar, that carts should be pushed off the roads that lead 50 and away from the settlement by cars and abuses and

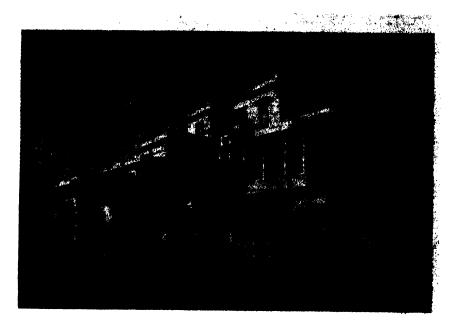
field. These give to the settlement a setting and a character which make an unforgettable impression on every visitor and deeply influence the residents of the place. Inside the sarem, too, one

feels the touch of nature at almost

The sweep of colourful robes, the cadence of swaying bodies and the exquisite melody of the Poet's songs combine to express the very rhythm of nature—the procession of the seasons as they pass in cloud and rain, the cooling breezes of spring and the scorching winds of Vaisakh that blow in little tornadoes the red dust on the roads and the fallen leaves in the glades.

IV

THUS, as the seasons change and the years roll on, both Santiniketan and Sriniketan continue to grow, their activities expand, their areas encroach more and more upon the open spaces which surround them. It is inevitable that the this process of expansion mud-huts

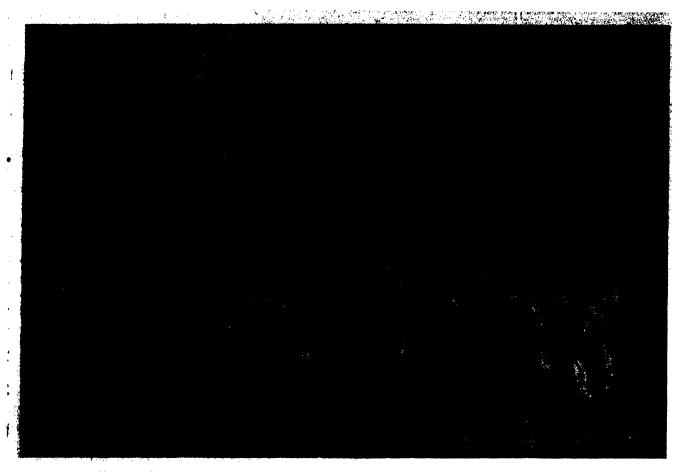


-The 'Udayana' (where the Poet now resides) with its straggling form, irregular contours and its combination of severity with decorative exuberance is a striking example of architecture

. Photo-S. Shana



every spot. But none has felt it more keenly than Rabindranath Tagore. The moonlight caught up in the foliage of the famous sal avenue, the flush of spring in the madhavi creeper in the shade of which classes are held every morning and afternoon, the wind soughing in the venu-kunja (bamboo-grove) which gives its name to a hut where Dinendranath, "the custodian of my songs", lived for many years, gleam in the vivid imagery and break into the incredible tunes of his poems and sonies. For, if the spell of the Poet's personality . is the secret of what I have vaguely described as the 'stmosphere' of Santi-. niketan, Santiniketan, 100, has past her spell on the Poet, the prince of spellbladery.



Girls breaking the advent of spring in the mango-grove—a typical ceremony at Santiniketan

Photo—H. Sanyal

A POET

DREAM

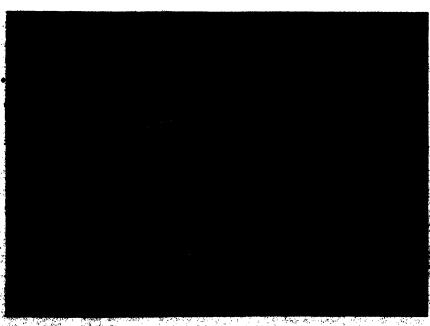
SANTINIKETAN, promise an anishmo of sector in India and allowed in the world of sector. It shade so an island of peace and repror, travail and turmoil. In India it stands apart from the surging undercurrents. Only in Santiniketan can one freely come and go; one can, in apite of the world, dream dreams, artists can paint and poets can create.

ADRIENNE MOORE

Because of its peculiar character, Santiniketan makes two completely opposite reactions on those who come here. One is either caught into the folds of dreamland or violently repelled. ReOF A VISITOR FROM

ABROAD

pelled not by the beauty but by the import. The reaction depends on whether one can leave the outside world behind upon entering the magic portals of Santiniketan. It is a place that either soothes the soul and lulls it into a forgetfulness of the turmoil without the gates, or else tears it to shreds due to the contrast. The mind races like a motor beyond control at 110 miles an hour. There are, accordingly, those who see in it a panacea for the acting world and those who find it superfluous, -the dream of a forgottem, mently dead existence. What place, their minds demand, is there for much an out all around, the world blood in any case, no one o alkerus without some b eurmoii suii peace are good

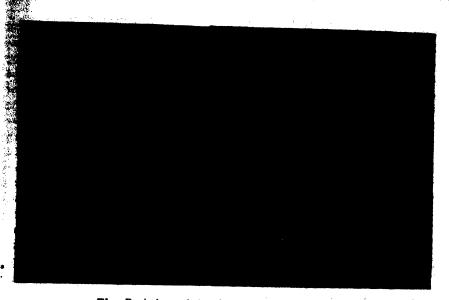


-"Symmeti", the famous muchul of the Poet into which he moved on his birthday in 1936

The free of the filter was a second of the second

Photo-S. STARA

SANTINEKETAN has a personality of its own. It enteralises from its core—Rabindremath Tagore. Long ago the letter of the Post built in Santinianum.



-The Poet framed in the doorway of "Syamali"
Photo-H. Sanyal

a charming retreat. The emreald mosses of its pillars and the shadows of its ample trees still welcome transient guests. The Victorian glasswork pergola of its courtyard is the chapel where, just after dawn, each morning, students can assemble for simple prayers. Small offerings of flowers—the dew still fresh on their petals—lie on the lew tables of white marble; simple prayers are recited. Sometimes the low moan of Indian music lends its charm.

Around this nucleus the Poet built his school. But Santiniketan has extended and expanded. The school for little ones has grown into a college, a school of art, of music and dance. There are private homes. One is surprised by the size of Santiniketan. The spirit of intimacy has a hard time surviving amid such expansion. The Poet tends to become a legend. Gone are the days when he wandered around the grounds and spoke to the students and told stories to the little ones. His restless spirit carried him from house to house. It is said there is hardly an

old building on the grounds in which the Poet has not lived. If some spot struck his fancy, there he would reside. Poet at any meeting is synonymous with a blessing. It is an event of major importance when the partirulal Begore clad in his unique robes and with his majestic appearance lends essous to a

But the personality and appearance of Tagore are not more unique than the world in which he lives the countryside which is Santiniketan. The high, arid plains of other and henne lie flat like a rolled teamls court for miles and miles. One can see the edge of the world in all directions. Standing upon the plain, you feel like the pivotal centre of the universe. The horizon bends to make a cup of the eky. Sometimes one feels as high as the sky. Walking on the open plain, one can reach up and touch the heavens; the mind and soul expand. Other times one is caught like a fish in a bowl. The high curve of heaven is a giase wall



-From "Syamali" the Poel went to "Punascha", built mainly of mud reinforced with coal-tar

Photo-H. SANYAL

But the spirit of Rabindranath Tagore dominates Santiniketan,—his music, his

separating you from the infinite. Its weight rests upon you, pressing down upon the heart and mind, until the body cries out in agony.



From 'Panascha" the Poet moved into "Udichi", the house where he resided till his illness last year

H

THE EYE is delighted by the red earth, the gracious green of the full-bosomed trees after the rains. There are the loiling cowherds: men burnt black from the sun. And along the paths across the plain from a far point of compase to you comes a line of Santal women in single file. Tall and stately they walk, their hips swaying,—on their heads, curthern or brace pots. Their full breasts point like the challess of passion flowers under their shabing clothes. Scarlet hibsaus silorn their hair and dramatics their showy skins.

Occasionally, in the dusk hours, hurrying home to low, muddy villages, one can see a Santal boy with bow and arrow, -- perhaps of the wary same pettern used 2500 years ago by his ancestors before the Aryan conquerors come. Certainly, clothes do not bother him. He is content with his short loin cloth, his immaculately ewest mad house, perhaps a cow and is string bed .. Who should want more? He lives with and is of nature. Two thousand five hundred years have passed as a day. As he races with the setting sun to his village without lights, he notices the swaying of a gaunt paint against the sky and sees the ripple of young rice green in the paddy fields. But ne poet he. He thinks of the intoxicating juice he can get from the palm on the morrow and the hours of painful toll shead of him among the rice buds. He is of the earth. His poetry is life.

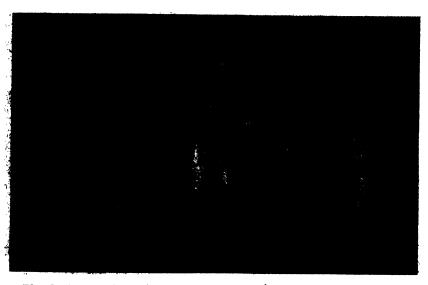
Santal villages abound in the neighbourhood of Santiniketati. They are distinguishable from Bengali villages by the fact that the latter often have twostorey houses and are not so clean. But the chythm of life seems to be practically the same. Their silence is broken by the creating of the grinding stone and the shad of the grain-beater. Dawn e creating of the grinding stone is still the siarm clock, sunset—the curlew.

Though these villages are not very close tegether, there is a feeling of population density. One cannot go for a walk anywhere without meeting people. Santiniketan belongs to the fields around it. It cannot ignore them. The

powerty of the people living in the world of the era of Nosh workin thinking. Ifving as though the instit tipe and never come, is the me mg thing. And these per the disdents of Sripiketen the Russel Reconstruction Centre of Vieve-Bhereti -go and work, a baffling task with the hard clay soil without means of irrigation in one of the driest spots in Beneal.

SUNSET at Santiniketan comes with a rush, but lingers long, for this is the top of the world and just over the edge dawn comes on the other side, -- at least

to the total the few hours me in fe in midday,of will extending from 7 in the me to 11 and from 2 in the above 5 o'clock. Then there are gen walks, dinner, a little conversation and bed. However dreamy the locale and spirit there is work to be done at Santiniketan and it is done. A poet's dream is being realized here—slowly but steadily.



Poet at a dance-recital given by the girls of Santiniketan on the Bengali New Year evening (April 14, 1941) when the Visva-Bharati celebrated his Birth-anniversary last Bengali New Ye

Photo-S. SHAHA

SANTINIKETAN SCHOOL SONG

Вy

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

[Translated from the original Bengali by the author]

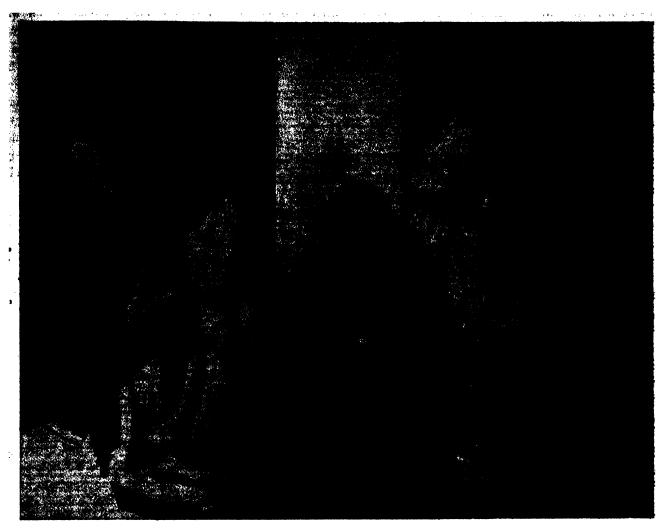
SHE is our own, the darling of our hearts, the Santiniketan. Our dreams are rocked in her arms. Her face is a fresh wonder of love every time we see her. For she is our own, the darling of our heart,

IN the shadows of her trees we meet, In the freedom of her open sky, Her mornings come and her evenings Bringing down heaven's kisses, Making us feel anew that she is our own, the Harling of our heart.

T HE stillness of her shades is stirked by the signalia Her 'amlakt' groves are againer with the restore of james.

She dwells in us and appared in haplaner for my dist mander. ur for me may m She weeves our hearts the man Furning our strings of love with her buy fingers, And we ever remember that she is our own, the derling of our heart,

lea dat third from the distriction of the first of the state of the st



-From a photo taken at Santiniketan, 1930

RABINDRANATH as A TEACHER

WHEN we talk of education we think of the school, and the word teacher calls up the picture of a somewhat severe gentleman, sitting at a desk and talking to youngsters in the forms.

Yet everybody knows that there is more education than we get at schools and more teachers than we know or acknowledge. All our life from birth to death is in a sense one long-drawn course of education, and teacher are all around us. They are young and old, learned and ignorant, high placed and lowly,—from all men we come across we learn something.

But among all these myriads of teachers who educate us there are some men who stand out above others—men of letters, for instance. The books they write teach us—not merely text-books designed for the purpose of teach-

And the state of t

Ву

NARESH CHANDRA SEN-GUPTA

ing but all books. And among men of letters there are just a few who come only once in a time, and who by their work leave such an impression upon the make-up of the mind of the generations who come after them that they can well be called the makers and teachers of whole generations and some of them of the whole of mankind.

Rabindranath was born to be such a teacher. His long life is in fact a long course of instruction of his people and it would be no exaggeration to say that to more than one generation of Bengalis he stands in the position of a great teacher who has taught them to learn a beautiful language which

he has made and to use it for their own purposes; he has instructed them in the finer shades of poetic art, which, before him, were unknown in Bengali literature and by learning to appreciate which Bengali culture has assuredly taken a big step forward in poetic education; he has opened up to us beauties of nature in a way in which no one else before him did: he has taught us to know life and to laugh and weep at its infinite varieties which he has depicted for us; he has given us a philosophy of life which is sublime and elevating and given us a training in national and individual self-respect which has had a def-

nite effect in raising the moral stature of the generations who have been nursed on the literature of Rabindranath.

By his voluminous contributions to the literature of Bengal and his great personality standing out against his contemporaries, he has thus had a much greater share in moulding the lives of the Bengalis of to-day than any other single man, so that it may be said with justice that a good part of the intellectual and moral equipment of the mind of Bengal to-day owes its source to him. He has been a teacher in a much bigger sense than the school master can ever aspire to be. But, perhaps at least for a great part of his life he was unconscious of his tole as a teacher or of the tremendous success he was destined to have as such. For he started his life as-and for a pretty long time continued to believe himself to be-a mere worshipper of beauty, a singer of songs, whose task would be done if he could only make the life of his reader a little brighter and a little more joyous than it had been before. It was only rather late in life apparently that he assumed the conscious role of a teacher and wielded his influence as such with telling effect.

Reading his earlier poems one feels that he understood himself to be a runaway from life—one who more or less played with his life and merely made merry with his pipe. A time came, however, as indicated in his poem- 'এবার বিরাও ৰোৱে' —when he turned back from what he thought to be a more or less useless life and definitely undertook the task of teaching men to live a fuller, nobler and a more effective life.

It was, perhaps, in one of those; moods-when, unconscious of his great role as a teacher in a fuller sense, he was filled with the idea. of the futility of a mere poet's life-that he conceived the idea of standing out as a teacher in a more direct but a far narrower sense. He conceived that he could give the boys of Bengal much better and healthier education on much more improved methods than the education that

days and at Santiniketan, where his great father had, built an Asram, he conceived the idea of the school which would be different from the types of schools in Bengal in those days.

II

RABINDRANATH'S own education was very unorthodox. never took kindly to the shackles of school discipline but revelled in freedom both in the choice of his reading and in the mode of his life. He loved to be in communion with Nature and imbibed a great deal from such communion which has enriched the literature that he has given us. As a teacher Rabindranath, therefore, naturally preferred modern ideas of freedom in education and believed more in instruction in intimate contact with Nature rather than in the cribbed school rooms.

Ideals naturally played a far greater part in the conception and development of this school than they do in most educational institutions of this country. Informed. by his own experience of the futility and cramping influence of common school education and by his knowledge of educational ideals of the past and present in India and the world, and inspired by the thought of the lessons of ancient India-where young pupils repaired in early youth and spent years in a happy pursuit of learning in healthy and invigorating environments, their whole life in charge of their teacher-and by the life and work of educational idealists like Pestalozzi, Rabindranath's fine poetic imagination wove round these thoughts a great ideal of an institution where a full and complete education would be given to his pupils. The pupils like the Brahmacharis of the past would live in the Asram, free of the turmoil of busy town life, free of unhealthy environments, and free to develop their character and individuality in an atmosphere of academic, artistic and spiritual life. Their teacher would take charge of their whole life during the years at school and guide and mould it and help to make it grow was given in the schools of those into a healthy, beautiful and useful one. Instruction would be given to each on most up-to-date methods, and, instead of an atregulation, there would provail an atmosphere of joy and freedom in which, under the influence of the great personality of their teacher, they would imbibe, with knowledge, a fine artistic mind and temper full of joy of life and joy in nature and society of their fellow men.

Ideals like these went to the make-up of the life of the school to which Rabindranath had devoted his life and which he has led to an astonishing degree of success.

But the actual success he achieved in the instruction given in the school is not a complete measure of the value of his ideas. His idealism was higher than anything he could achieve within the limitations under which he had to work. Besides, education is a whole-time job to the man who wants to be a teacher, and he can hardly afford to be anything else. His pupils have to be, if not the sole, certainly the principal interest in his life. The multifarious activities gradually which Rabindranath found himself occupied left him comparatively little time for that absolute and single-minded devotion to the work of teaching in the school that was needed to enable him to achieve a fuller realisation of his ideas.

Luckily, however, Rabindranath was blessed with assistants of no mean merit in his great work. Other teachers than Rabindranath himself had outstanding personalities and made a definite mark upon the pupils. Besides, the intimate contact with a man of the genius and calibre of Rabindranath was itself an educative factor of no small value. His school, therefore, was not an inconsiderable success and apart from what results it could show in the sphere of the intellectual development of. its pupils, it developed a striking. individuality of its own in the domain of Art. The work of the pupils of Santiniketan in various departments of art is well known. and it has not only made a place for itself in the public esteem but has greatly influenced the artistic





计制备性 法国外国家



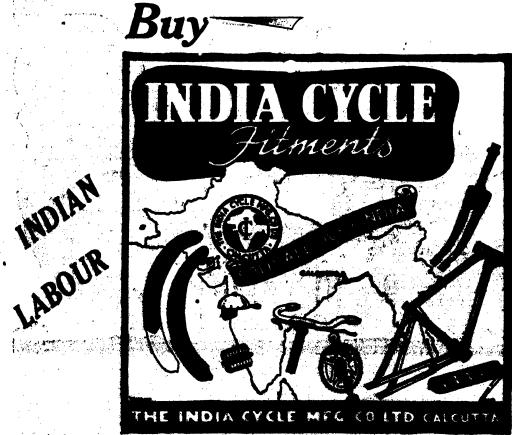
GOLDEN SANDALWOO

EXQUISITE TOILET SOAP:

made by a special process with special ingredients and oil of best white sandalwood.

B. C. P. W. GOLDEN SANDALWOOD TOILET SOAP is an entirely new soap with unique shape and odour.

BENGAL CHEMICAL :: CALCUTTA



CAPITAL

Distributors for

INDIA & BURNA

Distributors for

BOMBAY, MADRAS, NORTH 14001

Mesura. SEN & PANDIT M/s. NIGAM BROTHERS

catture of Bengal and India as a

With the development of the contacts that Rabindranath made in his several tours to the West and the East, Rabindranath conceived the idea of a new type of university, which would be not only a centre of high culture in itself but would be a meeting ground of the cultures of the whole world. This idea he has tried to embody in the Visva-Bharati which has attracted to his provincial sanctum the best talents from all parts of the world.

Ш

RABINDRANATH'S interest in the education of the people of Bengal and of his discontent with the cramping methods of education followed in schools and colleges was not a sudden growth. It had grown on him from his youth and he had taken more than one occasion in the early years of this century to ventilate his ideas of what education ought to be, notably during the time that he was the editor of the Banga-Darshan.

When in 1906 in connection with the agitation against the partition of Bengal a great wave of nationalism passed over the province and showed itself in dissatisfaction with almost everything which the British connection had brought to the country, one of the manifesta-· tions of that spirit was a revulsion against Calcutta University. The first movement was one started by the students for the boycott of the Calcutta University. Agitation had carried that idea to a high emotional pitch, and it seemed that the University and its colleges ran a great risk of being abandoned by the students.

Some of the more thoughtful amongst the leaders of those days took in hand this movement, which started as a surely destructive one, and tried to lead it along constructive channels. They conceived the idea of starting a national university—a university which would strike a new path of its own leaving the old rut of the State universities.

With this idea Rabindranath found himself in great sympathy. It seemed to promise to him the fulfilment of his own dreams of university education as it ought to be. He, therefore, readily joined the small band of thinkers who busied themselves in working out the conception of a national university. He addressed meetings and spoke of his own ideals, and by all accounts he was going to take a great active part in the formation and development of a national university.

But an atmosphere of political turmoil is possibly the worst under which a true university can be moulded. The scheme for the national university had not gone very far when heated controversies arose; and, between men each of whom had his own educational or political ideas to forward and those who had control of the financial resources which alone could bring a university into existence, the idea of a national university made its weary way through acrid controversics with results very short of the ideals of a national university, as Rabindranath would conceive it. When the project ultimately took its shape in the form of the National Council of Education, a great deal of the political ferment among the students which had given the first impetus to the idea had died out. Educational ideals of men like Rabindranath Tagore found little in the finished product to inspire them. Thus, though Rabindranath allowed himself to be associated with the institution at its start, he shortly cealed to take any further interest in it.

After that, his educational ideals and activities were strictly confined to his school at Santiniketan to which he was then able to give more undivided attention than Shortly afterwards, howlater. ever, Rabindranath was dragged out of his seclusion into the open when there was a sudden accession of world-wide appreciation for his work leading ultimately to the Nobel Prize. Great as was the value of this popularity and appreciation to himself and his people and tremendous as was the educative influence which it has enabled him to exercise upon the people of the world as a man of letters, it naturally tended in a certain measure to diminish the volume of his direct educational efforts. Yet, on the other hand, it brought to the institution which he had started at Santiniketan an amount of support, sympathy and inspiration from the whole world that, under the inspiring guidance of his ideas and with such direct assistance that he was able to give to its it has now grown into a university which has an individuality of its own, very different from that of other educational institutions.

The direct educational efforts of Rabindranath, great as they have been compared with the achievements of lesser men, are however, comparatively insignificant by the side of the far far greater work that he has done in building up the mind and culture of more than one generation of men, primarily in Bengal and indirectly all over the world by merely being a great poet and a great all-round man of letters.

"HEWERS OF TEXTS AND DRAWERS OF BOOK-LEARNING"

no distrust of any culture because of its foreign character. On the contrary, I believe that the shock of such extraneous forces is necessary for the vitality of our intellectual sature.

"What I object to is the artificial elements in our own culture have to arrangement by which foreign educa- be strengthened, not to resist the

tion tends to occupy all the space of our national mind, and thus kills or hampers the great opportunity for the creation of a new thought-power by a new combination of truths. It is this which makes me urge that all the elements in our own culture have to

Western culture, but truly to accept and assimilate it; to use for our sustenance, not as our burden; to get mastery over this culture, and not to live on its skirts as the newers of sexts and drawers of book-learning."

-Rebindranaily Tagole

Life and Work of RABINDRANATH TAGORE

A

Quest for Selthood

Bγ

NIRAD C. CHAUDHURI

I

OF M. André Maurois's Ariel or the Life of Shelley it was said that the cardinal mistake of the book was that it sought to depict Shelley minus his poetry. In regard to Rabindranath Tagore it is the easiest thing to run to the other extreme-to become engrossed in the poet at the expense of the man. That would be a grievous error because—to put the most obvious objection first-he is many things as good or nearly as good as a great poet. He is a great short-story writer, in fact, one of the very greatest of them with world literature as the standard of reference. He is a novelist, if not of the same standard of technique and inspiration as in his short stories, at all events one of the three greatest Bengal has produced, and Bengal's achievement in fiction is met something which can be brushed aside as merely provincial. Then, he is a critic and essayist, journalist, and populariser of knowledge. He is a philosopher, a religious teacher, and a religious practitioner. He is an educationist, a social reformer, a pioneer in practical Swadeshi, a deep political thinker without being one of the official, academic and conventional kind. He is a musician both as composer and virtuoso, and an actor of remarkable powers and imaginative insight. Last of all, in his old age he has shown himself to be a painter, unclassed and unclassable perhaps, but in this field also displaying a bewildering wealth of romantic fancy. Further, it must be recalled that he it was who supplied the inspiration—the seed thought—of the modern Indian school of painting founded by Abanindranath Tagore. All this shows an amazing range of interests and attainments, and even then one is not sure that the list of his significant achievements has been run through.

Naturally, no one could or would claim that all that he has written, done or taught is of equal excellence, but even after the rigidest allowance for unevenness has been made, the lowest common factor of quality remains so high that this alone precludes the idea of considering him as one thing rather than comething else. This is the first argument against

appraising him piecemeal, but even more than that any attempt at sampling him or judging him by one set of achievements is bound to be misleading for the simple reason that such a method would take the critic further and further away from the fundamental motive force of his life, that force in truth which makes his life a unity in spite of its manifold facets, a force which not only prevents him from degenerating into a Jack of all trades but on the other hand makes him Jack unfrittered, unified and whole, in spite of an immense and deliberate variety of effort. In reality Rabindranath is Jack realizing and discovering himself in and through all his trades.

That may not be the sort of life-formula which finds favour with the citizens of the highly specialised modern world, but it is the formula which explains Leonardo da Vinci, Goethe, and Leibnitz. Rabindranath is a humanist, the greatest humanist India has produced, and one of the greatest the world has known. Any researcher can discover for himself after a little preliminary wrestling with the material how toughly Rabindranath and his life-work refuse to be sliced up into monographs.

II

THE great driving and unifying power in Rabindranath's life is the quest for personal enrichment. From his individual standpoint all his activities are only part of an undivided and ceaseless quest for selfrealization through manifold contact with the world and life. He has never sought individual salvation away from the world; my salvation will not come through renunciation, I want to live among men, he has himself said. That explains why Rabindranath's faith in life on this earth is as unwavering and strong as his faith in life beyond the gate of death. There have been great men for whom the contemplation of the fact of death has proved too great a deterrent in the way of taking a continued interest in life. For Tolstoy, death posed the final and the most baffling dilemma of life, and it is bound to be more or less so with every man capable of reflexion. Very often the moralist has been led by death to a mere denumcistion of the world as an illusion and mockery-an arid and withering philosophy at best-but the mystic; or rather the man with the true spiritual

San San

the pade even the good things of the world of small state. "And if any have been so happy as truly made even the good things of the world of small state. "And if any have been so happy as truly made transformation, ecstacies, exometric, hquefaction, transformation, the kiss of the state, gustation of God, and ingression into the state, gustation of God, and ingression into the state, gustation of heaven; the glory of the world is surely over, and the earth in ashes unto them." Or, again, in the words that have been put in the mouth of St. Thomas Aquinas in explanation of his silence and inactivity after his vision at Mass in Naples:

"My writing is at end. I hav seen such things reveal'd

That what I hav written and taught seemeth to me of

small worth

And hence I hope in my God, that, as of doctrin Ther will be speedily also an end of Life!"

These are typical mystical reactions to the world. Mystical faith has nothing in common with that other sterile brand of religiosity which makes men live in the Slough of Despond and turn upon life as certain poisonous and fierce snakes are believed to turn upon themselves. It is a joyous creed, seeking to transform the joy of life into another and, what the mystic believes to be, a higher, a purer, and a more enduring form of joy. Nevertheless, it creates a mood of unworldly elation which tends to blunt the keen edge of the more human joy of life, and to blanch its radiance as the sun does that of the moon. It is only necessary to turn to St. Francis to see how not even the most child-like and sincere adoration of Nature could turn away the true mystic from voluntary abnegation of all the gracious, kindly, and consoling things that the physical universe has to offer to us. That, one should say, is the mystic way, the very essence of mysticism. But curious as it may seem, with all his deep and sincere religiousness, all his plain inclination to mystical faith Rabindranath Tagore is an exception to that rule. He is a mystic and a humanist at the same time, certainly a remarkable phenomenon in a man with such staunch faith in the life which is believed to lie beyond death, and looking forward to death for his final liberation from the bonds of human imperfections and worldly transitoriness.

Rabindranath Tagore's philosophy of life seems to have, not one, but two faces. If it has anchored itself in the faith in an eternal existence transcending death, it has not fastened itself less exultantly to the existence which will be cut off inexorably by the unexplained mystery of death. For all the srength of his faith in an after-life, he feels as poignantly as any blind, clinging, trusting child of mother earth could that life, her supreme gift, so far as the indi-· vidual's memory is concerned, comes but once to . man; he is certainly unable to get over the fact that within the bounds of one birth and one death alone ate we given the sole unbroken stretch of consciousness in which we can see and feel achievement added to achievement, emperience enriching previous experience, tint haid on tint; perhaps he is also not unproved by the thought that the joy anising out of the expectation of life after death or rebirth could at the utmost be an achievement in faith but qualitativement in experience.

Dista

*

age of the

III

MY knowledge of the history of mysticism is too , imperfect for me to be able to say whether it has any parallels to offer to Rabindranath's paradex of being a mystic and worshipper of mother earth at the same time. Abbé Brémond, who has written with truth and justice about the similarities and dissimilarities between the poetic and the religious experience, would perhaps have said that there was nothing startling in this inasmuch as it was only an extension of the paradox of Rabindranath's being a poet. Abbé Brémond admits similarity between the mystical and the poetical activity; in fact, he has given one of the best expositions of the inter-connectedness of the two; but at the same time he holds poetic activity to be only a roughly sketched, confused, and imperfect reproduction of mystical activity, so that the poet, according to him, is only a mystic by fits and starts and a mystic who has missed his vocation.

Perhaps the point would become clearer if I were to quote the words of an eminent theologism whom Brémond consulted. "You are right," this theologian wrote to Brémond, "in saying that poetry is a kind of prayer which does not really pray; which imitates prayer; which employing some of the resources of the deep-seated soul-in which lies its excellence—which gives at a discount an ersatz of the religious solution. Good as a medium and as a bait, in derationalizing Animus, poetry awakens and stimulates Anima but it remains good only in so far as it gives rise to the nostalgia for an absolute satisfaction of which it remains radically incapable; it becomes even dangerous in proportion as it comes to regard itself as perfect and independent and as attaining the object at once ideal and real which only religion can have a foreboding of, anticipate and give."

Can one extend this diagnosis and say that, not simply as a poet but as a philosopher as well, Rabindranath's universally admitted mysticism is not the real thing, but only a make-believe or a substitute, and that it is nothing more than a projection of his humanism and earth-loving credo? It requires a scholar and an expert in the history of religious thought to answer that question, into which a dabbler in literary criticism had better not allow himself to be trapped unawares. But in the history of Hindu religious creeds, and particularly in certain folk cults which have held sway among the Indian masses in the last three or four centuries, there is evidence of an intense faith in supra-mundane life going hand in hand with a child-like clinging to mortal existence. Even mendicants with their back turned on the world and going about with the beggar's bowl have sung with poignant conviction about the value of life and with equally poignant regret of its transience. In Rabindranath's combined mysticism and humanism one often detects insistent notes of these folk creeds. Anyway, the fact remains that in him the consciousness of the supra-mundane and the mundane life is sistest equally behaced, and that the ever presen

sense of annihilation, affect bodily to his thinking; has led him to set a value on life which no epicure could match.

IV

A BOVE everything else, this attitude has cast its indelible stamp on his life and life-work, so that without it one finds no key to the variety of his interests and activities. He values/life, and he feels equally strongly its evanescence. Therefore, he has turned to life and the world with all the strength of his immense vitality to garner his harvest while it was day. If he has been selective in this quest, he has been so only in his preferences and not in a priori exclusions. He has felt his way forward to each kind of activity that could contribute to the sumtotal of his being almost as instinctively as a creeper spreads out its tendrils towards the sun. Or rather, to vary the metaphor, he has gone about much as a dowser does with his wand and has struck at each source of life-giving water that he has come upon. In all the wide range of his activities extending from poetry to politics he has spread out the tentacles of his consciousness all around him till the whole world seemed to be of the very stuff of his own being.

There is something elemental and stark and even ferocious, in this quest for self-hood. Such a manifestation of individualism reminds one of a cycle of plant life:

"Consider a plent—its life—how a seed faln to ground sucketh in moisture for its germinating cells, and as "it sucketh swelleth, til it burst its case and thrusting its roots downward and spreading them

taleth tenure of the soil, and from ev'ry raindrop on its dribbling passage to replenish the springs plundereth the freighted salt, while it pricketh upright with its flagstaff o'erhead for a place in the sun, anon to disengage buds that in tender leaves unfolding may inhale provender of the ambient air: and, tentacles or tendrits, they search not blindly but each one headeth straightly for its readiest prey; and haply, if the seed be fain in a place of durkness roof'd in by men—if ther should be any ray or gleam how faint soe'er, 'twill crane and reach its pallid stalk into the crevice, pushing ev'n to disrupt the stenes."

This quotation will recall to the readers of Rabindranath the revealing passage in one of his letters in which he compared himself to a plant on the newly emerging earch.

"I can very well remember, ages ago when the young earth had just raised her head from her sea-bath and was greeting that day's just risen sun. L coming from where no one knows and carried on the crest of the first wave of life, had shot up as a plant in her veryin soil. Then it was that on this earth I first disak the light of the sun with my entire body sailing the blue sky; I waved myself like a little child in blind but glad abrilege of life; I happed my coulty markles.

with all my roots and took my fill; my forem blossomed and my sheets came forth in manasoning delight."

It was not enough for Rabindramath's love of the earthly existence that he should absorb the world into himself through the senses; he wanted a closer contiguity. That contiguity, to his thinking, could be realized only through physical contact, and only such physical contact as plants have with the earth. It is not surprising that such passionate attachment to the earth should seek to assimilate all that there is assimilable in this world; it could be also expected to lead Rabindranath to attempt something more ambitious,—to seek to save his individuality from the vast welter of the collective existence of man, to make it an epitome of human life, a perfect inicrocosm in the macrocosm.

In this again we meet the contradiction noticed above between the mystic and the humanist Rabindramath. The true mystic thinks little of individuality and still less of worldly permanence. His existence is not separative but unitive, his trend is towards generalization and not individualization. Believing himself to be merged in the absolute, he has little use for those particular and relative manifestations which, piled layer on layer, constitute the existence of the individualist. To the mystic "ceaseless quest for the diuturnity of our memories into present considerations seems a vanity almost out of date, and superannuated piece of folly," not only because it is a contradiction to his beliefs to try to extend an existence whose death he daily prays for but also because for him true duration is not a relative property of matter, but an absolute thing, "which maketh pyramids pillars of snow and all that's past a moment."

τ

RE that as it may, we have to take Rabindranath as he is, and cannot cast him into a pre-set mould, and that fact has a profound significance for a proper understanding of his artistic activity. As has already been said, the entire body of his artistic, intellectual, and even social activities is part of his quest for self-hood. He is not one of those magic master-minds in painting, music or poetry, who throw aside gems of art for man's regard or disregard in response to an urge they cannot help and once it is obeyed have no further preoccupation with the result. Cesanne, for example, put away his canvasses once they were finished and never again looked at them. Rabindranath, one should imagine, proceeds on quite another line, and exactly remembers what mile stone each of his works forms in the growth of his personality. This is not an uncommon happening with men of letters, whose studies go to form a personality no less than a book. In fact, Mark Persians used to amintale that the most important profinct of study was not the book but the man. This stiftude is, however, sever among Creative artists. But among these relatively rare instances must be impleted the case of Rubindra

A man whose creative and critical activity (with tever it may be concerned—things of the mind ractical endeavour) merges into the process of isting and forming himself, and whose humanism wide as Rabindranath's, is bound to be both atile and eclectic. Rabindranath's versatility and rticism are amazing. Not only do they include vities rarely ever undertaken by a single individ, but they also embrace emotional, ethical, and ntellectual shades assumed to be mutually destrucgive or contradictory. Rabindranath's liberalism has not prevented him from giving one of the best expositions of Hindu conservatism from a philosophical standpoint, although his contempt for Hindu conservatism as popularly practised is well-known. He has felt alternately drawn towards asceticism and sensuous enjoyment of life, towards nationalism and internationalism, towards extreme sophistication as well as folk cultures and beliefs. In certain of his short stories, he has shown himself to be in perfect imaginative contact with certain types of life with which one should least have expected him to be familiar-for example, the life of the urban middleclass, on the one hand when at its most staid and commonplace and on the other when touched with internal corruption and decay.

VI

IF versatility is one side of Rabindranath's quest for self-hood, it has another characteristic aspect in the fact that he has all through his life been a rebel. He has received his share of loyal, and even fanatical, devotion from a small band of followers, but more often he has voyaged alone, in strange silences with his soul. One can go further and say that he has had to fight his way out through an environment stonily unsympathetic when it was not consciously hostile, so that with perfectly good a title he can call his life My Struggle. In fairness to his countrymen, let us however add that the bitterness of Rabindranath's struggle is owing as much to his own intractability as to commonplaceness, stupidity and lack of imagination in the society in which he was born and had to work.

> "Qui, l'œuvre sort plus belle D'une forme au travail Rebelle, Vers, marbre, onyx, émail

Fi du rythme commode Comme un soulier trop grand, Du mode Que tout pied quitte et prend?

Sculpte, lime, clade; Que ton rêve flottant Se scelle

Dans le bloc résistant!"

I do not know whether Rabindranath has ever thought of these lines of Théophile Gautier in connexion with his postic craft, but in thaping he life and personality he has cartainly pracesorid he manner whose principle the lines sum up with perfect justice. He has not rhymed handily and obviously with his fellows, nor has he put his feet in shoes which were a little too large, so that every foot could get into and get out of them.

Modern psychology tells us that the desire to rise above one's environment and to achieve personal significance is universal, no one is above or below it. But here the difference in degree is as big as the difference in kind, and the common man's search for self-hood bears no proportion, qualitatively and quantitatively, to Rabindranath's. So uncompromising, so idealistic, and so demoniac in a sense has he been that he has not only driven himself hard but has also exasperated, distraughted, and trodden on the toes of the men among whom he has had to work. Naturally, they are almost as sore as he himself is, and as a result at times both malevolent and malicious.

Rabindranath's struggle against his environment started with his school days, and has continued: Any other man would certainly have been left morally scarred by it. It is not that there is not in Rabindranath, too, a strain of disillusioned bitterness. Certain sentences in his prose writings rasp out a lack of charity about his fellow-countrymen, which hurts and rankles. But these rare and passing moods do not mar the permanent serenity, courage, and magnanimity of his nature. That is due above everything else to the internal discipline of the man which has tempered an almost morbidly sensitive nature to an unwavering contempletion of life, and tamed his inherently anti-social philosophy of life. into a recognition of the existence and needs of other men. For one less chastened, a sensibility like Rabindranath's would have been a source of untold agonies. No one can say that Rabindranath has not suffered; it is all too evident in his life and works, but for all that he has gone through he has not succumbed to bitterness or frivolity, the two refuges of weak characters.

Truly, Rabindranth's anger is not for us, however much we have misunderstood him. He will not, like Dante, sleep in far-away Ravenna becattee Florence, his mother city, has been ungrateful. His indignation, his intolerance, his pen, his sword, are reserved for a higher crusade. Against tyranny and obscurantism of every sort he has nursed and nurses a hatred which resembles the implacability of a child made to suffer humiliation in silent un-understood anguish. It is these that he has hated with all the strength of his masculine hatred. It is only against them that he has all along been the great rebel. But no, that word does him an injustice, he has been more than a mebel, he has been a fighter, and a fighter without fear and without represels.

My First Impression

PRAMATHA CHAUDHURI

PROWNING in one of his poems asks: "Did you see Shelley plain?"—I did see Rabindranath 'plain', for the first time, fifty-five years ago. His name at the time was familiar to me, but not his writings. in the summer of 1886 he came to see my late brother. Ashutosh Chaudhuri. who had just returned from England. We were living in Krishnagar at the time, and it was in our house there. that I first saw him.

My brother and Rabindranath started for England in the same boat in 1881, and it was as fellow-passengers that they came to know each other. Rabindranath was accompanied by his nephew Satyaprasad Ganguly, and they both came back from Madras for some reason or other; while my brother proz cooded to England. But in these few days my brother had become an intimate friend of Rabindranath. That is why the Poet came to Krishnagar, and I had the opportunity of easing him. I was then in my teens, and Rabindranath was twenty-five.

al was immensely impressed by his appearance. From my boyhood I was unusually sensitive to physical beauty. When I saw him, I felt that I had never before set eyes on a handsomer man. He was fair and tall, and had a splendid figure and a remarkably beautiful face. His eyes were large, his nose was straight and his forehead broad and high. Such a combination of strength and beauty I had never seen before. I also noticed that his whole person was informed with exuberant vitality.

On this occasion I had no opportunity of talking to him. I had just recovered from a serious filness, and with my shaven head and emacigted face, I did not like to appear a strangers. Byen Il I had been my mouth self. I would not have dared to ensure In conversation with him. But I have if it is the state of the state o

his companions from behind the purdah; and I was so deeply impressed by the cleverness and wit of his talk, that I felt myself a pigmy before this gigantic intellect. The coruscations of his spirit were as brilliant as they were effortiess. I was overjoyed to find that he never used Calcutta jargon, that his language was as light as it was bright, and as refined as it was captivating. He impressed me from the very first as a superman, both in body and mind. I am not prone to admiration by temperament, but Rabindranath compels one's admiration. His personality is so overwhelmingly superior to that of the average man. We all pass in the crowd, but not he.

AM talking of my original impression, which is still vivid in my memory. And the public has since discovered that my instinctive appreciation of his greatness was not unfounded.

I have known him pather intimately for fifty-five years, and have had no occasion to change my opinion. My impression of Rabindranath's greatness was akin to perception. It was born of half-intuition and half-observation. In a word, it was a revolution.

I have said that at that time I was not familiar with his writings. That does not mean that I had not read a line written by him. I came to Calcutte when I was a little over thirteen and stayed here for nearly three years. I had read his "Bhagnahridaya" (Brokenheart) when I was a student of the Hare School, and I must confess that the book did not appeal to me. It struck me as a supportonous and sentimental Kabya (poetry), although it conthined steers thegatileont passage about the differ therein. No Bengali poet bed hitherto portinged such a vision of the infinite std tis eve-toupiring To the state of th

se great was a great of a good, from greiner, hope it has not played me false.

> Later in life I met in Leopardi a poem on the same theme, of great beauty and power. But in those days this Italian poet was unknown to me. and I believe Rabindranath was also wholly ignorant of Leopardi's poems.

I mention these facts to show that I first came to know Rabindranath in flesh and blood and not through his writings.

IIL

TODAY I shall refrain from saying anything about Rabindranath's poetic genius. I began by saying that I saw Rabindranath plain, and I want to confine my mind, as far as possible, to this first impression. People may accuse me of saying more about myself than the Poet. But that cannot be helped. I can only relate my own impressions, and not those of others.

I will mention only one other thing. At that time I also heard Rabindranath sing. In those days I was very fond of music, and used to associate with people who could sing and handle Indian musical instruments; and I knew the names of many Ragas and Raginis, and could also recognise them when sung or played.

Rabindranath sang a few_songs,—a tuppa of Nidhoo Babu, one of his own recently-composed songs, and a Hindi song. His voice took me by surprise. It was a powerful tenor voice of extraordinary range. His style of singing was also quite different from that of others. It was practically free from interminable trills, and I felt that he had cultivated the Dhrupad style of

Now-a-days his songs are constantly discussed. That he does not care for the classical style of singing Kheyal and Tuppa, is obvious. Vocal acrobatics are repugnant to him. But if Dhrupad and Thumri are considered to be classicai, then his songs can also be called classical. Rumember that I have used the term "classical". That this style is absolutely different from the newfannied styles of Kheyal and Tuppa, must be obvious to all lovers of Indian music. Bhajans are never sung in the manner of Kheyal and Tuppa, because in Bhujan the words have a value of their own. Rabindranath's songs are full of eignificant words, and the Directed style lends freelf to their daging. Like his whole personality, his setup are characterized by indentity his some are charac

MIESTS for reminiscences of Poet come pouring in from s. Every periodical—whether delly weekly, monthly or quarterlyia having, or has had, its Special Rabindra Number, replete with articles from various writers on various aspects of his genius; and the only fear is lest they should unwittingly repeat themselves in the process. How difficult it must be to say different things at differrent times on one and the same subject. Though I have heard it said that once when Rabindranath was in Bombay, Sarojini Naidu presided at four meetings held in his honour, and spoke about him from different points of view each time. But then, there is only one Sarolini!

Memory, that fickle maid, (I suppose she is feminine) refuses to be coerced. If you jog her, she jibs; if you woo her, she files; if you let her go, she browses. It is when you least expect it that scenes from the past live again in your imagination. But print and page wait for no man,—or woman either; so it is either now or never. It would seem in this case that even age is an advantage, as the older you grow the more memories you are supposed to store up.

Unfortunately, all these celebrations and contributions are overcast with the gloom of the Poet's illness, and we can only hope and pray that his splendid constitution and exuberant vitality will once more drag him and us out of the Slough of Despond, which is so foreign to his nature. 'Ananda' has been his watchword throughout his life. May 'Ananda' dwell with him evermore.

11

THIS much is true, that few people are now living, who have been so closely associated with Rabindranath since childhood as we have. He accompanied my parents to England, and some of our earliest memories are connected with those country, though they have become pretty hazy, owing to the distance of time. Where are they gone, the old familiar faces of those who were our constant companions at that time? Some are dead, some are living. but separated by a death-in-life estrangement that is almost worse. Verily, as my uncle says in one of his songs, even in this life we pass through many transmigrations.

All that I can now recollect of England, spart from personal memories, and the congs my stacle used to sing to make which I have epoken elsewhere.

Reminiscences of RABINDRANAT

By

INDIRA-DEVI CHAUDHURI

In fact, music runs like a thread of gold through all the past, and it is difficult to keep away from the subject. I remember my uncle accompanied us on the return trip home, after a stay in England of about two-and-a-half years and such a severe storm arose one day, that rails had to be prevent the crockery from falling and smashing. But



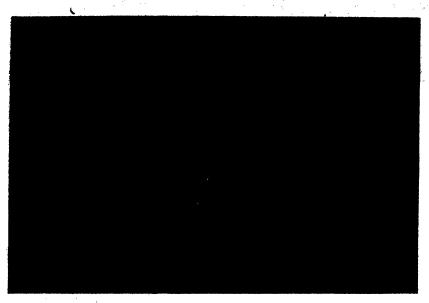
The Poet's second brother the late Satyendranath Tagore and his wife Janadanandini Devi. With them and their children—Indira Devi and Surendranath—Rabindranath spent two-and-a-half years in England

children are supposed to be immune from sea-sickness. I also remember singing "The Last Rose of Summer" to the Captain, when all the other passengers were down,—but whether that was on this occasion or another, I am not quite sure. Fancy remembering that the names of the boats we travelled by were the Oxus and Meinam (probably belonging to the P. & O. Co.), a minor detail which only serves to illustrate the vagaries of memory. Are those leviathans still in existence, I wonder?

HI

THOSE who are fond of children have to put up with a lot, as everyone knows; and presumably, the amount of their long-outlering and patience is the standard by which their affection is tested. We must have plagued my uncle a good deal in those days, but I don't remember his ever getting vexed with us. Probably me were not so extraordinarily naughty either, compared to the spoilt children one sees now-a-days!

When in Calcutta, we never stayed for long in the family house at Jorasanko; but when we did, we usually occupied the rooms on the second floor. which now belong to Rabindranath. On one such occasion I remember how out up he was at the death of my uncle Jyotirindra's wife, of whom he was very fond and who was very fond of us too. The story goes that she was so simpleminded, that when one of her favourite nephews told her he had passed a certain examination in the "fourth division", she believed him implicitly and was about to arrange a feast in his honour, when some kind friend exposed the trick that had been played upon her ! They were very fond of pets, and I remember the big cages full of birds that used to stand in the verandah, and the man who brought insects to cater for them, and the little pocket monkey that seemed to have a special aversion for little girls. I recall another occasion when all the ladies of the family were in a high state of excitement because Bankim Babu (Chatterjee) was coming to visit my uncles, and how they made, frantic efforts to peep at the great man from behind the shutters; which shows how greedily they must have devoured his novels when they first came out. Has it been possible for the succession generation to capture that first fine in ture amidet the plethere of a novels, as of everything sine?



The Post with his niece Indira Devi, Mrs. P. Chaudhuri, and his nephew the late Surendranath Tagore:1886

As a side issue, I suddenly remember our old pundit, Hemchandra Vidyaratna of the Adl Sainal, who came to teach us Sanskrit. He was a typical Brahmin pundit to look ut, though somewhat stout; but as we kept nodding our sleepy heads most of the time, our proficiency in that divine language has remained somewhat limited. Also, his pronunciation (in the intervals of taking snuff) was most atrocious (may his soul rest in peace)! The Tagore brothers have always been great sticklers for correct Sanskrit pronunciation, and their voices also were naturally powerful and well-modulated, -ideal voices for singing, reciting and play-acting, in all of which they, especially Rabindranaffi, excelled. Hence, together with music, the drama also occupies a large share in our childhood's memories.

ΙV

friends (though not many) and his own friends (though not many) and his own literary societies, to some of which I accompanied him. His tall, handsome figure crowned with long curly locks (at about the age of twenty-five), is familiar to the Bengali general public by now, thanks to there being so many pictures of him at all ages. How wonderfully well he takes, and what an exhibition could be held of his photographs alone! And what a cruel fate it is that has now shorn his magnificent head of its splendour, and deprived his glorious senses of their keenness!

He often accompanied us on our annual visits to my father in Bombay, and it was from Karwar, near Goa, that he came back home to get married. We lived mostly in different rented

houses in the southern quarter of Calcutta, and my uncle's family often came and stayed with us. In one such house the opera Mayar Khela was composed; in another Visarjan was read out to us and Raja-o-Rani staged by members" of the family. The Kheyal Khaiz was another great institution, in which all and sundry were invited to set down their random thoughts. There are many entries in this khata in my uncle's beautiful handwriting, which now alse! has become the shaky ghost of its former self. Another family album which would, I am sure, prove of great general interest is the series of pictureriddles in which correspondence was regularly carried on for a long time between Simia and Calcutta. It is a lasting shame and regret that one book from each set is missing. My uncle always had a taste for drawing, now I come to think of it; but it was overshadowed by the sister arts and has only lately come into its own.

What else is there to say, that has not been said already by others, or by himself in his own inimitable language? -As my mother used to say, the Tagore brothers have written their own autobiographies and left nothing to be added. All that can be added is the fervent wish that his life-long Sadhana will not have been in vain, and that his countrymen will not allow his beloved Visva-Bharati to languish for want of support, but will strive to keep alive its traditions and atmosphere and ideals as far as possible, so that the desire of his heart and the ambition of his life may be fulfilled.

আছে যা, ভোর মুখে বর্গের কিবণ, ব্যবহেতে উবার আভাস, পুঁ ক্লিছে সরল পথ ব্যাকুল নয়ন চারিনিকে মর্জ্যের প্রকাশ। আপনার ছারা কেলি' আমরা সকলে পথ ভোর অন্ধর্মারে চাকি, কুল্ল কথা, কুল্ল কাজে, কুল্ল শত ছলে, কোন ভোৱে ভ্লাইয়া রাখি। আনতের যারখানে গাঁড়াও মা আসি,
চেত্রে দেখ আকাশের পানে,
পড় ক বিমল-বিভা, পূর্ণ রূপরাশি
বর্গমুখী কমল-নরানে।
আনন্দে কৃটিরা ওঠ গুত্র ক্রোরুরে
প্রভাতের কুক্ষের মত,
গাঁড়াও সারাভ্যাবে প্রিত্র রূর্যে
যাখাখানি ক্রিরা আন্তঃ।

From a poem addressed to Sreemstee Indira Devi by his uncle Rabindranath in 1883, published in 'Kadi-o-komal'.

RABINDRANATH

AT

DRESDEN

By

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE



-From a photo taken in Germany in 1926

IN 1926 the League of Nations had invited me to visit Geneva in order to have direct personal knowledge of its work, including that of its International Labour Organisation, as also to be present at the meetings of the League of Nations Assembly and the League Council that year. After staying at Geneva for as many days in September, 1926, as I thought necessary, I left for Berlin.

It takes about 22 hours to reach Berlin from Geneva. I left the latter town one morning at about 11, and reached Berlin the next morning at about 9. On the day of my arrival, which was a Saturday, Rabindranath Tagore, who was lecturing in various . towns of Germany, was not at Berlin. He was to lecture and recite poems at Dresden on the Monday following, and his dramatic piece, The Post Office, was also to be played there in its German version. So I started for that town in the morning in the company of Mrs. Rathindranath Tagore and Mr. Arabinda . Mohan Bose. Arriving there at about 1 P.M., we did not go at once to the hotel where the Poet was staying. He was to lecture in the evening, and the play was to come off after the lecture. So, we wanted to see the town first. It in sa cid town, the capital of Saxony, sted in a sharming valley on the Sibo. Is esqueles both banks of the river, the parts of the town on the left and right banks being connected by several bridges, of which the Albert Bridge is a masterpiece of architecture. On account of its architecture and splendid art collections, its artistic and educational reputation, public squares and gardens, and its charming promenade on the Elbe, Dresden had the reputation of being a pleasant and attractive town.

We finished our lunch at the railway station restaurant, and from there we went to see the famour picture-gallery, which forms part of the famous Dresden museum. When we had almost reached its entrance, a photographer, armed with a camera, suddenly made his appearance and politely asked us to stand in front of him for a short while. I told him that I was not Tagore but only a countryman of his; though the lady in our company was Tagore's daughter-in-law. He snapped usperhaps because there was a Hindu lady in our company clad in the graceful sari. I asked him to send me a print to my Berlin address with a bill, which he never did.

The picture-gallery is one of the finest collections in Europe cut of Italy and then (1926) contained about 2,400 paintings, mainly by Italian and Flemish mesters. Raphset's Sistine Missonna is

considered the gem of the collection. It is kept in a separate room by itself in a sort of shrine, and is visited by large numbers of persons. The appreciation of some of them is purely aesthetic; but many almost adore it. Other masterpieces are Titian's 'Tribute Money' and Corregio's 'Magdalene' and 'Da Notte'. I did not like the fat nude women in some of the large Flemish paintings. I do not speak here as a puritan. The nude figures were not at all even artistic. As Mrs. Rathindranath Tagore is herself an accomplished artist, she would often draw my attention to some particularly fine specimen of painting. While we were going the round of the rooms, a German lady accosted me and said in English: "May I have your permission to speak to you for a few minutes?" I replied at once: "Certainly you may. But you have made a mistake. I am not Rabindranath Tagore, I am only a countryman of his. The Hindu lady with us is Tagore's daughter-in-law and an accomplished artist." Thereupon she said, pointing to her companions, who also were persons of her sex: "I thought so, but they insisted that you were Tagete." No one who has seen Rabindramath. Tagore can mistake anybody also for him. The reason why this aged Ind with a long grey beard was min the Post by some persons at the Wi rallway dation, then in Consum util

\$ 10

lecture there!

first meeting of the League of Nations Assembly in September, 1926, next twice at Dresden and, lastly, in the dining car of the railway train by which we were soing from Prague to Vicana in the company of Tagore, who, being then indisposed, was resting in his compartment, was that it had become known all over the Continent that he was touring in Europe, and so it was thought by people who had never seen him or life portraits, new in this country of place, now in some other, that he was there. Owing to these mistakes the Poet once humorously proposed in Berlin that I should go to a certain town which he was to visit the next day and personate him and read out his

From the picture-gallery we went to see the palace, an imposing building. But we were too late, it was then closed. But one part of it was open. It was the 'Green Vault', containing a valuable collection of precious stotics, pearls and curios, and articles in gold, silver, ivory, etc. One of the caretakers pointed out to us some of the gems which had come from India. India has enriched many a country and town, but herself remains poor. The Public Library, the churches, the factories, etc., for which Dresden is famous, I had no time to see. I, however, saw an international exhibition of modern paintings which was then being held there. Artists from all countries of Europe and from America had sent their works there. I do not now remember whether Japan was represented, but India was not. The collection was very large. The paintings were, however, too modern for an oldfashioned man like myself, who, moreover, cannot pretend to be an art critic or connoisseur. Though Mrs. Tagore and I could appreciate a few works of art, I could not make out what real or imaginary objects or ideas many of them represented. I could only see that their colour scheme was striking. Within the sante extensive area, there was also an international exhibition of gardening and of flowers. Models of many famous. historical gardens, including at least one -I forget which—belonging to India, were kept there. And there were other models suggesting how gardens might be planned. As for the flowers, they were one mass of colour. From the exhibition grounds we went by tramear to the hotel where the Poet was putting up. The car was overcrowded; many could have only standing room. But when I got into it, some of the pessengers, inclading some girls, seeing an old men ing, stood up to make room for me. This politoness to an unknown side statement their good breeding.

11

WE went to the big hall where the Post was to lecture, a few s before the time fixed. could accommodate some three or four thousand persons. There was not a single uncorupled seat. Some persons had to remain standing. A large section of the audience consisted of women. Many men and women could understand what the Post said in English. Others, the majority, understood the lecture from the translation in German delivered fluently in a sonorous voice by Pandit Tarachand Roy, Professor of Hindi in Berlin University. Each paragraph delivered by the Poet in English was followed by its German translation by the Pandit-a Punjabi gentleman. There were many reporters, about half being women. The reporter who was obviously taking down the whole lecture verbatim was a woman. After the lecture, the Poet recited many of his English and Bengali poems. The lecture and the recitations were frequently applauded. His poems, particularly those from The Crescent Moon, were highly appreciated, so much so that he had to recite more poems than he had originally intended to do. I remember that he had to recite "Defamation", quoted below from The Crescent Moon, at least twice, if not thrice:

"Why are those tears in your eyes, my child?

How horrid of them to be always scolding you for nothing?

You have stained your fingers and face with ink while writing—is that why they call you dirty?

O, fie! Would they dare to call the full moon dirty because it has smudged its face with lnk?

For every little trifle they blame you, my child. They are ready to find fault for nothing.

You tore your clothes while playing—is that why they call you untidy?

O, fie; What would they call an autumn morning that smiles through its ragged clouds?

Take no heed of what they say to you, my child.

They make a long list of your misdeeds.

Bverybody knows how you love sweet things in that with they call you greedy?

O, fie! What then would they call as who love you?"

Ш

WHEN the lecture and recitations were over, we made our way with difficulty through crowds of people to the theatre. On coming out of the hall where the Poet had lectured we found the footpath so crowded that it took him and his companions some minutes to get into their cars, which had to move slowly through the streets thronged with crowds eager to have a look at him. When the conveyances reached the theatre, there was again some delay in entering it on account of the road and footpath in front of it being choked with jostling, crowds. In the theatre also there was not an inch of space left unoccupied. Considering the unfamiliarity of the subject and of the dramatis personae, the acting was creditable. Some of the dresses were rather funny. I do not, as I should not, say this in a fault-finding spirit; for Bengali male and female costumes are unfamiliar to Germans. I should rather congratulate the management of the threatre on having procured a palmleaf umbrella for the Morol Bengali ornaments for Sudha, bamboo carrier of curds for the curdseller, etc. The part of Amal, the sick boy, was played by a young actress. At Prague also, both in the Czech and German theatres, actresses played that part.. Everywhere, the parts of the boys also who came to play with Amal, were played by actresses. Both in Germany and Czechoslovakia the Poet asked why actresses played these parts. He was told that boys could not be had there to play these parts. Boys of Amal's age could not enter into his feelings and sentiments. It is different in Bengal and with Bengalis living outside Bengal. Some Bengali boys have played the part of Amal to perfection. I do not know whether The Post Office has been staged anywhere in India by non-Bengalis. So I cannot say whether non-Bengalis boys have played the part of Amal, and, if so, how. When the play was over, the proprietor or manager of the theatre read out a highly respectful and appreciative address to the Poet. who received an ovation also from the

IV

In the liotel where the Poet stayed, I found him, morning and evening, calmly and patiently autographing scores of some work or other of his, translated imp Garman, and brought to film by strangers. The waiters and watercomes of the most were not benindicated in respectfully behaving lifes such besites

sièmature—so cultured were even He had also to autograph packs liting cards of people quite unto him. So I suggested humorthat if he had fixed a fee for his min, he could have made some : In reply he simply smiled and d to the lack of business instinct mental make-up and to his failure win the grace of the goddess Lakshmi.

It was not merely autogrpah-hunters who hought his favour. Artists of sorts were also in evidence. He yielded to the importunities of a portrait-painter who wanted only fifteen minutes' sitting to execute a pencil or crayon sketch of him. The first attempt of this artist was a failure. So, too, the second. The Poet gave him a third chance. When the man had finished, Rabindranath asked me, "Does it not look like Michael Madhusudan Dutt?" With that he autographed the portrait, which did indeed bear more resemblance to Madhusudan than to Rabindranath. Did

the Poet's question imply, one wonders, that there was no harm in admitting a portrait to be his own provided it was that of some post!

FROM Dreeden the Poet came back to Berlin. His daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Prasents Mahalenobia, Prof. Tarachand Roy, Mr. P. C. Lai and myself accompanied him. In the train, Mrs. Mahalanobis (Rani Devi) regaled the Poet with chocolates, which he enjoyed like a child. I must admit that I, too, had my share. During the journey the Post said many things, grave and gay, worth recording in purmanent form, but I am sorry I did not take any notes. Their flavour would be lost, if I attempted to give their merisubstance from memory in English translation. Nevertheless, I venture to record two observations of the Poet.

The enithers "suidem, sushell sharyashyamalam", in the "Bende Metaram" song, said he, could mee he so appropriately applied to Bedgel or all other parts of India in all sastuit as to many parts of Europa. Mand se only a few regions of that couth them the Poet's remark appear to be correct. We have to compute with the people of thosis pasts so favoured by Nature, k is a difficult but not a hopoless tank.

Another thing which the Post told us was that a European aditor of acts, a friend of his, had told him that the people of Europe were generally ignorant of things Indian and Indian affaire. So if he could get some reliable and well-informed ludien writer to write on contemporary indian events and problems with the world situation as their context, his contribution would be spublished, and European readers would be able easily to understand the state of things in India.

TAGORE IN BERLIN: 1921

BERLIN, June 3, 1921-Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian Poet, was here today A beautiful specimen of the aportle, with flowing hair and beard More impressive in appearance most of the conceptions of Christ. A slow, smooth, quiet voice, which rather charmed me He has had a tremendous reception in Scandinavia and Germany Helen [Lady D'Abernon, a daughter of Lord Rosebery, a former ous reception British Premier] whent to one of his readings vesterday, but not only could not get into the room but could hardly get into the street, -- so great was the

TAGORE says, he has talked with most of the intellectuals here and finds the German mind looking about for some new philosophy He had some new philosophy
He had
been greatly impressed by the depth
of hatred against the French
gave it as his opinion that the result of the war had been a great coarsening of feeling throughout Europe, a great indifference to disorder and human suffering To him all Europe is alike; one European is like another European, our culture and our characteristics are similar no European realises how much identity there is nor how amail are the divergences between countries whose main stock-in-trade consists of nationalistic antipathies.

-From 'The Diary of Viscount D'Abernon', British Ambassador in Berlin from 1920-28, Vol 1, pp. 179-80.

EUCKEN AND TAGORE: TWO LETTERS

The following letters were exchanged between Rudolf Bucken, the great German philosopher and Rabindranath Tagore, when the latter visited Germany in 1921 and was staying with his friend Count Keyserling in Darmstady

[EUCKEN'S LETTER]

Jenei June 11, 1921.

DEAR SIR AND MASTER.

As I so greatly regret not to have had ee chance of meeting you in Germany being and pressed with work. I must send you are presentings and tell you how sorry I mail the more so as I should like to sure you of my great sympathy towards our personality as well as for your noble ork. We are both united through having the asme aim: a thorough despening and listing of mankind: this unavoidable mission ay liven itself differently in India and crimany but we shall agree in the chief m German life carries in itself a great son! a close combination of work and

in this mediers world, soul and work se assisters our culture has become the culture of labour, and the soul

sense and vaiue and develop it to the heat of our ability. This siving faith pierces the depth of German life; but now is the moment that one must exert all one's power for the great work, the saving of mankind and one's own people. Amidst these dangers and distresses it is a great pleasure and help to us to hear the voice of the noble Indian philosopher, thinker and artist and to be furthered thereby. Certainly there will be many things in the present German life which may not please you, the exterior often predominates, at the same time the surface of life is often thich may not predominates to diffe is the multitude out other to ther to the greater t

iode to some ich other Por us it is however Por us it is however re owe you muck gratit our sympathy.

May you kindly keer ur German pespie and arronal abare therein?

Jane 1

I strate

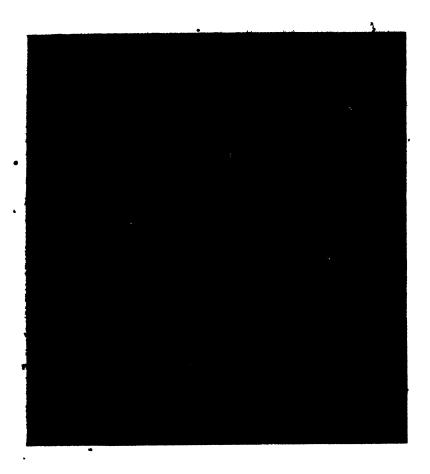
[THE POST'S REPLY]

Mrurs Palais, Darmstadt, June 13, 1921

DEAR MASTER.

Dan Marra,

It has given me great delight to read kind letter addressed to me I had a to visit Jena and meet you there, be engagement at Darmstadt has unfortu upset my plan, and it grieves my he leave Germany without seeing you. It has been said in our scriptures there are three ways of realising the I according to the temperaments of indict These are through knowledge, through and through action. Their respective ways shiftenously, religion, and solence.



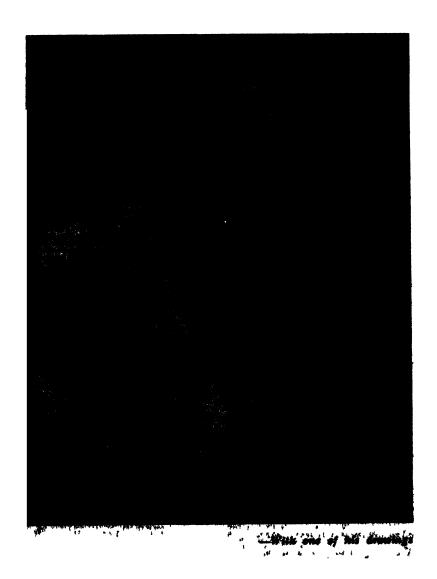
VISIBLE DREAMS of RABINDRANATH TAGORE

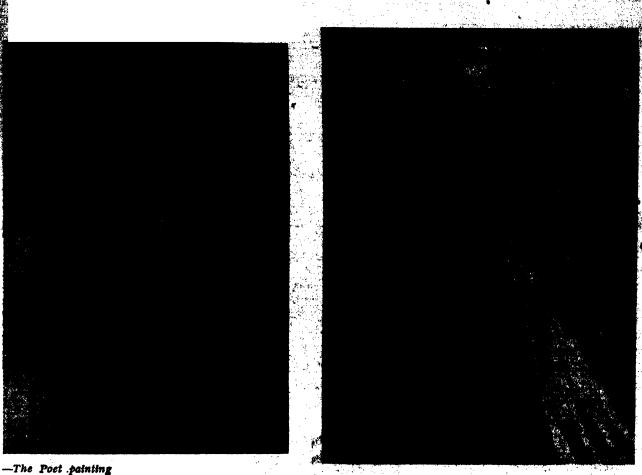
TT is now ten years since I had the rare good fortune, which touched me to the heart, of taking a walk with Rabindranath Tagore on a cool evening, in a magnificent garden laid out in imitation of the East, on the banks of the Seine. The tall stature of the Poet clad in linen, his velvet tread on the golden gravel, his face of a prophet (who is not exemperated by, but accepts and shapes his destiny), his peaceful hands which appeared to have the power of enriching and consoling mankind, seemed a sufficient explanation of the rose-trees of Bengal lifting themselves proudly on the two sides of his regal walk!

How noble he was and unstinted, this wise man, in communion, with himself, enigmatical and yet transparent, like the silver sea!

To-day, Tagore presents to our admiring gase that immense part of his dream of which he had spoken already in his famous stancing: "I comprehend the voice of the stare and the silence of the trees. One day, I would meet invitable investigation behind the across of light. Words of fire lighting

By
COMTESSE DE NOAILLES





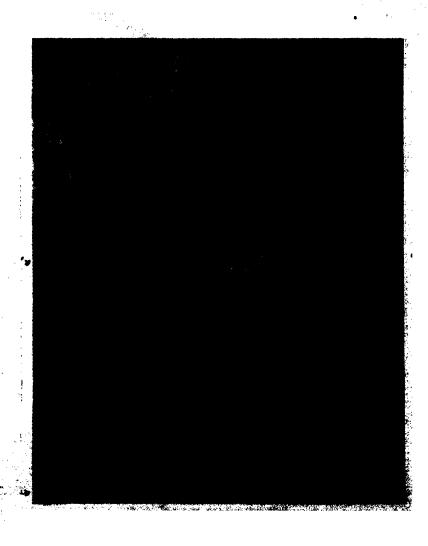
up the whole future! Man takes time to attain to a clear knowledge of himself. Suddenly he knows, and then, again, he does not know. Tagore, the magician, who, with his fingers raised, without fear of any check, had attempted to pacify the furious winds, and who declares to have cured, with his intense will-power, the mortal sting of the scorpion, is timid before his creations, to the fineness and brilliance of which each one of us is a witness. We praise him quite naturally; as for him, he doubts, questions, hesitates and smiles.

WHILE he had been writing his books interspersed with invisible stars, the pictorial work of Tagore crowded around him like a dancing multitude, not known to his reason, coming from all parts of the world to his happy island. Socrates taught the famous principle: "Know thyself". No doubt, daughter of the Greeks that I am, I would not repudiate this great pracept which urges intelligence to be on its guard, to take its stand on logic, to put way from itself spiendid dreams insistent on taking shapes in

The second secon

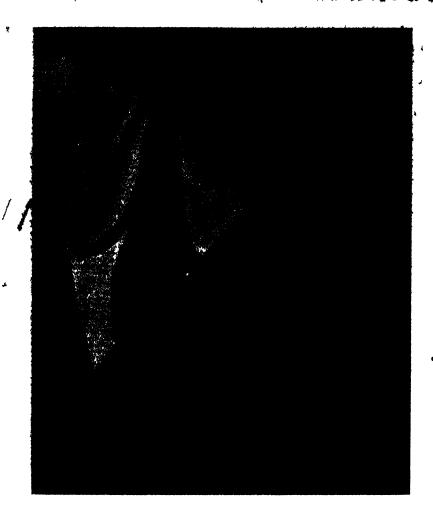
created forms. But there is not one single commandment for the spirit. He, Tagore, has suffered the eyelids of his universal soul to grow heavy and dull, has not used up his efforts to be nothing

but himself, has consented to see the break-up of the elements of which his dreams are formed,and suddenly is presented to us a prodigious work, making him multiple and diverse. Behold his

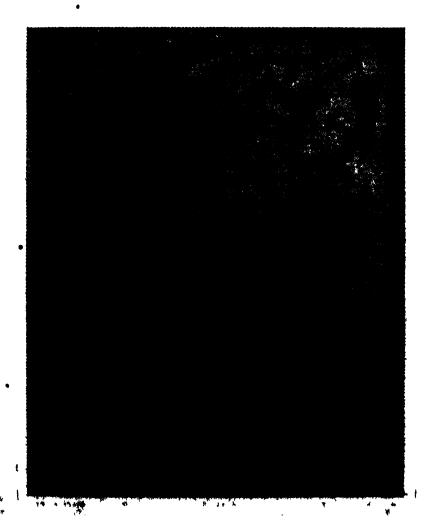


intimate people, his secret inmates, his surprising multitude! Praised be the destiny which has caused brilliant new fruits to spring up on the tree whose roots had stretched out for a long time!

TT IS highly interesting to know how Tagore, an intelligent dreamer, had been led to his startling creations which charm the eye and make it travel in " countries where the plausible is affirmed to be more true than the real! With his beautiful hand, of the colour of white dove, he wrote his poems, and in the margins of the manuscript, intoxicated suddenly by an meffable elixir, he felt himself carried away far from the narrow and rigorous labour and handed over to the ungovernable forces of the imagination. He sketched, then developed, perfected the treasures of the unknown, a pupil obedient to a celestial guide. It is thus that he who possesses the gift of tears and weeps without knowing the cause of his regret, feels the mysterious dew forming on his face an



inexplicable network of liquid lace, gazed on by the angels.



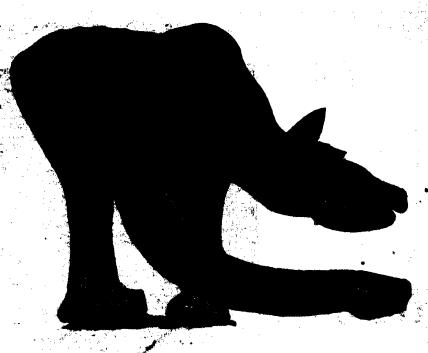
THE PICTURES of Tagore which begin like the entry of the spirit into sleep by dreamy and vague spirals, define themselves in the course of their remarkable execution, and one is stupefied before this masterly creativeness which reveals itself as much in the trifling as in the The gloomy stain, the snowy white, the reds, the greens, the violets issue from limbs and reconstruct a living universe. Tagore, whose charming songs have whispered to us so many subtle affirmations, now presents to us the mystery of the multiplicity of man, of the plentiful ancestral influence, hastening on the feet of phantoms, with the laughter of the magicians!

We read in William James: "We do not possess the key to our reservoirs." Ah! How this sigh contains much more of certainties than of regrets.

Why has Tagore, the great mystic, suddenly, without knowing, set at liberty that which in him scoffs, banters and perhaps despises? Certainly, beauty has the greatest part in the designs and colorie of the past y the noble

se of the world of waters, and h deep blue night where, it did seem, the happiest lovers of s are guthered together, to the same paradise so subit does away with when of death. But how are ot to dread those profiles of ulent gluttons and sensualists with whom Corventes made us acquainted? How are we not to have an unquiet heart before those satanic masques, lean, crimson, ghastly, seen obliquely, sharp like the knife, appearing like incarnations of craftiness and joyful treachery? But, also, how charming it is to discover the cunning poise, cleverly obtained, of the two pigeons! How funny, illusive, in its posture of the coquette who drives desire to despair, is the antelope, suspended as it were, and how one would think it to be flying

> -I love you and have more admiration for you, Tagore,



since when you made to us such rich and sometimes such cruel confidences; but, smald I ever find again the great ingenuous angel that you were, when your silent feet on the garden gravel, made think of my imaginary perhaps, and of your sublime innocence?

And the second s

[-Trunslated from French]

-Foreword to the catalogue of an exhibition of Tagore's drawings and paintings held at Galerie Pigalle, Paris in May, 1930.

MY PICTURES

 $B\gamma$

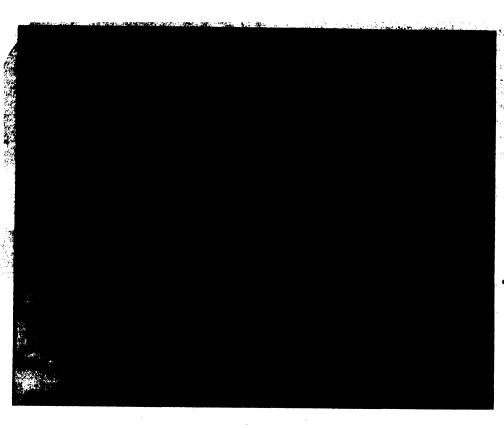
RABINDRANATH TAGORE

AN apology is due from me for my intrusion into the world of pictures and thus offerings a perfect instance to the saying that those who do not know that they know not are apt to be rash where angels are simidly careful. I, as an artist, cannot claim any merit for my courage; for it is the unconscious courage of the unsophisticated, like that of one who walks in dream on perilous path, who is saved only because he is blind to the risk.

THE only training which I had from my young days was the training in rhythm, the rhythm in thought, the rhythm in sound. I had come to know that rhythm gives reality to that which is desultory, which is insignificant in itself. And therefore, when the scratches in my manuscript cried, like sinners, for salvation, and assailed my eyes with the ugliness of their irrelevance, I often took more time in rescuing them into a merciful finality of rhythm than in carrying on what was my obvious task.

IN the process of this salvage work I came to discover one fact, that in the universe of forms there is a perpetual activity of natural selection in lines, and only the fittest survives which has in itself the fitness of cadence, and I felt that to solve the unemployment problem of the homeless heterogeneous into an interrelated balance of fulfilment, is creation itself.

Y pictures are my versification in lines. If by chance they are entitled to claim recognition it must be primarily for some rhythenic significance of form which is ultimate, and not for any interpretation of an idea, or and the control of th representation of a fact.



Cagore's Letters

 B_{ν}

DHURJATI PRASAD MUKERJI

TOLTAIRE is reputed to have flooded his world with letters. We marvel at this busy man's voluminous correspondence. Kings and Princes were proud to receive them and replied in their own hands. They were flattered by the fulsome praise in which Voltaire excelled and wrote back in honeyed words of their great debt and gratitude. Probably, another pen was used to kindle those who were ready to catch the flame that glowing brain. Those were glorious days when leisure called for the goose-quill and, therefore, epistles in the form of essays. Even a young man wasted two sheaves to get a guinea from an old aunt. Ideas required elaboration and style flourished in the process. In our own younger days, village kinsmen sent their Bijoya greetings in two pages of note sheets. We manage them now in set telegram-forms. The fact is that we have become slaves of time and lost our leisure. But there is a more important reason. Letter writing flourishes as an art in the hands of detached people during courtly but critical periods in history. In the days of conformity exegesis is the order; when values are being re-valued, letters release the surplus irresponsible energies involved in experiments and creation. Poetic tradition was being recast as a backwash of the French Revolution; when that supremely isolated individual, Keats, was privately maturing; and he poured himself out in that great series of letters which are as much a claim to his greatness as his Odes. Dr. H. Lawrence could not accept the mechanical and sophisticated civilisation of the day and scattered pell mell the seeds of new life. Even the delicate, shy, Katherine Mansfield gave in the pages of her letters the minutest reactions of her extraordinarily socialive mind.

India, too, has had her reputed critical phiese. In Bengal, the transformation of values was brisk. Nor was there any dearth of keen minds to realise what was happening. Fee, heavily Tagore, so eminent man has been a great

letter-writer. Next to him comes Pramatha Chowdhuri, whose sparkling letters are a treasure to their recipients. Vivekananda's correspondence is full of vigour and high seriousness. But there the list ends. Surely, it is not the fault of the language. After Tagore, it is foolish to say that the language is not tractable for epistolary purposes. After "Birbal", you cannot say that wit, clarity and precision are barred out by our philology. The lapse is due to deeper causes than the absence of leisure. There is something wrong with our mental habits. We may be keen in intellect, but we are uncritical in intelligence. We are not sensitive and observant enough. Or is it that our phases have not been critical enough?

T

COK at Tagore's letters. Their first characteristic is that most of them are written from abroad to friends in India. Europe, Russia, Persia, Java, Japan, America are the venues. Excepting the famous Bhanu Singha's letters to a young girl, the majority of the letters written from India also are written from outside Bengal. This proves that even Tagore needs distance for detachment. The second feature is equally striking. Nearly all the travel-epistles are evaluating in tone. The poet learns the best in foreign cultures and simultaneously appraises them. English customs, Japanese manners, Japanese dance, Persian national endeavours, Russian collective farms and enterprises—the inwardness of all is intuitively comprehended along with their deficiencies. Originally, Tagore's travel-diaries were also letters. They betray a mind that is willing to accept and to reject on the basis of a standard, which is Indian culture as he would like it be in the light of its ancient heritage and modern contacts. The wider canvasmakes his foreign letters impersonal and philosophical; but letters they remain in their intimate sensibilities, in the spirit of quick give and take, in the dynamics of the panorama which he observes, in the humour of the details that do not ecape

There is another batch of published letters that belongs a different genre. I refer to Share Singhe's Potes

This volume, in my opinion, is unique. Tagore's alty to enter into the minds of the child and the dolescent rivalled. Only a few months ago he has once more it begand doubt by his Chhele Bele a book that is t to Toletoy's similar work. That capacity is in hand Singha's lectors. Of course, the child who nate other party was hereelf a genius for her age. and suggested smendments to the Post's poems and nd the Post bloomed out in response in all the of his wit, hi the utmost delicacy of his sensibility. ly in the simplest words and syntaxes makes a maelin a letters. A shot muslin again, if that were possible, ups whose each other with every change in the lightfall. Ho, these letters are not trifles. They are only the gods' play at the foot of Olympus on bods of asphodel.

TII

• I KNOW of an opinion that holds that Bhanu Singha's letters are the only genuine letters that the Poet has written. The reason for such a view is a supposition, which has been recently fostered by certain English critics, viz., that epistolary expression should be of the writer off his duties. A letterwriter, true to his genus, it is held, is an artist in mufti. A presumption like this is neither historically or sesthetically valid. Abelard's letters are as grave as Henry James's or Plaubert's. The seathetic point involved here is whether or no there is a difference between seriousness and heaviness. It is not simply a question of taste. By these comments I tigest that it is not possible to produce beautiful book a philosogistical approach and serious view. do tint au But such letters do not survive. They please the pea moments. Letters need not be personal to be charming. the personal element counts in, human relationship is satily stablished—that's all.

But I have not so despaired of human nature as to think that it is constantly seeking physical contacts. Who does not know that personal, private, light touches have been recently. held to be the tests of good essays? I wonder that Bacon and Emercia would have thought of this opinion that takes B. V. Lucae and Rebert Lynd as master-escapists. The Receys of Elia are not exhausted by the Roast Pig. Similarly, Reats did not exhaust likeself in his letters to Panny Browns. Cowper will be quoted. But I have always looked away from the sight of the Stricken Deer. So Tagore's letters are great, because they are serious without being heavy; because they show the inner working of a great mind. They are an integral part of his genius. They have been generously bestowed on all sorts of people, including a Viceroy, and they are all treasured. From them have evolved his paintings—but that is, as Kipling would say, another story.

"THE POET'S REPUBLIC": A TYPICAL TAGORE LETTER

PLATO threatened to banish poets from his Republic. Was it in pity or in anger, I wonder? Will our Indian Swaraj, when it comes to exist, pass a deportation order against all feckless creatures who are pursuers of phantoms and fashioners of dreams, who neither dig see some ballons. who neither dig nor sow, bake nor boil, spin nor darn, neither move nor support resolutions?

"I have often tried to imagine the banished hordes of poets establishing their own Republic in the near neighbourhood of that of Plato. neighbourhood of that of Plato. Naturally, as an act of reprisal, His Excellency the Poet President is sure to banish from the Rhymers' Republic all philosophers and politicians. Just think of the endless possibilities arising from feuds and truces of these rival Republics-peace conferences, deputa-Republics—peace conferences, deputa-tions of representatives, institutions of busy secretaries and permanent funds having for their object the bridging of the gulf between the two adversaries. Then think of the trivial accident, through which a hapless young man and a melancholy maiden, coming from the opposite territories, meet at the frontier, and owing to the influence of the conjunction of their respective planets fall in love with each other.

"There is no harm in supposing that the young man is the son of the President of the Philosophers' Republic, while the maiden is the daughter of that of the Poet's. The immediate consequence is the secret smuggling of for-bidden love-lyrics by the desperate bidden love-lyrics by the desperate youth into the very heart of the com-

mentaries and controversies of the two contradictory schools of Philosophy—the one professed by the yellow-turbaned sages, proclaiming that one is truth and two is an illusion, and the other, which is the doctrine of the greenturbaned sages, asserting that two is truth and one is an illusion.

truth and one is an illusion.

"Then came the day of the great meeting, presided over by the Philosopher President, when the pandits of the two factions met to fight their dialectic duels finally to decide the truth. The din of debates grew into a tumultuous hubbub; the supporters of both parties threatened violence and the throne of truth was usurped by shouts. When these shouts were about to be transmuted into blows, there appeared in the arena the pair of lovers who, on the night of the full moon of April, were secretly wedded, though such intermarriage was against the law. When they stood in the open partition between the two parties, a sudden hush fell upon the assembly.

"How this unexpected and yet ever-

Republics have successfully carried out their disarmament, having discovered their disarmament, having discovered for the first time that the gulf between them was imaginary,

"Such a simple and happy ending of this drama has caused wide-spread unemployment and consequent feeling unemployment and topograms of disgust among the vast number of secretaries and missionaries belonging maintained, with secretaries and missionaries belonging to the institutions maintained, with the help of permanent funds, for the preaching of Union—those organizations which were so enormously perfect in their machinery that they could well afford to ignore the insignificant fact of their barrenness of result. A large number of these individuals gifted with an ineradicable passion for doing good are joining the opposite organizations, which have their permanent funds in order to help them to prove and to preach that two is two and never the twain shall meet.

"How this unexpected and yet everto-be-expected event, mixed with texts liberally quoted from the proscribed love-lyrics, nitimately helped to reconcile the hopeless contradiction in logic is a long story. It is well known to those who have had the privilege to pursue the subsequent verdict of the judges that both doctrines are held to be undoubtedly true: that one is in two, and therefore two must find itself in one. The acknowledgement of this principle helped to make the intermarriage valid, and since then the two

- A LETTER TO WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN

My DEAR PRIEND.

Your letter gave me great joy, because it your letter and because I got it when I regained my peace of mind under the dity care of the Father Himalaya. I have a wishing every day since I came here tyou wave here. This is just the place the world for you. My house here will to you even if it is in vain. I can imagine that you will never visit this better and this little next of ours may the lattle. It seems perfectly abund hims that you have sever seen Shelidah according to the lattle in the server with us in the

lonely sandbanks of the Padma. But friend, if you fail to come to share within feast of colour and light and love will have to pay for it in your next I do not know what your punishment be possibly you will have the heart Yogi and yet be born again and agr London. I know you and your own if the phere I have seen you alone and in a lave sat with you at your dinner tab sat to you in your studio, I have with you in the unimaginable shedy of Hampstead and in the solitude of But, my with us ou in the unimeginable stindy, apatend and in the solitude of hershire forest, I have thrusk, sparkling with wit and winder

the silence sunset sky in that Park, but I came blurred and out statue, somewhat to you of for unreal Do you that y



and the control of the second

SHELIDAH IN SUMMER AT THE PERIOD WHEN THE POST RESIDED THERE

Redrawn for the "Gazette" from sketches made then by the writer

"MY RABINDRANATH"

AN INTROSPECTION -

TT was many years ago. To the Jorasanko residence of the Poet came a joyous lad, humming an indistinct tune, his upper lip, adorned with the faint dawn of a moustache, quivering with emotion. The lad was an enthusiastic autograph-hunter. He had come_ with certain hopes and with a sprinkling of the ego so natural at his age. The Poet had no time to see him; instead; he wrote his name on a piece of notepaper and sent it down to the lad. That was only half success. The lad's vanity was hurt, for he had come with the idea of holding an intimate conversation with the Poet, incidentally to display his wisdom, another name for ignorance. But he was glad to possess the signature, although not in his clothbound little book.

Circumstances, a few years later, brought this lad, grown then to youth, into close contact with the poet and with his family.

IT was a summer's day. The projecting stones on the Calcutta streets, for tar macadam was then unknown, were throwing back the burning rays of the sun mercilessly into the eyes of pedestrians, coschulen, and half-hooded horses dragging. Beary iron-tyred hackney carriaging. Such a carriage stopped at the door, of the young man's residence in the early alternoon and Rabindranath,

 B_{ν}

J. N. BOSE

alighting gently, came in. Entering the room he was surrounded instantly by the members of the young man's family, who welcomed him with cordial greetings. On every face was an inexplicably expectant amile. But on the face of Rabindranath, the consummate actor, there was a look of consternation. In a vibrant, but almost hushed voice, he asked the young man, "When did I borrow this money from you? If I did I must repay." The young man looked aside with a mysterious grunt. Some of the young audience chuckled. Then, slowly, Rabindranath produced from a capacious recess in his beautiful flowing robe, a note of hand in which the Poet promised to pay a thousand rupees on demand! It was a clever piece of forgery, for the young man was a bit of an artist. The note was on the autograph-sheet gathered some years ago, and the signature, therefore, was genuine. It before a date of the last month of the Bengall year. Neatly, in pencil, Rabindranath had written the words, "First April", under that date.

The bubble having burst, there was laughter all round, and it was subdued

only when Rabindranath said, "Well. I knew the joke, but I also knew that it was an invitation, and, behold, I am here! I will repay you all, in due course." Then followed his music, with interludes of cold sharbet. The songs he sang were his own, of course, and sung in that gloriously sweet and virile style, which was his unique gift. The old harmonium, euphemistically called an organ, remained unopened at its corner, for the poet never could stand its unresponsive categorical notes. His own voice created the music, created the atmosphere, and what an atmosphere !

The sun had gone down. The pleasant south breeze was sweeping over the broad street, bringing peace and comfort with it. But the greater joy was in that musical atmosphere. After the Poet had left, the members of the young man's family remained silent for a while, engressed in beauty and melody. This was the story with which the "young man", now mature in years, opened the conversation when I approached him to tell me something about Rabindranath.

"RABINDRANATH", he said, "is
a stupendous personality composed of countless complexes, and you
can hardly describe him. Try it, if you
like. You begin by saying that he is

; then you hacten to add that he ory-teller, a composer and singer es, a teacher and educationist of mon patience and discernment, a of fundamental thoughts, a of language and styles, a someor other. In reality, you can only im from a single angle for the at, realising instantly that there e many other angles of which you take cognisance. You multiply abstantives and adjectives, you go on elaborating one aspect or another, till you are either baffled or self-satisfied. Indeed you can perceive him only to the extent of your own projected conschousness, limited by the scope of your knowledge. And many a person, under such a condition, have tried to judge him, criticise him, or praise him. In most such cases they have ended in failure, even often without "knowing that they have. I have seen others who were hide-bound in 'isms' trying to put him in a category. Their failure was ignominious,-only their anger expressed itself in calling Rabindranath futile, contradictory, even worthless. Rabindranath is such an intricate product of synthesis, created by both his inheritance and self-culture, that he defies analysis. Yet, without the help of the analytical process, minds like yours and mine can hardly expect to realise Rabindranath. And all the while the real Rabindranath is perhaps eluding us, smiling in the crimson dawn or the orange-brown dusk of Santiniketan.

"Well, then, I'll tell you something about my Rabindranath. You need not take the slightest pain to ascertain whether the touches in my portrait conform to the reality of the subject, for my picture is entirely my own. It is an introspection.

"About the time of the autographnote-of-hand incident, Rabindranath came to our house one morning, radiant, yet reserved, as usual then. It was a time of his extreme mental concentration, as I shall tell you presently. In his hand was a book. I was engaged, at the moment, in giving a final polish to my shoes, a habit I maintained for many years for the sake of an aesthetic appreciation of cleanliness. I got up and bowed, shoe in hand. He smiled and said, "Now, leave that shoe; there may be meanings other than respect when one bows with a shoe in hand. Instead, take this book and give yourself a mental polish." The book was Herbert Spencer's First Principles. Read the book, he said, as an index to knowledge, as a means to an end, not as the soil itself's a second second

"SOON after this, one day, I was accompanying him down the Gorai river. We were coming from Shelidah, where, as you know, the Poet resided for several years in almost perfect seclusion. We were coming to Kustla to catch the train. The little white painted 'green boat' glided like a swan on the crystal clear blue-green summer waters of the Gorai. The air was still, the light was brilliant. The almost imperceptible ripples reflected tiny diamonds from patches on the water where the sun struck them at the proper angle. The atmosphere was ethereal, and one practically forgot the boat, the train, and even Calcutta, the destination. 1 was really taking a journey more intellectual than physical. I told him that

same smile, conceivable at fleeting moments, which illuminated the benign faces of the Riskis, the seems of our ancient world, when they set flown to enlighten their pupils in the shades of their Asram groves.

"All this happened at the commencement of the century. Modern atomic
physics had not even been seriously
thought of. Yet I heard a discourse on
the gigantic powers stored up in, and a
frequently released from, the kernel of
the minutest particle of matter. The
biggest conglomeration of them behaved
also in harmony, not in divergence.
That not mere force, but consciousness
as well, might dwell in all things. That
quality itself might be the foundation of



RABINDRANATH AS HE LOOKED WHEN-THE WRITER FIRST MET HIM

I had read Spencer, and it had left me with a void. It had made me realise that I knew so little of facts themselves not to speak of the principles. My mind was in a state of turmoil. Yet, almost childishly, I wanted to know the fundamental realities of the universe, and that too in double quick time. Could he explain, for instance, how I could joint the inanimate nature with the animate?

everything conceivable. That even beyond quality there might be an entity of unification, perhaps bereft of all attributes.

"If Herbert Spencer was one of the foretellers of the process of Evolution, which Lamarck and Darwin later made perfect, Rabindranath was the foreteller of modern physics. Indeed he was more. He was the foreteller of the philosophical background of science, of

which only a faint glimpee is being perceived today. He was still greater, for he signified the ultimate spiritual reality, call it the inexplicable symbolical value of the unknown quantity, if you like.

"That discourse in the little greenboat on the Goral opened the golden gate for me. Don't lybli see, oil, Rabindranath is over the gurls, the teacher pre-eminent?

WAS telling you of the period of jutmost concentration in his life, , South it type as I saw it the lit was at Shalldan that he retired for outet con-templation. That, perhaps, is the process through which every genius must pass, a genius who has to give a message to humanity, who has to bring hope to the follows. Thus did Buddha and Christ retire, thus does the modern scientist shut himself up in his laboratory. Such a period is one of descipline, or organising thoughts, of deciding upon a course of action. Rabindranath had decided to take action. We see the effect in the great institution, the Visva-Bharati, of to-day. It had a slender beginning, you know, but the idea and the ideal have always been there. They had their genesis at Shelidah.

"He was staying for a few days, during this period, at Girldih, with his friend the late Mr. Sriechandra Majumdar, himself a literary man. It was in the evening, and the sun had just gone down beyond the distant hills. The dust in the air was tinged blood-red. He came out of his room looking agitated. The red giew caught his flowing curis and beard. His eyes had a far look. We were on the lawn, a rather noisy crew, including his son Rathindranath and Maharaj-Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman of Tripura, trying to convince Mr. Majumdar that he looked ten times better after I had trimmed his beard in the French style that morning. As the Post arrived we became silent. He declared that he had settled about the school at Santiniketan, and he was going to Calcutta that instant to consult a few educationist friends on certain points. He was off, catching the outbound train by almost a fraction of a minute. When he neturned a few days later, we read the and relief in

"It was a dynamic, justice, the gordden discourse for this life, for impulse, tion, if you belong by the continuous tion, they will be that positive their this girlist. "This life is a mixing their motest, millions, the they love to unit He took it because nothing that he has done has ever been a halfway measure. He is shorough, and he apparently takes infinite pains to achieve a result. Only in his case he is unconscious of the effort or of the pains, for he has not to stopp ahout as we do. His almost experiment, which, in the sheepee of any other allequate appreciate, I would describe as skin to plairveysness.

white which the decision about the htablishment of the institution at Santinikerst was thick, a lady, whose interest in the Post was great, asked him if is had a privileged the matter well, at apy rate its financial aspect. The Poet replied that such an affair as he was embarking upon, was not like a commercial undertaking. There was no question of making profits, unless the dissemination of knowledge and the formation of character of children were by themselves considered profits. Again, no such venture as he was contemplating was ever brought to success by calculations. I came to know, however, that this lack of calculation had made the Poet give practically his all for the cherished cause. It had also made that gentle and benevolent lady, his wife, contribute her all as well for the cause of her husband. Will Bengal be ever grateful and remember this?

"His concentrative days at Shelidah, were, to my mind, also the days of virile expression of his genius Almost speechless, he would devote himself to ceaseless work, from dawn to dusk and often far into the night. Occasionally he would relax and give us a reading of his poems and prose writings He would sing us his wonderful songs of those days, the cadence and melody of which would make up dumb with admiration and joy. And sometimes he would explain to us the significance, the underlying facts and principles, of his own writings, of those of the great poets and authors, of scientists and philosophers. That was real teaching. Not only the matter, but the mode also, was illuminating and inspiring. The analogies and imageries, the precise facts and inevitable legical conclusions, kept as spell-bound.

in differ saffects, But Muchies as

with the section willish to bibuckinst; with the section the man appeared in appropriate to district, the section were retilized. Several men betreved minute from him, and other a short

period of absence, seemed in bottom egain. Their request with a Numberless persons vilified him name, of criticism. They work unwelcome. Unthinking me trod on his toes. The pain was borne with a smile. Never did I hear him decry the culprit. The man did not matter. Indeed he was an object to be redeemed if possible. But in no instance did I ever find him making a compromise with the crime, sin, lapse or even negligence. There his wrath expressed itself in terrible fury. The iniquity was condemned without mercy. It was a repetition of this same phenomenon when he wrote to the Viceroy relinquishing his Knighthood, after the Jalianwallabag incident. The letter had no reference to men, but the condemnation of the act was terrible. occasions like this I neturned home with an object lesson, but my silent sympathy went to the Poet who suffered so much on account of such iniquities. Yet at times I thought that perhaps those sufferings were inevitable for teachers, for their object was to make men better.

"I have seen Rabindranath under the shadow of calamities. It pains me to recall the occasions even at this distance of time for the sores in my heart are still raw. Every man is natural, and either at his maximum or minimum, in the presence of death. Rabindranath has suffered the loss of some of his near and dear ones. Saturated with grief he undoubtedly was, but indomitably firm in outward expression. How his mind worked, nobody can now tell, not even perhaps he, but there was the sign of resignation, born out of a living faith in his Providence. His minimum in the presence of death was always great, his maximum great beyond the range of any yard stick of yours or mine. Sitting silent by his side in sympathy and humility, I realised on these occasions what superhuman strength of endurance worked in his bosom. Rabindranath is as brave as he is great.

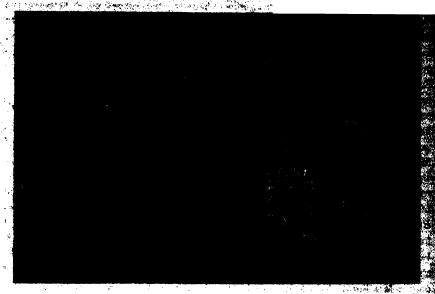
writings threadbare, have heard his speeches, listened to his songs, followed his career to the minutest details an under a microscope, you realise, perhips fractionally even then, the multiple personality of this unique great man in this age. You call him the inserter of the medicine thoughtful humanity, you said like a great belancing factor in an attacked weighting male, you call him the revealing co-ordinates of things western and Bantain. Philipps you are

But, to me if appears that you are important factors out. Land of the Control of the Control

"You have soon Rabindranath marching in glory over the world, in the veritto manner of an Emperor, not as a ering tyrent, but as a great or, the bearer of a new message and the prophet of a new culture. You have stared in wonder when this same Emperor blended his perceptions in the realisation of the little pleasures and pains of the humble peasant.

"You are struck dumb by the versatile knowledge of this self-made man. From astronomy to biology, from the intricacies of the linguistic structure of Sanskrit to the almost inconceivable refinements of the teachings of the Upanishads, you find him perfectly at home anywhere and at any time. In poetry and in prose, in Bengali and in English, in all his writings, you discover this versatility, that is to say, if you have the clue to such knowledge. The vibrations of his music reach the uttermost regions of even the unknown nebula, as they stir up the innermost recesses of your individual soul. Time and space seem to vanish, they retain no meaning. Only you are full of a kind of inexplieable and intense joy. I tell you, even if everything is forgotten in the unknown future, the Poet's songs will still continue to inspire, chasten and soothe our great-grand-children removed a thousand generations forward. Rabindranath has achieved immortality.

"I read the accounts of a traveller in distant Iceland. Walking all day and worn out with fatigue, he arrived at the door of a clergyman in a remote village, a village consisting of a few huts at the furthest limit of the world, where com-

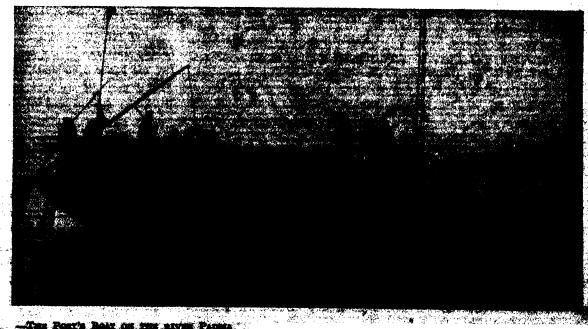


THE 'KUTHI-BARI' AT SEELIDAM

munication was almost absent. After being welcomed and led on frugal fare, the traveller was astonished to find in the 'library' of the clergyman a set of Rabindranath's works. I was astonished to learn that the words of the Poet had broken down geographical and racial boundaries even where man is scarce. They had touched the fundamental chords of humanity. It was a queer sensation, for I felt that both the clergyman and I were reading Rabindranath and thinking of him together. Through such an agency man can become a friend of man even when strife is un-

MANY more years elapsed. After over three decades I found myself at Santiniketan, on an almost accidental visit. I was practically compelled to accompany a friend, loved and honoured by me, and who is also a friend of the Poet and his family. The Poet was sitting on the verandah of "Udayan" (the residence). His Secretary announced the arrival of my friend and of a certain person (here he pronounced my name in a little distorted way, unfamiliar to the Poet). I was behind my friend, on purpose, and outside the Post's direct view. As he greeted my friend, I appeared and, bowing down, took the dust of his feet. The instant he saw me, he cried out, without restraint, without study, without the least trace of any assumed formality, 'Oh, is that you,' and called out to me by my old familiar name. The rest was an emotional breakdown on my part, and you need not hear of it." Perhaps the Poet too was not unmoved. He is so intensely human. (, y

"Two days later we were at lunch. The Poet's daughter-in-law had procused some hilsa fish, knowing my weak-



Cas Post's Rost on the saves Paper

ness for the commodity, a rarity at Santiniketan. She was coaxing me to eat more, as I was telling her how her mother-in-law made me eat the fish to my heart's content at Shelidah. The Poet was at the head of the table listening to the glowing description of my escapades in bygone days. Then suddenly, with a reminiscent smile, he said, 'Yes, you know, Bouma, (addressing his daughter-in-law) it must be said that I have treated him (me) right royally to kilsa fish; also to many other things, including the kirlan (song) in Bhairabi (the tune). And without the loss of an instant he sang, 'Oh, thou lord of my life, thou, not easily attainable (even) by devotion, He sang only a few lines. Tears unchecked and unashamed flowed down my cheaks. Through the haze-I could servelve the glistening moisture in the Post's own eyes. He was thinking of days gone by. I was translated decades back. The lunch ended abruptly. Silently we departed, each to his room.

Rabindranath is, to me, the quintessence of his life. This element is not soft sentimentality. It is the powerful capacity to understand and embrace all things human, to regard them in their true perspective, and to extend to them the brimful cup of sympathy. I yield to none of you in my regard for him, but my love for this lovable man is a thousand times greater than my regard.

of my Rabindranath, as I have created him. My picture is that of introspection, as I told you before. My steck-taking is my own, not that of Rabindranath or of you. He may, in reality, be different. Your own Rabindranath may also be something else. But I am not disturbed. If mine be an illusion, I fell you, there is joy in that illusion. And I want to close my eyes with the possession of that joy untarnished."

The narrator become alient, and I had not the heart to break his silence;
I left him even without saying good-bye.

I know this day will pass.

This day will pass—

That one day, some day,

The dim sun with tender smiling

Will look in my face

His last farewell.

Beside the way the flute will

sound.

1000

The cows will graze on the niver-bank,

The children will stey in the courtyards,

The birds will sing on. Yet this day will pass, This day will pass. This is my prayer,

My prayer to Thee:

That ere I go I may learn

Why the green Earth,

Lifting her eyes to the sky,

Called me to her:

Why the silence of the Night

Told me of the stars

Why the Day's glory

Raised waves in my soul.

This is my prayer to Thee.

When Earth's revolutions

For me are ended,
In the finishing of my song
Let me pause a moment,
That I may fill my basket
With the flowers and fruits of
the Six Seasons;
That in the light of this life
I may see Thee in going,
That I may garland Thee in going
With the garland from my own
throat—

PARINDRAMATH TAGORE.

are ended.

RABINDRANATH

and

Bulleting the second of the se

THE POLITICAL AWAKENING

in

INDIA

By
SURESH CHANDRA DEB

 ${f R}$ ABINDRANATH TAGORE has completed eighty years of life in this world. In an address delivered on the Bengalee New Year's Day (14th of April last) he indicated the change that had taken place both in his own attitude and in the psychology of his people during these years. Our poet has struck a note of pessimism, and well he might when he surveyed the betraval of human hopes and the disruption of the order of things that for about two centuries had been holding together the various elements in this country. He has been a witness to this vast transformation in our country, to the various ways in which forces, conscious and unconscious, influences, personal and impersonal, alien State policy and national policy, have acted and reacted on one another, and sought to remake this country of four hundred millions of people in the pattern of their own imaginings.

I

Only three years before Rabindrapath opened his eyes to the light of day in this land "gleaming with the golden glory of the sun", had been defeated the attempt of "the supporters of the lost cause of the Marhattas and the Moghuis" to regain control over the machinery of State from the hands of the British. That attempt gave notice to the new rulers that they needed to be particularly careful in handling people who appeared to be as clay in the potter's hand. The generation of educated men, English-educated men. which preceded Rabindranath had begun to greation and criticies British methods of administration and enlightenment introduced into India.

From certain points of view this class appeared to fulfil Macaulay's hopes that the system of education he was inaugurating would produce a race of men "Indian in blood and colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect", prepared to do battle on behalf of "Anglicism" as against the norms and forms of Eastern life. They rebelled against the traditional life and conduct of their countrymen, and appeared to concentrate all their criticism and condemnation on the crudities and morbidities in India's social and religious institutions. But this habit once acquired soon learns to spare no authority, sacred or profane. The socioreligious revolt in the Indian intelligentsia, encouraged so enthusiastically by the members of the ruling race, presaged an order and quality of mind that soon showed itself to be less disposed to regard an executive order as a decree of Providence, and appeared to be more conscious of positive rights secured by statutes and enforceable in law. As in other fields of activity and development so in this Raia Ram Mohun Roy was the pioneer in helping the evolution of a watchful and openly organised political life in India. Around him gathered men who fought for justice and equity in society and State, organised themselves for the redress of the grievances of their people and the assertion of their rights as citizens. At that time and for a long time after, these rights were spokes of as inhering in British citizenship. But soon they came to be claimed as "rights of men." Raja Ram Mohan Roy accepted British rule as a period of tute-lage. But he could forease a time when Britain would perfer or ought to prefer to have India "as a willing province, an ally of the British Empire" than "troublesome and annoying as a determinant enemy."

Among the co-workers and followers of Raja Ram Mohun Roy are to be found names which beloaged to the Tagore family. Rabindranath's grandfather, Dwarks Nath: Tagore, was one of them. His father, Devendra Nath Tagore who is known as "the Maharshi", was the first Secretary of the British Indian Association, an organization of the landlords in Bengal who were "notoriously outspoken and independent in their utterances", to quote the testimony of Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the seventies of the last century. Rai Narayan Basu, maternal grandfather of Aurobindo Ghosh, refers in his autobiography to a characteristic of Rabindranath's father-his avoidance of Europeans-which represented a phase in the evolution of Indian Nationalism:

"Devendra Babu is ... averse to intimate relation with Europeans, because there existed a difference between him and Europeans in relations to the matters pertaining to India . . . Principal Lobb of Krishnagore once wrote to a paper: 'The proud old man does not condescend to agree the praise of Europeans'."

It was into this inheritance in things material and things spiritual that Rabindranath was born. And as he grew in years he grew up in an atmosphere of returning self-respect that had began to vibrate in the Indian air, as the principles and practices of British administration stood revealed in their racial arrogance. By that time leaders of Indian Society had been able to throw off a part of their apologetic attitude with regard to their social and religious institutions. By the middle of the 19th century the "discovery of Sansker" bythe West enabled her scholars to reconstruct Indian history and throw over the life and conduct of the Indian people a halo of dignity and wisdom in painful contrast to that of their present life. As an instance the founder of the Communist philiceophy can be quoted

पटलनी ज्ञान

পিঠিক দ্বা করিয়া নিজের অভিপ্রায়নত এই নির্মাবলী পরিবর্তন, পরিবর্তন ও পরিবর্তন করিয়া জোড়াসাঁকোর এনং বারকানার ঠাকুরের পনিতে শ্রীষ্ক্র বাবু পগনেজনাথ ঠাকুরের নিকট পাঠাইরা দিবেন। ইহা সর্বাসাধারণের নিকট প্রকাশ্ত লভে । বনুবাদ্ববেদ্র মধ্যে বাহারা এই কার্ব্যে বোগ দিতে ইক্তুক আছেন ভাগদের নাম ও ঠিকানা এই সঙ্গে পাঠাইলে বাধিত হইব।

আমরা দ্বির করিয়ছি আমরা করেকজনে মিলিয়া একটি সমাজ স্থাপন করিব।
আমাদের নিজের সমিলিত চেটার বধাসাধ্য আমাদের অভাব মোচন ও
কর্তব্যসাধন আমরা নিজে করিব, আমাদের শাসন ভার নিজে গ্রহণ করিব, বে
সকল কর্ম আমাদের সমেদির বারা সাধ্য ভাহার জন্ম অন্তের সাহায্য লইব না।
এই অভিপ্রায়ে আমাদের সমাধ্যের বিধি আমাদের প্রভ্যেককে একান্ত বাধ্যভাবে
পালন করিতে হইবে। অক্সধা করিলে সমাজবিহিত দও বীকার করিব।

সমাজের অধিনায়ক ও ভাঁহার সহায়কারী সচিবগণকে ভাঁহাদের সমাজনিক্ষিট অধিকার অভুসারে নির্জিচারে যথাযোগ্য সমান করিব।

वाक्षानीयात्वहे अ नयात्व त्यान मित्र नातित्वन ।

সাধারণতঃ ২১ বংসর বরসের নীচে কাছাকেও গ্রহণ করা হইবে না। এ সম্ভার সম্ভাগণের নিয়লিখিত বিষয়ে সম্মতি থাকা আবশ্রক।

- ১। আমাদের সমাজের ও সাধারণত ভারতবর্ষীয় সমাজের কোনো প্রকার সামাজিক বিধিব্যবস্থার জন্ত আমরা প্রণ্থেটের শর্ণাপর হইব না।
- २। हेक्का पूर्वक चामता विनाि পরिष्का ও বিनाि जवाि निवार क्रिय ना।
- ৩। কর্মের অন্নুরোধ ব্যক্তীত বাঙালিকে ইংরেন্সিতে পত্র লিধিব না।
- ৪। ক্রিয়াকর্মে ইংরেজি থানা, ইংরেজি সাজ, ইংরেজি বাছ, মছ সেবন, এবং আড়বরের উদ্দেশ্যে ইংরেজ নিমন্ত্রণ বন্ধ করিব। যদি বন্ধুত্ব বা অল্প বিশেষ কারণে ইংরেজ নিমন্ত্রণ করি তবে ভাহাকে বাংলা-রীভিতে থাওয়াইব।
- হডদিন না আমরা নিজে বদেশী বিভাগর স্থাপন করিতে পারি ভঙ্জিন বধাসাধ্য অদেশীচালিভ বিভাগয়ে সন্তানদিগকে পড়াইব।
- ৬। সমাদ্রস্থ ব্যক্তিগণের মধ্যে যদি কোনো প্রকার বিরোধ উপস্থিত হয় ভবে আদালভে না গিয়া সর্বাত্যে সমাজ-নির্দিষ্ট বিচারব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিবার চেষ্টা করিব।
- १। चरमनी माकान इहेटल आभारमत तावहारी खता करा कतित।
- ৮। পরস্পরের মধ্যে মতান্তর ঘটিলেও বাহিরের লোকের নিকট সমাজের বা সামাজিকের নিক্ষাজনক কোনো কথা বলিব না।

-Opening lines of a comprehensive scheme of socio-political reconstruction of Indian society drafted by Rabindranath in 1904 following his famous address on 'Swadeshi Samaj'. The scheme, which envisaged the organisation of the forces and resources of the country independent of all associations with the bureaucratic administration and Britishers, was privately circulated.

IT was Rabindranath who had first preached the duty of eschewing all voluntary associations with official activities, and of applying ourselves to the organisation of our economic, social and educational life, independently of official help and control.

HOUGH the boycott of British goods, as a protest against the partition of Bengal, originated with others, and was adopted by the political leaders of the country, in public meeting assembled, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, it was Rabindranath who first propounded an elaborate scheme for the practical boycott of the administration to the farthest limits that the laws of the land allow us to do.

IHE idea of the Rakht Celebrations, first inaugurated on the 16th of October, 1905, the day when the partition was formally effected, as a standing protest against the official attempt to divided the Bengales race, originated with Rabindranath.

BIPIN CHANDRA PAL

in his "Indian Nationalism : Its Principles and Personalities" acknowledging the world's debt to ancient India when he spoke of her as "the source" of Europe's languages and religions, whose people represented "the type of the ancient German in the lat and the type of the ancient Greek in the Brahmin". Karl Marx promised the "regeneration" of that country whose "gentle natives" were "even in the most inferior classes, plus pins et adroits que les Italiens (subtler and cleverer than the Italians) who, notwithstanding their langour, have astonished the British officers by their bravery."

11 -

AS RABINDRANATH was growing into youth there appeared the Bangadarshana with Bankim Chandra as its guide and philosopher—Bankim Chandra who, as Bhagiratha, brought, by the strength of his tapasya, the flood of ideas and sentiments that made for strength and beauty in our national character. This was the imagery that Rabindranath himself used in paying a tribute of tears to the memory of this "morning star" of renaissance in Bengal. The estimate has been confirmed by history. The miracle of awakening during the seventies of the last century was not, however, confined to Bengal alone. In Western India, at Poona, almost at the same time was started the Nibandha-Mala which did in Maharashtra what the Bangadarshana did in Bengal. Vishnu Sastri Chiplunkar was the power behind this institution—he who has been called "the father of Nationalism in Maharashtra" by Narasimha Chintamon Kelkar in his biography of Balwant Gangadhar Tilak. It is a curious phenomenon that "literary men" in India should have been the first to challenge the ruling ideas of politics in India. These ideas may be summarised as follows. Britain had rescued India from anarchy, from social atrophy, from intellectual torpidity. India must accept Britain's tutelage if she hoped to have a fuller and more self-respective life; her people must put themselves into the British Kindergarten out of which they would emerge better men, capable of ensuring ordered and civilized existence. Against this belief the "literary men" raised the first standard of revolt; they appeared to be more sensitive to the insult of this arrangement than the politiciens.

The story related thus far has brought us to the years when Rabindranath was stirring his wings for the flight. The Jorasanko house of the Tagores has been one of the nurspries of the new space of self-respect, of the new split of self-respect, of the new split of self-respects in the coun-

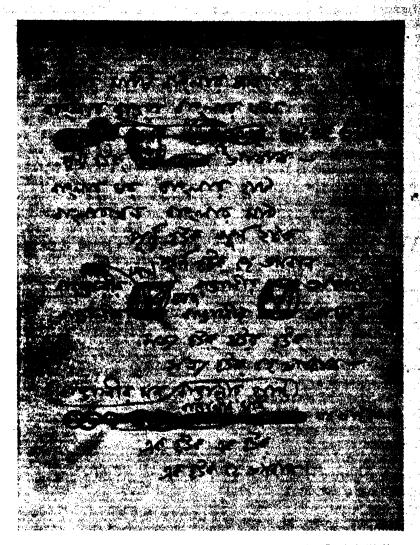
Rabindranath's elder brotherswijendra Nath, Jyotirindra Nath-and al Narain Basu were the priests of his new dispensation. The sensitive ad retiring youth that Rabindranath was that time quickened under their in-Ruence into the organ voice of a "new departure" in the political thought and enduct of the country. The first intimations of this change were given in two papers read at meetings of the elite of Calcutta. The first paper was read in the month of Chaitra of the Bengalee year 1290, that is fifty-seven years back when Rabindranath was 23 years old; the second was read a year and a half later. Extracts from these will reveal the mind that Rabindranath brought to the consideration of the political problems of the country.

"We may appear to be gaining as Government granted us one privilege after another. But who cared to enquire after the injury that unknown to us occurred? Do we not as often cry out—"victory to the profession of begging!"

Carry on agitation by all means but direct it to your own people; educate yourselves, educate your people."

"If you desire to instil into your fellow-countrymen the virtues of citizenship, do one thing. Save one Indian at least from the oppression of the Englishmen; let him feel and understand that the Englishman and Fate are not convertible terms; let him for once feel the joy of victory; let him for once see just revenge overtake the oppressor. Then will national self-respect sprout in the heart of the commonalty of the land."

"The peasant stood or say gaping as the lecturer from the town was speaking passionate words of patriotism and singing national songs; then did he yawn, close his eyes, and drowse. When he returned home he told his wife that the Babu from Calcutta had sung very well the songs of Satya Peer. But when this insensitive man caught in the immensity of danger found while drowning that his fellowcountry-men were coming forward with hands outstretched to save him, then will he learn the lesson of patriotism that will last as long as he lived. When our children found that on all sides our countrymen were eager to help one another, then it would not be necessary for them to learn the meaning of patriotism from an English book. . . . They would learn from work not from works." from words."



-Fascimile of the great 'Rakhi-song' composed by the Poet initiating the 'Rakhi-bandhan' ceremony to symbolise the unity of Bengal on October 16, 1905,-the day the "partition" of the province was given effect to by Lord Carzon

Ш

SINCE THEN, from 1883 to the present day, in everything that he has written, on every occasion that he has spoken, Rabindranath has made self-reverence, self-knowledge and selfcontrol the corner-stones of our national regeneration. On every string of the mind-love, passion, pathos, raillery, humour, anger-did this master craftsman strike to break the charm that held us captive to the belief that national salvation could be secured by the lustiness of tongue and voice. It was an uphili task; tili 1900 it appeared to be a cry in the wilderness when Providence sent us a genius for Governor-General and Viceroy of India. Then were heard rumblings of a change in the spirit of our dreams which showed that the seeds sown by the "literary men" had fallen on soil that had not been as sterile as our politicians had believed. Only those who had the bliss of responding to the message of these "literary men" could say how life had meant different to them because these men had lived and worked. Because we had looked into the eyes of Surendra Nath Banerjes, of Belwant Gengadher Thak, of Ratindranath

Tagore, of Bipin Chandra Pai, of Upadhyaya Brahmabandhav, and of Aurobinda Ghosh, had come within the range of their spacious eyes, we have been different from our immediate ancestors. This became possible because "literary men" in Bengal, in India, had prepared the ground for them, had sown the seed that appeared of a sudden to have sprouted into a generous harvest of noble thoughts, of far-reaching appirations, of high audacity, and of reckless sacrifice. Of the "literary men" who had worked for this miracle of awakening Rabindranath had the rare gee fortune to have played an active part in affairs during the opening years of this century. From a singer of some he shaped himself into the prophet who could utter flaming words to the assembly-words that burnt out all that was mean and weak within us. It is this prophetic fervour that we saw burning as we sat, one among many students, in the hall of the Metropolitan Institution (now the Vidyasagar College) where invoked before our eyes the glory the grandeur and the tenderness of Mother, risen from the heart of Ben to whose service he had dedicated h cell in 1888. In the Parity

(Porseken) the poet has spoken of this suithstion:

"As I stood saider the casiopy of

disappeared all fear and shame;
I could feel that in this world
Even for me there was some work.
So I stood in my country one morn
and prayed with folded hands:
Accept, O Mother, all my life
that I consecrate to Thee!"

TV

WE FELT this fervour enveloping us in the Minerva Theatre as the Poet drew for us the lineaments of the Swadeshi Samaj that had maintained the autonomy of Indian social life under any number of foreign rulers. We were uplifted by this fervour at the Town Hall of Calcutta where he read his paper Abastha O Bybastha at a meeting organised by the conductors of the New India (Bipin Chandra Pal's Weekly) Out of this emotionalism and idealism in Bengal sprang up "the new Nationalism of India.* The memory of those days abides with many of us, giving a new shape to our thoughts and actions, a new purpose to lift, imparting a new beauty to the "patient, submissive, family-loving, family-clinging" life of the villages of Bengal.

Rabindranath was the singer and prophet of the new nationalism. He was the maker of its sacraments. The

* Dr. Zacharia's "Renascent India".

idea of the Rakhi-Bandhan celebration on the 16th of October, 1905, the day on which the partition of Bone il was sought to be effected, was his. There was stoppage of all work; there was a-randhan, non-cooking, which enlisted our women in the service of the religion of patriotism. This discipline of selfcontrol prepared us for the evening ceremony when we met one another in our thousands and tens of thousands, and tied round one another's wrist the ochre-coloured thread as a symbol of brotherhood that would stand guard over the honour of our people, over the interest and honour of the least and poorest amongst us.

As law-giver of the new dispensation he drew up a scheme of selforganisation of the forces and resources of the country, independent of all voluntary association with the bureaucratic administration. This Swadeshi Samaj of ours had enabled our ancestors to save the graces and accomplishments of our social life from the "repeated floods of new sovereignty which swept over the land." And the renovation of this Swadeshi Samaj has been the theme of all that Rabindranath has written and spoken during more than half a century. The material and spiritual poverty that afflicted our country was principally due to the "absenteeism" of the natural leaders of Indian society lured away from our villages to the towns. To this seat of disease Rabindrarath has been one of the first to direct the people's attention. He has also

prescribed the needed medicine, and attempted to organise its distributions. Blinded by a "achool-taught obsession" we have not co-operated with this noble work. The consequences of that failure confront us to-day.

v

 $oldsymbol{A}$ S A HEALER of these distempers the poet has sorrowed with the poor and the lowly, the nation that dwelt in the cottage. He has striven to put into the tongues of the dumb, of the pale, of the ignorant masses amongst us the language of protest and grim purpose. For their relief, for their education in manhood he has laid out at Santiniketan 😲 and Sriniketan seed-plots for a healthier, simpler and humaner life-self-reliant but unaggressive, rooted in honest labour', but disdaining to exploit the labour of others, unafraid because knowledge illumined the path and wisdom guided e the journey. These seed-plots have become patterns of constructive nationalism in India. It has taken Indian politicians more than a quarter of a century to realise the value of Rabindranath's work, to realise that this Sadhana they must undertake if they meant to renew their strength and recover their heritage—the heritage of India, described

"the tolerance and gentleness of a mature mind, the quiet content of the unacquisitive soul, the calm of the understanding spirit, and a unifying love for all living things."

by Will Durant, as

RABINDRANATH AND THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

ABINDRANATH'S worship of Motherland did not exhaust itself in mere sentimental effusions over her natural beauties or her glorious past—his patriotism had a more virile and constructive aspect. And this explains why when there surged over Bengal in 1905 the waves of an awakened self-consciousness and nationalism, he was found in the very forefront of the national movement, inspiring it with the soul-stirring national songs, stabilizing the emotional accidement with his thoughtful discourses, instinct with the spirit of constructive nationalism, elevating the movement out of the rut of sordid materialism and blind race-hatred by the momentum of his Catholic idealism. When the beautiful Rakhi-bandhan ceremony was instituted to affirm the unity of Bengal inspite of official fiats, it was Rabindranath Banerjea representations.

"If Surendranath Banerjea repreaented the practical aide, and Bipin Chandra Pal and Arswinda Ghosh the passionate side, Rabindranath Tagore incarnated the idealistic side of the new Indian "nationatism. When in course of a few years out of the fumes of the Bundaghi movement emerged the spillets of herrorism, Kabindranath uttered his solemn voice of warning, pointing out that this new phenomenon was alien to the spirit of Indian culture and would lead the country to a morass from which it would be difficult to emerge unscathed. It was in those of Rabindranath's pen burst forth in its spiendid virility, and almost eclipsed the Poet himself. And I can say with the deepest conviction that the patriotic young man of the present day cannot do better than atudy the magnificent discourses of Rabindranath of a quarter of a century ago, his Smadeshi Samaj, his Dasha-nayak, his Samasya, his Path O Pathsya and other pieces now published in the collections Raja-Praja, Swadeshi, Samaj and Samuha; if the young man does it he will equip himself far more effectively for political life than by idly imbibing the inane froth that issues out of the daily press to-day."

-SIR P. C. RAY in 'The Golden Book of Tagors'

"TIA'GORR gave Bengal a great ideal

to transfer her allegiance to
one that soon atrack masic out of the
chords so long silent in her racecongressions and attack on mishessift.

of her national spirit. How that spirit grew and gathered invincible strength within the span of a decade was demonstrated by the way it re-acted to Lord Curzon's unwitting effort to drive the point of his sword into it. How one's memory rushes back to the stupendous Town Hall gathering, vibrant and quickening with a new hope, hungrily drinking in Tagore's singing of Sonar Bangla, and joining in the chorus with him! How the wonderful songs of freedom flowed from his pen one after another to intensify the new-found patriotism of the Bengali, to nerve him for the struggle in which he would be inevitably involved in seeking and insuring his new freedom! And the speeches that he delivered in quick succession in the same year appeared to be the direct revelation of his seer's madness. Bengal bowed to Tagore. And his sons seemed to be floating in among Bengal's men and women, like his Sonar Tari, with beauty in the prow and truth at the helm, and its precious load of golden corn, his gathered and garnered of our reawakened life but reaches back to Tagore.

B. C. CHATTERIER

CAMEOS

VANGUARD

1936. We were driving back home After an interview with Tagore, then staying in a suburb of Calcutta. My companion was an Englishman—a Young professor of literature, who had just had his first glimpse of Tagore. He was impressed with the Poet's personality. But he had so many things to ask about him. There was still something that he had yet to figure out about Tagore. After a pause, he asked me how the people, the common people, regarded Tagore. I replied: 'Well, we consider him as our national poet. But he is a votary of no narrow nationalism: he has condemned in no unmistakable terms the system that is dominating our country, but he has , sought refuge in a broad humanism". "Yes, but," he asked once again, "would you call him a People's Poet, a , poet who portrays the life, the struggle and the aspirations of the common man-the toiler in the field and the factory?" I do not remember what answer I could mumble out then, but it was not something that fully satisfied either him or me at the time. As I returned home, the question came back over and over again: Is Tagore a People's Poet?

· TWO years later, the scene shifts. This time my friend is an Indian in London, who at one time was a student at Santiniketan. He had settled in England after a struggling academic career. We were discussing André Gide who had just come back from the Soviet Union and had started a tirade against that country. It was a shock to the progressive circles and was broadcast all over the world by the reactionary press. What a depressing feeling it was to find the great French writer in the camp of the enemies of the U. S. S. R.! Little by little our disquestion veered round to the favourite as to whether it was possible for the intellectuals to be above the battle great lesto the Ivory Tower like Cara : while the world

TT was a wet September evening in was being enveloped in a desperate struggle of power-politics, and culture stified all around, no body could remain neutral without helping the cause of reaction. Particularly was it true in a dependent country like ours, and, I asked, if our intellectuals were alive to their responsibility. Many were not, but how was Tagore? Was he socially conscious? Did he realise the issue at stake? Profit versus the People—does he really know on which side he should stand? My friend kept quiet for a moment, and then, from under a huge pile of books, he drew out a dusty file of type-written pages. It was an English translation of Tagore's Letters from Russia, and he told me the story behind it.

> Years back when this youngman was absorbed in his research, there came to him a copy of Tagore's Letters from Russia. He started translating it and he did it at a time when he was nearly stranded. But he felt a sense of responsibility towards his Gurullers and was anxious that Europe should know where Tagore stood in this crisis of progress. The impression that the West retained about Tagore with "the lorus and the crescent moon" was out of date. It was time that they should know him again as the realist who had reacted to the sufferings of exploited humanity. With this end in view, he translated the book, and Bertrand Russell willingly wrote a foreword to the proposed English edition. From the Poet himself came glad consent and everything was arranged but, at the eleventh hour, unexpected circumstances came in the way, and the book was never published.

As I listened to his reading of the manuscript till midnight I realised what an unbelievable loss it was that the book never saw the light of day, for it might have given Tagore a new recognition in the West, more impressive and more significant than what he had received on the publication of Gitaniali. This time he would have received more coveted learning then the Nobel Prise, the graditude of strugg

millions from Spain to Chiss. With what clear understanding he could de neste the ruthless working of language liem in his own country and comp it with the tremendous material moral progress in the Soviet Union. Here was Tagore as something more than a poet and philosopher. Though not one of them, he had felt with his own heart the misery and starvation of the common people, and he had the courage to admit the great soc advance made under a system which destroys the propertied class to which he himself belongs. Here was the great humanist who would never healtate to condemn exploitation to welcome a better order of things.

- Maring to Self Self-Self-Self Care Self-

SUMMER 1939. An international students' delegation was visiting a concentration camp of the Spanish refugees in the south of France. It was a small party but comprised many nationalities from the Chinese and the Indian to the Yugoslav and the American. The visit was intended to demonstrate the youth's common front against Pascium and Imperialism, and for the purpose of conveying the greetings of the world students to the youth of Spain as the venguard of the People's struggle against succism. The camp was situated right at the foot of the Pyrenees, near the frontier, and had a population of 18,000,—mostly from the Army of the Ebro, which included men from all walks of life-writers, artists. doctors, werkers, pessents, clarks and shopkeepers, when from all parts of Spain and beyond, men of the famous International Brigade who came and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Spanish people because they realised. that the front of Peace, Precious and Democracy was indivisible and our be defended against not by imperialisms, but by toiling million out to build a new world.

The French commandant did allow us to enter the camp which under military control and was surre ded by barbed wire for miles arou He was polite but would not let us in, lest the French Government who be exposed by the appalling tra that had been meted out to the of the eleter democracy of Sp Deledier and Bonnet, the Ch of Preson, spin with study should the Popular, at THE PARTY OF THE P

Aghters, acting as the gaol-warders of Hitler and Mussolini. The alternative that was offered to these brave soldiers of democracy was either work in the labour-gange in France or a passage back to Spain to face Franco's firing squards,

We were allowed to interview about 20 people called out of the camp. There were Brazilians, Poles and Chinese in the International Brigade. Of the Spaniards, most of them in that particular camp were students from Colleges and Universities. One of them had been working in the University of madrid on a thesis on literature for his doctorate, before the Pascist rising in 1936. We talked to each other in broken French, and he asked me a number of questions about India. He had heard a lot about Gandhi, Tagore · and Nehru. Of these, he ruled out the first, for, as he said, "Gandhi wanted to put the hands on the clock back, while we are out to create a new and better world." But Tagore and Nehru, he continued, were different, though they might be under the personal spell of Gandhi. He had read the works of Tagore in French, and had listened to portions of Nehru's Autobiography read out by his comrades at the front. He wanted to know what Tagore's attitude was towards Pascism. Fortunately I had then just read the Poet's reply to Noguchi, and I told him about that. He was happy and remarked: "He might not be coming from the ranks of the people, but he is sensitive and he is honest. He is on the side of progress and justice."

.. And he added after a pause: "You know Fascism can never be effectively fought by imperialist governmentsthat is why to-day we are in prison in the so-called democracy of France. These governments might one day stand up against Hitler and Mussolini when their own interests will be touched, but Rascism will never die so long as Imperialism survives; and it is for the common people to rise and smash up the present system of exploitation. In that struggle, the intellectuals will be called upon to make their choice. Many would be frightened and go over to the gide of the bosses. But the better type, men like Malraux, Fox, Cornford and who fought along with the peasants and the workers and men like Tagore and Rolland, Toller and Sincisir, who have sent their greetings om a distance, these will all be e our side. Many of them might not the part in this actual fighting, many the violence that will the process, but they

RABINDRANATH TAGGRE

A snow-capped volcand in undulating plain Lifts up its proud head: near its foot Cluster the vine and the soft streams flow. Men come and go and build their homes And pass their days in homely joys and fears. The mountain keeps them company, sends to them Its love in flowing streams and gentle rain. And yet the mountain lives alone In distant splendour. Lightnings flash, The thunder shoots up tongues of flame-Tries to reach the snowy heights in vain. The fire of fourscore summers in your heart, - Fourscore winters' wisdom on your crest Shine in forms of beauty in deathless verse.

Bareilly, 7-5-41.

HUMAYUN KABIR,

to-day, they will welcome the birth of the new world of peace, freedom and happiness. By themselves they will not be able to build such a world, but they will welcome its construction erkhen the toiling man will be enthroned. They are no doubt individualists and their reactions will be entirely emotional. Yet they will be our valuable allies in the struggle. Would you regard Tagore as one of them?" I did not have to hesitate to give him the proud answer: "Yes, we regard him so"-and was reminded of the foggy night in London when he had read the translation of the Letters from Russia, and of the monsoon evening in Calcutta when the Englishman had asked me, "Would you call him a People's Poet?"

IV

THINGS have moved since then and moved rapidly. I do not know what has happened to the young Spanish student. Perhaps he went back to the Spain that is Franco's prison, or fell into the hands of the Gestapo after the betrayal of France, or if he is one of the few

in serve

lucky ones, has escaped to some other part of the world, ever ready to carry on the real People's struggle against Fascism. But Tagore has not belied our hopes, he has reacted magnificently to the sufferings of toiling humanity trying to sever the bonds that bind them. Even in this evening of his life, he has shown the alertness of youth in tearing off the mask from the face of Fascism and Imperialism alike. As I read and re-read his New Year's Message, "CRISIS IN CIVILISATION", there came back to my mind the face of the young, comrade from Spain behind the barbed wire in the concentration camp, and I remembered the ringing words of Rolland, written on May Day 1934 on the advent of German Fascism: "The decisive conflict has begun. It is no longer permissible to keep aloof Appeal to life against death, against that which kills, against these ravages of humanity: the forces of money, drunk with gold, the Imperialisms drunk with power, the dictatorships of the great companies, and the various forms of Fascism, drunk with blood. Working man, here are our hands. We are yours. Let us unite. Let us close up our ranks. Humanity is in danger!"

ALL-EMBRACING COSMOPOLITANISM

TWO sons of Mother India, more than any others, have raised her dignity and status in the eyes of the world, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi. The British connexion may have brought railways and telegraphs to this ancient land but the impression left abroad was that India was a land of cobras and semi-savages and hot as Turkish Bath. Those who affected a higher pose inquired about fakirs and talked of the mango tree or rope tricks. Jagadish Bose, Prafulla Ray and Raman attained fame in the inited sphese of science but Tagore the Poet and Gandhi the Mystic, carried India forward at one bound and placed her along with others in the vanguard of world culture and civilization.

MANY better qualified than myself will speak of the contributions. Tagore has made to art and literature. There is, however, an aspect of his philosophy of life which has not re-

ceived that attention from his countrymen which it deserves in the present days of our misery and political degradation. A child of the East and the West, Tagore is, in my view, preeminently indebted to Kabir for his special and peculiar ideology. Generations yet unborn will go on discussing whether Kabir was a Hindu or a Muslim or an offspring and an outcome of the contact of Islam with Hinduism. Howsoever his poetic love may have been influenced by the Hindu Bard of Maghar, Kabir made of Tagore the man who set the whole of Asia thinking. Was it worth-while worshipping the demon of Nationalism as created by the warring peoples of the West, whose loyalty to the teachings of the Asian Prince of Peace had become an exploded myth? Brotherhood of man and an altogether humanitarian international outlook, the pillars on which the structure of Muslim Society has been reared, must have been inspired into Tagore vicariously by Kabir, or directly by his own study of the

Bulbul of Shiraz and other masters of Iranian poetry.

HAD the privilege of visiting th Poet, with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in 1917, when I visited Calcutta as Congress delegate. During the course of the conversation the Poet told us that no man, and especially an Oriental, could write real poetry unless and until he had read Hafiz and that he had himself begun to learn Persian, It is this wider vision and all-embracing cosmopolitanism that has made Tagore transcend the boundaries which circumscribe the mental outlook of the ordinary man. Tagore is an Indian to the core of his heart and yet he is no less International. He will live through his works for generations to con China has benefited out of his tea ings. Let us emulate him while he lives and let us immortalise him by our efforts to realise his ideals.

-Abdur Rahman Siddiai

RABINDRANATH AND INDIAN NATIONALISM

WHAT Goethe was to Germany, what Wordsworth was to Eng1. land, what Walt Whitman was to America, that Tagore is to India.

The whole of India has united in the grateful appreciation of the supreme contribution which Rabindranath Tagore has made in every sphere of India's cultural existence for more than half-acentury. In particular, Bengal has expressed her eternal gratitude for the fold services which Tagore has rendered to the Indian national cause. Tagore is admired not only in his literary accomplishments but also in the hearts of his people. He has captured the imagination of young Bengal and of young India, not simply because he is the Enlightened One, but because he has been the finest Interpreter of the spirit of India and the spirit of Asia to the Western World.

He is one of the greatest makers of New Asia and has been instrumental in transforming the Indian cultural movement from an Idyl into a Force. His poems and songs were chanted by the champions and supporters of the new Esquisione movement which

synchronised with the Swadeshi movement in the beginning of twentieth century. They still furnish the joy and the inspiration to every worker in the national cause. Generations yet unborn will point their fingers to this Venerable Seer as the Rishi of modern India, who had shown the way to the Final Beatitude to every Indian who suffered and toiled for the emancipation of our Motherland.

Tagore preached a new Ideal—possibly the grandest conception of Truth and Beauty—when the greatest minds of the East and the West met a decade back at the residence of Professor Einstein. Tagore told the great Scientist that Truth is realised through Man. Einstein attempted to argue that if there would be no human being, the Apollo Belvedere would still be beautiful. Tagore in his inimitable poetical prose impressed upon the great Scientist his twin doctrines of Truth and Beauty in the following words:—

"Beauty is in the ideal of perfect harmony which is in the Universal Being, truth the perfect comprehension of the Universal Mind."

IN the present distracted world, when the intoxicated Imperialist natio are indulging in a blood-bath, Tage has preached a new Religion-Religion of Man-which was his thesis for a series of fine discourses he addressed to the Western World. What is Tagore's Religion? It transcends the limitations of Country and Counmunity, the frontiers of States and Nations, the artificial boundaries cu ed and imposed by the modern machine Civilization. Tagore has preached and is preaching his Religion not merely as an Idealist, as a recluse, but as-a practical Philosopher who has practical in his own life and in his own actions the principles he has preached. Tagore has expounded his own Religion in the following words :-

"My religion is in the recomciliation of the Super-personal Man, the Universal human spirit, in my own individual being".

It is the great glory of Tagore that like a true Prophet he warned his countrymen not to mistake the country sibns of hysteria as the symptoms of power. He has preached the great old ladian dectrine that one may should not cover another man's property or wealth. He had exposed the true nature of the exploitation which is carried on in the name of India's salvation. He has pointed out to the British people that their policy would bring rule not merely to India but also to British. In one of his stirring addresses Tagore has exclaimed—"By robbing India of her strength, her masters have invited disaster on them-selves".

Thas been the pride of Bengal Man.
our greatest Poet had been the forement Musician and Singer as also a

out party to be

gast outstand a sittle

constructive National Worker. The musical words of Tagore not merely gave us verses of enchanting beauty but also sounded a clarion call to the weak in spirit who suffered from a sense of defeatism. In his great again. Tagore invoked the Dispenser of India's Destiny in the following words:—

"Thou Dispenser of India's destiny, victory Victory, Victory to thee. Eternal Charloteer, thou drivest man's history

Along the road rugged with rises and falls of Nations.

Amidst all tribulations and terror

They beingful counds to Keather.
those that despair and design and guide all people to little: paths of field and flightnage.

Then Physiques of Indic's destroy

to thee!

Tagore's trumpet was sounded, and that will for ever hearten those in India who despair and droop. The Victory of Tagore will be the Victory of India alld would mean the triumph of Spirit in the truest sense of the term:

-N. C. Chatterjee

THE QUINTESSENCE OF OUR CULTURE

THE earliest day of my life that I can remember, there came floating a song into my ears which penetrated deep into my soul and has held me in thrall ever since. It was a strange, simple song,-a song that the young Bengali cowherd breathed through his frail, bamboo flageolet,a song that had the fragrance of Bengal's paddy fields and rain-swept mangoe groves,-the coolness of her moon-blanched nights and the soft melody of her noble Ganges! Yes, that phantom-song was FiRebindranath Tagore's! To millions of Benga!i hearts, that song came floating likewise. Its joys and lamentations, its philosophy and wisdom, its passion and pathos, its message and call had the same atiding influence on the lives of every one of us in every walk of life. We cannot weep without humming a note of it; we cannot love without chanting a line from it; we cannot pride without giving a thought to it; we feel no inspiration without its vibrations in our bosom!

RABINDRANATH is a seer and a sage, born to rule the hearts of men and lead them from darkness to light, from ignorance to knowledge. In a world of ever-changing tastes, ever-tumbling values and ever-fleeting forms, the intellectual truth and moral beauty of Tagore's poetry remain bright and untarnished: the very quintessence of our culture and civilisation! His message has universal appeal; his fame is international. And yet, there is an undercurrent of all that is typically Bengali in his themes. What my youth and the youth of the res: of my countrymen owe to Tagore's poetry is impossible to describe. Think what the skies would look without the stars or the garden without the flowers! It would all have been bleak and arid without this comforting casis. It is in the Poet's wonderful writings that we come into touch with the more permanent values of life, such as Death, Love and all that which, whether of Nature or of Art, breathes the sublime essence of Truth and Human-

Species Williams

ity. The supreme and infallible test of our love and devotion for Tagore lies in the fact that we delight to imitate his handwriting; we freely steal from his works; we try eagerly to borrow his manner and speech,—in fact, we have an uncontrollable urge to feel, suffer, laugh, weep, love and hate with this unique and super-sensitive soul, for most assuredly do these form the synthesis of Bengali life and culture.

To is the eighty-first birthday of such a beloved personality that we are celebrating today. Millions of prayers will mingle with millions of joyona tear-drops at the thought that he is still among us, that we live in the age of Rabindranath Tagore and that we belong to his race!

Rabindranath shall not die, for the monument of his glory is

'more lasting far

Than bronze, and loftier than

the royal site

Of pyramids.

-B. N. Ray Chowdhury

আজি হতে মত বৰ্ণ প্ৰৱে প্ৰথম কৰিছে বান লে কোন বুটাই কৰি ভোগালের ব্যৱে। আইনবার ব্যৱের আনন অভিযাতন পাঠারে বিলান তার করে। जायात पगलनाम (कामात नगल किर्म कामिक क्षेत्र क्षणकरूत काम-जागरम क्या, क्षणकरूत स्था, नाम कर्षरम, जामि करक गल वर्ष गरा।